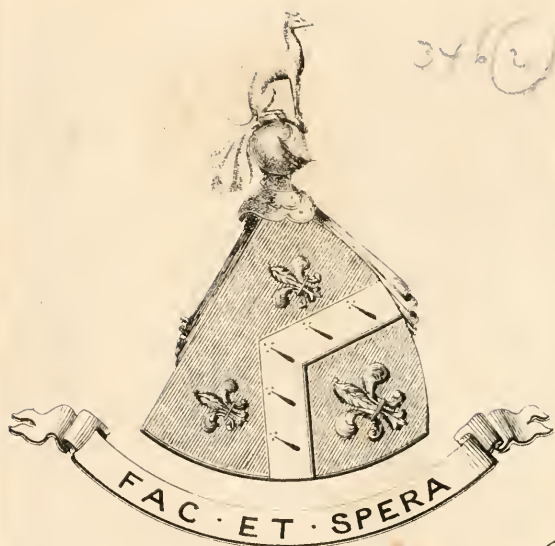


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RAPIN DE THOYRAS (PAUL de), an eminent historiographer and Frenchman, was born at Caltres in Languedoc in 1661. His family was originally from Savoy, and is supposed to have removed into France, upon embracing the Protestant religion. Being the youngest son, he was educated at first under a tutor in his father's house, afterwards sent to Puylaurens, and thence to Saumur. In 1679, he returned to his father, with a design to apply himself closely to the law; but, before he had made any great progress, he was obliged, with other young gentlemen, to commence advocate, upon report of an edict soon after published, in which it was ordered, that no man should have a doctor's degree without having studied five years in some university. The same year the chamber of the edict was suppressed, which obliged Rapin's family to remove to Toulouse: and the state of the reformed growing every day worse, with his father's leave he quitted the profession of advocate for that of arms. He had before given proofs of a military disposition: for he had fought a duel or two, in which he had acquitted himself very gallantly. His father at first did not grant his request, but gave him such an answer, as served to prolong the time. However, he pleaded one cause, and one only; and then applied himself heartily to mathematics and music, in both which he became a good proficient.

In 1685, his father died; and two months after, the edict of Nantes being revoked, Rapin with his mother and brothers retired to a country-house; and, as the persecution in a short time was car-

ried to the greatest height, he and his youngest brother in 1686, departed for England; they made but a short stay there, having no hopes of any settlement. He then went over to Holland, and listed himself in a company of French volunteers, that was at Utrecht under the command of Mr. Rapin, his cousin-german. He did not quit his company, till he followed the prince of Orange into England; where, in 1689, he was made an ensign, and went to Ireland with that commission. He distinguished himself so at the siege of Carrick-Fergus, that he was the same year promoted to a lieutenantancy. He was present at the battle of the Boyne; and, at the siege of Limerick, was shot through the shoulder with a musket-ball. This wound, which was cured very slowly, proved very detrimental to his interest; for, it prevented him from attending general Douglas into Flanders, who was very desirous of having him, and could have done him considerable service: however, he had a company given him.

He continued in Ireland till the end of 1693, when he was ordered for England without any reason assigned: but a letter informed him, that he was to be governor to the earl of Portland's son. Having never had any thoughts of this nature, he could not imagine to whom he owed the recommendation, but at last found it to be lord Galway. He immediately went to London, and entered upon this charge; but quitted all hopes of those preferments in the army, which several of his fellow-officers soon after attained. All the favour shewn him was, that he had leave to resign his commission to his younger brother, who died in 1719, after having been made lieutenant-colonel in a regiment of English dragoons. Indeed the king gave him a pension of 100*l.* per annum, which he enjoyed during the king's life, after which it was taken from him, and a post of small value given him in its stead.

While the earl of Portland was ambassador in France, Rapin was obliged to be sometimes in that kingdom, sometimes in England, and often in Holland: but at length he settled at the Hague, where the young lord Portland was learning his exercises. While he resided here in 1699, he married; but this marriage neither abated his care of his pupil, nor hindered him from accompanying him in his travels. They began with a tour through Germany, where they made some stay at Vienna: hence went into Italy by the way of Tirol, where the mareschal de Villeroy, at that time prisoner, gave Rapin a letter for the cardinal d'Étrees, when at Venice. Their travels being finished, which put an end to his employment, he returned to his family at the Hague, where he continued some years; but, as he found it increase, he resolved to remove to some cheap country; and accordingly retired in 1707 to Wezel, in the duchy of Cleves in Germany, where he employed the remaining years of his life in writing the "History of England." He died in 1725, leaving behind one son and six daughters. He lived

lived to publish the eighth volume of his history, which ends with the death of Charles I.

RAWLEIGH (*Sir Walter*), or, as he himself spelt his name, RALEIGH, an illustrious Englishman, was descended from an ancient family in Devonshire, and was the son of Walter Raleigh, Esq. of Fardel, near Plymouth, by a third wife. Mr. Raleigh, upon his last marriage, had retired to a farm called Hayes, in the parish of Budley; and there Sir Walter was born in 1552. After a proper education at school, he was sent to Oriel-College in Oxford about 1568, where he soon distinguished himself by great force of natural parts, and an uncommon progress in academical learning; but, ambition prompting him to pursue the road to fame in an active life, he made a short stay only at Oxford. Queen Elizabeth sending forces to assist the persecuted Protestants of France in 1569, Sir Walter went among them a gentleman volunteer; and was engaged for some years doubtless in military affairs, of which however we do not know the particulars. In 1576, we find him in London, exercising his poetical talents. He resided in the Middle-Temple, but with no view of studying the law. He went in 1578 to the Netherlands with the forces which were sent against the Spaniards. In 1579, when Sir Humphry Gilbert, who was his brother by his mother's side, had obtained a patent of the queen, to plant and inhabit some northern parts of America, he engaged in that adventure; but returned soon after, the attempt proving unsuccessful. In 1580, he was a captain in the wars of Ireland; and, the year after, one of the commissioners for the government of Munster in the absence of the earl of Ormond.

On his return home, he was introduced to court. In 1583, he set out with Sir Humphry Gilbert, in his expedition to Newfoundland; but within a few days was obliged to return to Plymouth, his ship's company being seized with an infectious distemper; and Gilbert was drowned in coming home, after he had taken possession of that country. These expeditions, however, being things that Raleigh had a strong passion for, nothing discouraged him; and in 1584, obtaining letters patent for discovering unknown countries, he set sail to America, and discovered the country of Wigandacoa, which queen Elizabeth changed into that of Virginia.

When he returned home, he was elected member of parliament for Devonshire, and soon after knighted. In 1585, he appears several ways engaged in the laudable improvements of navigation: for he was one of the colleagues of the fellowship for the discovery of the North-West passage. The same year, he sent his own fleet upon a second voyage to Virginia, and then upon a third. We must not forget, that it was his colony in Virginia, who first sent tobacco to England; and that it was he himself, who first brought this herb in request among us. Our knight was made senechal of

Cornwall, and lord-warden of the Stannaries. In effect, he was now grown such a favourite with the queen, that they who had at first been his friends at court began to be alarmed; and, to prevent their own supplantation, resolved to project his. This, however, was little regarded by him; and he constantly attended his public charge and employments, whether in town or country, as occasion required. Accordingly, we find him, in 1586, in parliament; where, among other weighty concerns, the fate of Mary queen of Scots was determined, in which he probably concurred. But the stream of his affection ran towards Virginia; and, in 1587, he sent three ships upon a fourth voyage thither. In 1588, he sent another fleet upon a fifth voyage to Virginia; and the same year did great service in destroying the Spanish armada, sent to invade England. He thought proper now to make an assignment to divers gentlemen and merchants of London, for continuing the plantation of Virginia to Englishmen. April 1589, he accompanied Don Antonio, the expelled king of Portugal, then in London, to his dominions, when an armament was sent to restore him; and, in his return to England the same year, touched upon Ireland, where he visited Spenser the poet, whom he brought to England, introduced into the queen's favour, and encouraged by his own patronage, himself being no inconsiderable poet. In 1592, he was appointed general of an expedition against the Spaniards at Panama. We find him soon after this very active in the House of Commons, where he made a distinguished figure, as appears from several of his printed speeches. In the mean time, he was no great favourite with the people; and somewhat obnoxious to the clergy, not only on account of his principles, which were not thought very orthodox, but because he possessed some lands which had been taken from the church. His enemies, knowing this, ventured to attack him; and, in 1593, he was aspersed with Atheism, in a libel against several ministers of state, printed at Lyons with this title, "*Elizabethæ Reginæ Angliæ Edictum, promulgatum Londini, Nov. 29, 1591; & Andr. Philopatris ad idem responsio.*" In this piece the writer, who was the Jesuit Parsons, inveighs against Sir Walter Raleigh's "*School of Atheism*;" insinuating, that he was not content with being a disciple, but had set up for a doctor in his faculty. About the same time, Raleigh had an amour with a beautiful young lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, an able statesman and ambassador; and won her heart, even to the last favour. This offending the queen terribly, Raleigh was confined for several months; and, when set at liberty, forbidden the court. - However, he afterwards made the most honourable reparation he could, by marrying the object of his affection; and he always lived with her in the strictest conjugal harmony. While he lay under this disgrace at court, he projected the discovery and conquest of the large, rich, and beautiful empire of Guiana in South-

South-America; and, sending first an old experienced officer to take certain informations concerning it, he went thither himself in 1595, destroying the city of San-Joseph, and took the Spanish governor. Upon his return, he wrote a discourse of his discoveries in Guiana, which was printed in 1596, 4to. and afterwards inserted in the third volume of Hakluyt's voyages. The same year, he was appointed one of the chief commanders in the expedition to Cadiz; and was afterwards rear-admiral in the island voyages. He had a great share in defeating the treasonable designs of the earl of Essex, with whom he had long been at variance; and lived in full happiness and honour during queen Elizabeth's reign: but his fun set at her death, which happened March 24, 1602-3.

Upon the accession of king James, he lost his interest at court; was stripped of his preferments; and even accused, tried, and condemned for high treason. July 6, 1603, he was examined before the lords of the council at Westminster, and returned thence a private prisoner to his own house. He was indicted at Staines, Sept. 21; and not long after committed to the Tower of London; whence he was carried to Winchester, tried there, Nov. 17, and condemned to die. That there was something of a treasonable conspiracy against the king, was generally believed; yet it never was proved that he was engaged in it. After this, Raleigh was kept near a month at Winchester, in daily expectation of death; and that he expected nothing less, is plain from a letter he wrote to his wife, which is printed among his works.

Being reprieved, he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he lay many years; his lady living with him, and bringing him another son, named Carew, within the year. His estate was at first restored to him, but taken again, and given to the king's minion Robert Car, afterwards earl of Somerset. Raleigh found a great friend in Henry, the king's eldest son, who laboured to procure him his estate, and had nearly effected it; but, that hopeful and discerning prince dying in 1612, all his views were at an end. During his confinement, he devoted the greatest part of his time to reading and writing; and indeed the productions of his pen at this time are so many and so weighty, that one is apter to look on him as a collegian, than a captive; as a student in a library, than a prisoner in the Tower. These writings have been divided into poetical, epistolary, military, maritimal, geographical, political, philosophical, and historical. His grand work was, "The History of the World;" the first volume of which was published in 1614, folio, and deduces things to the end of the Macedonian empire. Some have fancied, that the merit of this work procured his releasement from the Tower; but there seems little foundation for that opinion, since king James is known to have expressed some dislike to it. But whatever procured it, as no doubt it was his money that did, the mine-adventure to Guiana

was

was made use of to the king; and we find him actually abroad March 25, 1616. In August, he received a commission from the king to go and explore the golden mines at Guiana; but did not set off from Plymouth till July 1617. In the mean time his design, being betrayed to the Spaniards, was defeated; and his eldest son Walter being killed by the Spaniards at St. Thome, the town was burnt by captain Keymis, who, being reproached by Sir Walter for his ill conduct in this affair, killed himself. Upon this, the Spanish ambassador Gundamor making heavy complaints to the king, a proclamation was published immediately against Raleigh and his proceedings, and threatening punishment in an exemplary manner. Raleigh landed at Plymouth in July 1618; and though he heard the court was exasperated by the Spanish ambassador, firmly resolved to go to London. He was arrested on his journey thither; and finding, as he approached, that no apology could save him, repented of not having made his escape while he had it in his power. He attempted it, while he was confined in the Tower, but was seized in a boat on the Thames. It was found, however, that his life could not be touched for any thing which had been done at Guiana: therefore a privy seal was sent to the judges, forthwith to order execution, in consequence of his former attainder. This manner of proceeding was thought extra-judicial at first; but at length he was brought, Oct. 28, to the King's-Bench bar at Westminster, where sentence of death was passed upon him; and he was beheaded the next day in Old Palace-Yard, when he suffered his fate with great magnanimity. His body was interred in St. Margaret's, Westminster; but his head was preserved by his family many years.

RAWLEY (Dr. WILLIAM), the learned chaplain of the celebrated Sir Francis Bacon, and editor of his works, was born at Norwich about the year 1588. He was of Benet-College in Cambridge; took a bachelor of arts degree in 1604, a master's in 1608, a bachelor of divinity's in 1615, and a doctor's in 1621. About Lady-Day 1609, he was chosen fellow of his college, took holy orders in 1611, and was instituted to the rectory of Landbeach near Cambridge in Jan. 1616. He held this living till his death, which happened June 18, 1667; nor does it appear that he had any other preferment, which may seem somewhat marvellous, when it is considered, that he was not only domestic chaplain to lord Verulam, who had the highest opinion of his abilities, as well as the most affectionate regard for his person, but chaplain also to the kings Charles I. and II. On a flat marble near the Communion-Table, in the church of Landbeach, there is a Latin inscription over him. He was married and had a son.

RAWLINSON (Sir THOMAS), Knt. eldest surviving son of Daniel Rawlinson,

Rawlinson, citizen and wine-merchant of London, descended from the ancient family of that name at Graisdale, in the county of Lancaster, was born in the parish of St. Dionis, Back Church, in Fenchurch-Street, London, March 1647; appointed sheriff of London by James II. 1687, colonel of the white regiment of trained bands, and governor of Bridewell and Bethlem-Hospitals, 1705, and in 1706 lord-mayor of London, when he beautified and repaired Guild-Hall, as appears by an inscription in the great porch. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Tayler, Esq. of Turnham-Green, with whom he lived 27 years, and by whom he had 15 children. She died at Chelsea, Feb. 21, 1724-5, aged 63: He in his own parish, Nov. 2, 1705, and was buried with his father, who died in 1679, aged 66. Of his children, four daughters, Anne Maria, Mary, Margaret, Susan; and two sons, both named Daniel, died before him. William died in 1732, and was buried at Antwerp. John, of Little-Leigh in Cheshire, Esq. died Jan. 9, 1753. Tempest, the youngest son, died in 1737. Sir Thomas Rawlinson, it may be added, had been foreman on the grand-jury at the trial of alderman Cornish; and was elected sheriff by royal mandate.

RAWLINSON (THOMAS), Esq. eldest son of the preceding, was a great collector of books; and himself a man of learning, as well as patron of those who were so. While Mr. Rawlinson lived in Gray's-Inn, he had four chambers so completely filled, that his bed was removed out into the passage. He afterwards removed to London-House, the ancient palace of the bishops of London, in Aldersgate-Street, where he died Aug. 6. 1725, aged 44, and was buried in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

RAWLINSON (RICHARD), an eminent antiquary, and great benefactor to the university of Oxford, was the fourth son of Sir Thomas; and was educated at St. John's-College, Oxford, where he was admitted gentleman-commoner, and proceeded M. A. and grand compounder in 1713, and was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law by diploma in 1719. He was F. R. S. and became F. S. A. May 10, 1727. He was greatly accessory to the bringing to light many descriptions of counties; and made large collections for the continuation of Wood's "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," and "*History of Oxford*," and for an account of "*Non-Compliers*" at the Revolution; which, together with some collections of Hearne's, and note-books of his own travels, he bequeathed by his will to the university of Oxford. The Life of Mr. Anthony Wood, a historiographer of the most famous university of Oxford, with an account of his nativity, education, works, &c. collected and composed from manuscripts, by Richard Rawlinson, gent. commoner of St. John's-College, Oxon, was printed at

London in 1711. He published proposals for an "History of Eton-College, in 1717;" and, in 1728, "*Petri Abælardi Abbatis Ruyensis & Heloissæ Abbatissæ Paracletensis Epistolæ*," 8vo. dedicated to Dr. Mead. He also promoted the publications of several books. But his principal work, was "The English Topographer, or, an Historical Account of all the Pieces that have been written relating to the Ancient Natural History or Topographical Description of any Part of England, 1720," 8vo. He died at Islington, April 6, 1755. Constantine, another brother, is mentioned in Richard Rawlinson's will, as then residing at Venice, also, another brother John, and a nephew Thomas.

RAWLINSON (CHRISTOPHER), of Carkhall in Lancashire, Esq. only son of Curwen Rawlinson of the same place, who died in 1689, and descended from a family of long standing in High-Furness, and very numerous in the parish of Hawkhead and Colton, was collaterally related to the subjects of the three foregoing articles. He was born in 1677, educated at Queen's-College, Oxford, made upper-commoner May 10, 1695, and eminently distinguished for his application to Saxon and Northern literature. He published, whilst at Queen's-College, a beautiful edition of king Alfred's Saxon translation of "*Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, Oxon. 1698," 8vo. from a transcript, by Franciscus Junius, of a very ancient manuscript, in the Bodleian-Library, collated with one in the Cotton-Library. He left behind him a large collection of manuscripts. He ordered his under coffin to be heart of oak, and covered with red leather; and died Jan. 8, 1732-3, aged 55.

RAY, or WRAY (JOHN), an eminent English natural philosopher, was the son of a blacksmith at Black-Notley, near Braintree, in Essex; and was born there in 1628. He was bred a scholar at Braintree-School; and sent thence, in 1644, to Catherine-Hall in Cambridge. Here he continued about two years, and then removed, for some reason or other, to Trinity-College. He took the degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow of his college. Being famous for his skill in Greek, in 1651, he was chosen the Greek-Lecturer of the college; in 1653, the mathematical-lecturer; in 1655, humanity-reader: which three appointments shew the reputation he had acquired in that early period of his life, for his skill in languages, polite literature, and the sciences.

During his continuance in the university, he acquitted himself honourably as a tutor and preacher: for preaching and commonplacing, both in the college and in the university-church, were then usually performed by persons not ordained. He published in 1660, a "*Catalogue of the Cambridge Plants*," in order to promote the study of botany, which was then much neglected; and the good reception this work met with encouraged him to proceed further

ther in these studies and observations. He no longer contented himself with what he met with about Cambridge, but extended his pursuits throughout the greatest part of England and Wales, and part of Scotland. In these journies of simpling, though he sometimes went alone, yet he had commonly the company of other curious gentlemen. At the restoration of the king, he resolved upon entering into holy orders; and was ordained by Sanderfon, bishop of Lincoln, Dec. 23, 1660. He continued fellow of Trinity-College, till the beginning of the Bartholomew-Act; which, requiring a subscription against the solemn league and covenant, occasioned him to resign his fellowship, he refusing to sign that declaration.

Having now left his fellowship, and visited most parts of his own country, he was anxious to see what nature afforded in foreign parts; and accordingly, in April 1663, himself and a few companions, went over from Dover to Calais, and thence to divers parts of Europe: which, however, it is sufficient just to mention, as Mr. Ray himself, in 1673, published the "Observations" they made in that tour. Mr. Ray returned to England, March 1665-6. He pursued his philosophical studies with his usual attention, and became so distinguished, that he was importuned to come into the Royal-Society, and was admitted fellow thereof in 1667.

In the spring of 1669, Mr. Ray and Mr. Willoughby, his chief associate, entered upon those experiments about the tapping of trees, and the ascent and descent of their sap; which are published in the Philosophical Transactions. About this time, Mr. Ray began to draw up his observations for public use; and one of the first things he set upon was, his "Collection of English Proverbs," which was published in 1672. He published at the same time, his "Nomenclator Classicus," for the use of his pupils, who were the sons of his friend Mr. Willoughby, now dead. In June 1673, Mr. Ray married a gentlewoman of about twenty years of age, the daughter of Mr. Oakeley of Launton in Oxfordshire. Towards the end of this year, came forth his "Observations Topographical, Moral, &c." made in foreign countries. He also prepared Mr. Willoughby's "Observations about Birds" for the press: which however was not published till 1678. Old lady Willoughby dying, and Mr. Willoughby's sons being removed from under Mr. Ray's tuition, about 1676, he thought it best to leave Middleton-Hall, and retire with his wife to some convenient place: accordingly he removed to Sutton-Cosfield, about four miles from Middleton. Some time after he went into Essex to Falborne Hall, where he continued till June 1679; and then made another remove to Black-Notley, his native place. Being settled here, and now free from interruptions, he began to renew his wonted labours, particularly in botany. He also published the "History of Fishes" in 1685, and having published many books on subjects which

he took to be somewhat foreign to his profession, he at length resolved to entertain the world like a divine, as well as natural philosopher; and with this view set about his *Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God*, which he calls, "*The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*" This work meeting with universal applause encouraged him to publish another of a like nature, whose foundation was also laid at Cambridge, in some sermons which he had preached before the university; and this was his "*Three Physico-Theological Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World*, in 1692," 8vo. Both these works have been often reprinted with large additions. Soon after these theological pieces came out, his "*Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedum*" was ready for the press, and published in June 1693: and, having dispatched that, he set about and finished a *Synopsis of Birds and Fishes*, which was not published till after his death, which happened Jan. 17, 1704-5, at Black-Notley, in a house of his own.

RAY (BENJAMIN), a most ingenious and worthy man, possessed of good learning, but ignorant of the world; indolent and thoughtless, and often very absent. He was a native of Spalding, where he was educated under Dr. Neve, and afterwards admitted of St. John's-College, Cambridge. He was perpetual curate of Surfleet, of which he gave an account to the Spalding-Society; and curate of Cowbitt, which is a chapel to Spalding, in the gift of trustees. His hermitage of osiers and willows there was celebrated by William Jackson of Boston, in a manuscript heroic poem. He communicated to the Royal-Society an account of a water-spout raised off the land in Deeping-Fen, printed in their "*Transactions*," vol. XLVII. p. 447; and of an ancient coin to "*Gent. Mag.* 1744." There are several dissertations by him in that miscellany. He was secretary to the Spalding-Society in 1735. Mr. Pegge, about 1758, had a consultation with Dr. Taylor, residuary of St. Paul's, and a friend of Ray's, to get him removed to better situations; and the doctor was inclined to do it: but on better information, and mature consideration, it was thought then too late to transplant him. He died a bachelor at Spalding in 1760.

REAL (CESAR VICHARD de St.), a polite writer in French, was the son of a counsellor to the senate of Chamberri in Savoy, where he was born; but it is not mentioned in what year. He came very young to France, was some time a disciple of M. de Varillas; and afterwards distinguished himself at Paris by several ingenious productions. In 1675, he returned to Chamberri, and went thence to England with the dukes of Mazarine; but soon after came back to Paris, where he lived a long time, without

title

title or dignity, intent upon literary pursuits. He returned a second time to Chamberri in 1692, and died there the same year, pretty old, but not in the best circumstances. He was a man of great parts and penetration, a lover of the sciences, and particularly fond of history. His "*De l'Usage de l'Histoire*, Paris, 1672," 12mo; is full of sensible and judicious reflections. In 1674, he published, "*Conjuration des Espagnols contre le Republique de Venice en 1618*," 12mo. but the great fame he acquired by this, he lost by his "*La Vie de Jesus Christ*," published four years after. He wrote many other things.

REAUMUR (RENE-ANTOINE FERCHAULT sieur de), a French philosopher, was born of a good family in 1683 at Rochelle, where he was grounded in letters. Then he was sent to Poitiers for philosophy; and, in 1699, went to Bourges to study the law. In the mean time, he had early discovered a turn for mathematics and physics; and he now went to Paris, to cultivate these sciences. So early as 1708, he was judged worthy to be a member of the academy of sciences; and he soon justified the choice that was then made of him by that society. He made innumerable observations, and wrote a great number of pieces, upon the various branches of natural philosophy. His "*History of Insects*," in 6 vols. 4to. at Paris, is his capital work. He died in 1757, not of age, although he was old, but in consequence of a fall.

REDI (FRANCIS), an Italian physician and very polite scholar, was descended from a noble family, and born at Arezzo in Tuscany, 1626. His first studies were made at Florence, whence he removed to Pisa, and there was admitted doctor in philosophy and medicine. His ingenuity and skill in these and other sciences acquired him great reputation; and Ferdinand II. duke of Tuscany, chose him his first physician. His constant employ did not hinder him from cultivating the Belles Lettres: he devoted much of his time to the study of the Italian tongue, and contributed not a little towards compiling the dictionary of *La Crusca*. He wrote upon vipers, and upon the generation of insects; and he composed a good deal of poetry, some of which he published himself, and some was published after his death by order of the great duke, his master. All his writings are in Italian. He died in 1697.

REGIOMONTANUS, an illustrious astronomer, whose real name was J. JANNES MULLERUS, was born at Konigsburg in Franconia, 1436. He was taught his grammar at home, and at twelve years of age sent to Leipsic; where he took a violent turn to astronomy, and wisely applied himself to arithmetic and geometry, as necessary to comprehend it rightly. But there was then nobody at Leipsic, who could lead him into the depths of this science; and therefore,

at fifteen, he removed to Vienna, to study under the famous Purbachius, who was the professor there, and read lectures with the highest reputation. About that time cardinal Bessarion came to Vienna, to negotiate some affairs for the pope; who, being a lover of astronomy, had begun to make a Latin version of Ptolemy's "Almagest;" but, not having time to go on with it, desired Purbachius to continue the work, and for that purpose to return with him into Italy, in order to make himself master of the Greek tongue, which at present he knew nothing of. Purbachius consented to the cardinal's proposals, provided Regiomontanus might accompany him, and share the task; and all things were agreed on, when Purbachius died in 1461. The scholar of course succeeded the master to the destined office, as well as in his professorship, and attended the cardinal the same year to Rome; where the first thing he did was to learn the Greek language, though in the mean time he did not neglect to make astronomical observations, and to compose various works in that science. The cardinal going to Greece soon after, Regiomontanus went to Ferrera, where he continued the study of the Greek language under Theodore Gaza; who explained to him the text of Ptolemy, with the commentaries of Theon: till at length he became so perfect in it, that he could compose verses, and read like a critic, in it. In 1463, he went to Padua, where he became a member of the university; and, at the request of the students, explained Alfraganus, an Arabian philosopher. In 1464, he removed to Venice, to attend his patron Bessarion; and, the same year, returned with him to Rome, where he waged war with Georgius Trapezuntius, whom he had terribly offended, by animadverting on some passages in his translation of Theon's Commentary. Not long after, being weary of rambling about, and having procured a great number of manuscripts, which was one main object of his travels, he returned to Vienna, and performed for some time the offices of his professorship. Afterwards he went to Buda, at the invitation of Matthias Corvinus the king of Hungary, who was a lover of letters and sciences, and founded a rich and noble library there; but, on account of the wars, came and settled at Nuremberg in 1471. He spent his time here, in constructing instruments, in making observations, and publishing books, some his own, some other people's. In 1474, pope Sixtus IV. conceived a design of reforming the calendar; and sent for Regiomontanus to Rome, as the properest and ablest person to accomplish his purpose. Regiomontanus was very unwilling to interrupt the studies he was engaged in at Nuremberg; but receiving great promises from the pope, who also for the present named him archbishop of Ratibon, he consented at length to go. He arrived at Rome in 1475, and died there the year after; not without a suspicion of being poisoned by the sons of Trapezuntius, who carried on

on the enmity begun by their father: but Paul Jovius relates, that he died of the plague.

REGIS (PETER SYLVAIN), a French philosopher, and great propagator of Cartesianism, was born in Agenois in 1632. He cultivated the languages and philosophy under the Jesuits at Cahors, and afterwards divinity in the university of that town, being designed for the church. He made so uncommon a progress, that at the end of four years, he was offered a doctor's degree without the usual charges; but he did not think it became him to accept of it, till he had studied also in the Sorbonne at Paris. He went thither, but was soon disgusted with theology; and, as the philosophy of Des Cartes began at that time to make a noise through the lectures of Rohault, he conceived a taste for it, and gave himself up entirely to it. He frequented these lectures; and, becoming an adept, went to Toulouse in 1665, and read lectures in it himself. In 1680, he returned to Paris; where, the concurrence about him was such, that the sticklers for Peripateticism began to be alarmed. They applied to the archbishop of Paris, who thought it expedient, in the name of the king, to put a stop to the lectures; which accordingly were discontinued for several months. The whole life of Regis was spent in propagating the new philosophy. In 1690, he published a formal system of it, containing logic, metaphysics, physics, and morals, in 3 vols. 4to. and written in French. He wrote afterwards several pieces, in defence of his system; in which he had disputes with M. Huet, Du Hamel, Malebranche, and others. He died in 1707. He had been chosen member of the Academy of Sciences in 1699.

REGNARD (JOHN FRANCIS), one of the best French comic writers after Moliere, was born at Paris in 1647. He had scarcely finished his studies, when he was seized with a passion for travelling, and an ardent desire to see the different countries of Europe. He went to Italy first, but was unfortunate in his return thence; for the English vessel bound for Marseilles, on which he embarked at Genoa, was taken in the sea of Provence by the Barbary Corsairs; and he was carried a slave to Algiers. Being always a lover of good eating, he knew how to make ragoûts; and, by this means procuring an office in his master's kitchen, his bondage sat the more easily upon him. His amiable manners and pleasant humour made him a favourite with all about him, and not a little so with the women; for he had also the advantage of a good person. An amorous intrigue with one of these, in which matters were carried as far as they could go, involved him in a terrible difficulty; for his master, coming to the knowledge of it, insisted upon his submitting to the law of the country, which obliged a Christian, convicted of such a commerce, either to turn Mahometan, or to suffer death by fire.

fire. Regnard did not care to do either; and luckily he was freed from the dilemma by the French consul, who, having just received a large sum for his redemption, bought him off, and sent him home.

He had not been long at Paris, before he formed plans for travelling again; and accordingly, in April 1681, he set out to visit Flanders and Holland, whence he passed to Denmark, and afterwards to Sweden. Having done some singular piece of service to the king of Sweden, this monarch, who perceived that he was travelling out of pure curiosity, told him, that Lapland contained many things well worthy of observation; and ordered his treasurer to accommodate him with whatever he wanted, if he chose to proceed thither. Regnard embarked for Stockholm, with two other gentlemen that had accompanied him from France; and went as far as Tome, a city at the bottom of the Bothnic Gulph. After his return to Stockholm, he went to Poland, thence to Vienna, and from Vienna to Paris, after a ramble of almost three years.

He now settled in his own country, and wrote a great many comedies. He was made a treasurer of France, and lieutenant of the waters and forests: he lived like a philosopher and a voluptuary. This man, though of a gay humour, died of chagrin in his 52d year: it is said, that he contributed himself to shorten his days.

REGNIER (MATHURIN), a satirical French poet, celebrated for his satire, was the son of a citizen of Chartres, by a sister of the abbé Desportes, a famous poet also; and was born there in 1573. He was brought up to the church, yet very unfit for it, on account of his debaucheries; which, it seems, were so excessive, that he had at thirty all the infirmities of old age. He was twice at Rome, in 1593 and 1601. In 1604, he obtained a canonry in the church of Chartres: he had other benefices, and also a pension of 2000 livres, which Henry IV. settled on him in 1606. He died at Rouen in 1613.

REGNIER de MARETS (SERAPHIN), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1632; and, at fifteen, distinguished himself by translating the "*Batrachomyomachia*," into burlesque verse. At thirty, he went to Rome as secretary to an embassy. An Italian ode of his making procured him a place in the Academy de la Crusca in 1667; and, in 1670, he was elected a member of the French academy. In 1684, he was made perpetual secretary, after the death of Mezeray; and it was he who drew up all those papers, in the name of the academy, against Furetiere. In 1668, the king gave him the priory of Grammont, which determined him to the ecclesiastical function; and, in 1675, he had an abbey. He died in 1713, aged 82, having done great service to language, and being the author of some poetry in French and Italian.

REINESIUS (THOMAS), a learned and philosophic German, was born at Gotha, a city of Thuringia, in 1587. He was a physician; but applied himself to polite literature, in which he chiefly excelled. After practising physic in other places, he settled at Altemburg; where he resided several years, and was made a burgo-master. At last, having been raised to be counsellor to the elector of Saxony, he went and lived at Leipzig; where he also died in 1667. He wrote a piece or two upon subjects of his own profession; but the greatest part of his works relate to philology and criticism, among which are, "*Variarum Lectionum Libri Tres*," in 4to.

RELAND (HADRIAN), an eminent Orientalist and very learned man, was born at Ryp, a village in North-Holland, July 17, 1676. His father was minister of that village, but afterwards removed to Alkmaar, and then to Amsterdam. In this last city Reland was educated with infinite care; and at eleven years of age, having passed through the usual courses at school, was placed in the college under Surenhusius. During three years of study under this professor, he made a vast progress in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic languages; and at his leisure hours applied himself to poetry, in which he succeeded very well. At fourteen, he was sent to Utrecht; where he studied under Grævius and Leusden, perfected himself in the Latin and Oriental tongues, and applied himself also to philosophy, in which he took the degree of doctor. At seventeen, he entered upon divinity under the direction of Herman Witius and others; but did not abandon the Oriental languages, which were always his favourite study. After he had resided six years at Utrecht, his father sent him to Leyden, to continue his theological studies under Frederic Spanheim and others; where he soon received the offer of a professorship at Linden, either in philosophy or the Oriental languages. He would have accepted it, though but just two and twenty; but his father's ill state of health would not allow him to remove so far from Amsterdam. In 1699, he was elected professor of philosophy at Harderwick, but did not continue there long; for, king William having recommended him to the magistrates of Utrecht, he was offered in 1701 the professorship of Oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities, which he readily accepted. In 1703, he took a wife, by whom he had three children. In 1713, a society for the advancement of Christian knowledge was established in England, as was that for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts the year after: of both which Reland became a member. He died of the small-pox at Utrecht, Feb. 5, 1718, in his 42d year. He was a man of an excellent disposition, of great humanity and modesty. He wrote and published a great number of works, in order to promote and illustrate sacred and Oriental

ental learning; likewise some poems, orations, &c. All his works were in Latin.

REMBRANDT VAN REIN, a Flemish painter of great eminence, was the son of a miller, and born near Leyden in 1606. He is one of those who owed all the skill in his profession to the strength of his own genius; for the advantages of education were few or none to him. His turn lay powerfully towards painting, insomuch that he seems to have been incapable of learning any thing else; and it is said, that he could scarcely read. There was great singularity in the behaviour of this painter, being an humourist of the first order, though a man of sense and fine genius. He affected an old-fashioned slovenly dress, and loved mean and pitiful company, though he had got substance enough to keep the best. He died in 1668.

RENAUDOT (EUSEBIUS), a French writer, very learned in Oriental history and languages, grandson of Theophrastus Renaudot, a learned physician, who was the first author of gazettes in France, was born at Paris in 1646; and, being taught classical literature by the Jesuits, and philosophy in the college of Harcourt, afterwards entered into the congregation of the oratory, where he did not continue long. His father being first physician to the dauphin, he was early introduced to scenes, where his parts, his learning, and his politeness, made him admired. His reputation was afterwards advanced and established by several learned works, which he published. In 1700, he attended cardinal de Noailles to Rome; and received great honours, together with the priory of Froissy in Brittany, from pope Clement V. Returning from Florence, he was honoured in the same manner by the great duke; and was also made a member of the academy de la Crusca. On his return to France, he devoted himself entirely to letters, and composed a great number of learned dissertations, which are printed in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions;" of which he was a member, as well as of the French academy. He died in 1720, with high sentiments of devotion.

RETZ (CARDINAL DE). See GONDI.

REUCHLIN (JOHN), a learned German, who contributed much to the restoration of letters in Europe, was born at Pforzheim in 1450. His parents, perceiving in him good parts and a turn to books, were easily persuaded to give him a liberal education; at a time when learning and the sciences, by being so rarely met with, were so much esteemed and honoured. He went to Paris, then the seat of literature in these western parts, with the bishop of Utrecht; where he studied grammar under Joannes à Lapide,

Lapide, rhetoric under Gaguinus, Greek under Tiphernas, and Hebrew under Wesſelus. Having returned to his own country, he took the degree of doctor in philosophy at Baſil, where he lived four years; then went to Orleans to ſtudy the law, and was admitted doctor in 1479. He taught the Greek language at Orleans, as he had done at Baſil; and compoſed and printed a grammar, a lexicon, ſome vocabularies, and other works of a like nature, to facilitate the ſtudy of that language.

After ſome time, Eberhard count of Wirtemberg being to make the tour of Italy, Reuchlin was pitched upon among others to attend him; chiefly becauſe, during his reſidence in France, he had corrected his own German pronunciation of the Latin, which appeared ſo rude and ſavage to the Italians. They were handſomely received at Florence by Laurence de Medicis, the father of Leo X. and became acquainted with many learned men there. They proceeded to Rome, where Hermolaus Barbarus prevailed with Reuchlin to change his name to Capnio, which ſignifies the ſame in Greek, as Reuchlin does in German; that is *ſnake*. Count Eberhard entertained ſo great an eſteem for Capnio (ſo he was afterwards called) that, upon his return to Germany, he made him his ambaffador to the emperor Frederic III. at whoſe court he came to be ſo much conſidered, that the emperor conferred many honours upon him, and made him many preſents. On the death of Frederic in 1493, Capnio returned to count Eberhard, who died alſo about three months after the emperor: when, an uſurpation ſucceeding, Capnio was baniſhed. He retired to Worms, and wrote books: but the elector Palatine, having a cauſe to defend at Rome ſome time after, ſelected him as the fitteſt and ableſt man for his purpoſe; and accordingly, in 1498, Capnio made an oration before the pope and cardinals, concerning the rights of the German princes, and the privileges of the German churches. He ſtayed more than a year at Rome; and had ſo much leiſure, as to perfect himſelf in the Hebrew tongue under Abdias a Jew, and alſo in the Greek, under Argyrophylus. He was vexed in his old age by an unhappy difference with the divines of Cologne, occaſioned by a Jew named Pfefferkorn, who, though an impoſtor detected, contrived to be ſupported by theſe noodles in a diſpute with Capnio, while all the learned were of his ſide. His enemies would have embroiled him in Luther's cauſe; but he continued always a Catholic, and gave them no advantage. He died in 1522. He is ſuppoſed to have been the chief, if not ſole, author of the celebrated work, entitled, "*Epistolæ Obſcurorum Virorum*."

REYNOLDS (*Sir Joshua*), Knt. F. R. and A. SS. LL. D. of Oxford and Dublin, was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, and born at Plympton St. Mary's, in Devonſhire, July 16, 1723. His father was univerſally reſpected, and an intimate friend of that eminent divine, Mr. Zachariah Mudge. Mr. Reynolds had a very

numerous family, which, however, never depressed his spirits, and he was assiduous in cultivating learning among his neighbours. Young Reynolds was sent early to a grammar-school, being intended by his father for the church, and went from thence to one of the universities, where he took the degree of master of arts.

Sir Joshua ever declared, that the destination of his mind to painting was occasioned by an accidental perusal of Richardson's treatise on that art when very young. He became a pupil to Mr. Hudson the painter, who, amongst other advice that he gave him, recommended him to copy Guercino's drawings. This he did with such skill, that many of them are now preserved in the cabinets of the curious in this country, as the originals of that very great master. About the year 1750, he went to Rome to prosecute his studies, where he remained about two years, and employed himself rather in making studies from, than in copying the works of the great painters with which that illustrious capital of art abounds. Here too he amused himself with painting caricatures, particularly a very large one of all the English that were then at Rome, in the different attitudes of Raphael's celebrated school at Athens. He returned to England about the year 1752, and took a house in Newport-Street, Leicester-Fields; to which latter place he removed soon afterwards, and where he continued till the time of his death, which happened on the 23d of Feb. 1792, after a disease of languor, occasioned by an enlargement of the liver. His body, by the permission of his sovereign (who appeared to wish that every possible honour should be conferred on the remains of the president of his own academy) lay in state in one of the apartments of the Royal-Academy; and was conveyed on the morning of Saturday, the 3d of March, to the cathedral of the metropolis, attended by the most distinguished persons in the country in birth, in talents, and in virtue. It was received at the west door of the church by the venerable chapter, who preceded it into the choir, where a solemn funeral service was performed; and that no mark of respect might be wanting to the respectable remains (whose obsequies were then celebrating) they added some supernumery and excellent singers to their choir. Sir Joshua was a member of the Painter-Stainers-Company in London, to which he was presented October 18, 1784.

He wrote "Discourses delivered at the Royal-Academy, 2 vols." 8vo. "Notes to Mr. Mason's Translation of Dufresnoy on Painting," 4to. The Papers No. 76, 79, 82, in the Idler, on the subject of painting, were also written by him.

PHENIAMUS (BEATUS), a very learned German, was born in 1405, at Scelestat; whence he removed to Paris, afterwards to Strasburg, and then to Basil. At Basil he corrected Frobenius's press, and at the same time contracted a very intimate friendship with

with Erasmus. He died at Strasburg in 1517. He was the first who presented the public with "*Paterculus*;" and he wrote notes upon Tertullian, the elder Pliny, Livy, and Tacitus. But his History of Germany, under the title of "*Res Germanicae*," in 2 vols. folio, passes for his capital work. He also wrote several other learned works.

RHODOMAN (LAURENTIUS), a learned German, was born in 1540 at Solowesf, belonging to the counts of Stolburg in Upper-Saxony. The happy genius, which he had discovered from his tender years, induced those counts to maintain him in the college of Ilfeld. He continued there six years, and made so great a progress in literature, that he was thought a proper man to teach in the most eminent schools and most flourishing universities. He was especially skilled in the Greek tongue. He composed some Greek verses, which have been admired by the best judges; and was very successful in a Latin translation of "*Diodorus Siculus*," which he published with the original: he translated also into Latin the Greek poem of "*Cointus Smyrnaeus*," or "*Quintus Calaber*," concerning the taking of Troy; and added some corrections to it. At last he was appointed professor of history in the university of Wittenburg, and, having written a great number of books, died there in 1606.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT (Sir PAUL), an English writer, was the tenth son of Sir Peter Ricaut, and the author of some useful works. When and where he was born is not mentioned; nor yet where he was educated: but his education was undoubtedly a genteel one. He travelled many years, not only in Europe, but also in Asia and Africa; and performed some public services. In 1661, when the earl of Winchelsea was sent ambassador extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte, he went as his secretary; and while he continued in that station, which was eight years, he wrote "*The present state of the Ottoman Empire*, in three books." Afterwards, he was made consul for the English nation at Smyrna; and during his residence here, at the command of Charles II. composed "*The present state of the Greek and Armenian churches*, anno Christi 1678." Upon his return to England, he presented it with his own hands to his majesty; and it was published in 1679, 8vo. Having acquitted himself, for the space of eleven years, to the entire satisfaction of the Turkey-Company, he obtained leave to return to England; where he lived in honour and good esteem. The earl of Clarendon, being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1685, made him his principal secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught: and James II. knighted him, constituted him one of the privy-council for Ireland, and judge of the high court of admiralty, which he enjoyed till the Revolution in

1688. Soon after this, he was employed by king William, as his resident with the Hanse-Towns in Lower-Saxony, namely, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen; where he continued for ten years, and gave the utmost satisfaction. At length, worn out with age and infirmities, he had leave in 1700 to return to England, where he died that year. He was fellow of the Royal-Society for many years before his decease; author of several productions, and perfect master of the Greek both ancient and modern, the Turkish, Latin, Italian, and French languages.

RICCIOLUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA), an Italian astronomer, mathematician, and philosopher, was born at Ferrara in 1598; and, at sixteen, admitted into the society of the Jesuits. He had very uncommon parts joined with as uncommon application; so that the progress he made in every branch of literature and science was very extraordinary. He was ordered to teach rhetoric, poetry, philosophy, and scholastic divinity, in the Jesuits colleges at Parma and Bononia; yet applied himself in the mean time to making observations in geography, chronology, and astronomy. This was his natural bent; and at length he obtained leave from his superiors to quit all other employment, that he might devote himself entirely to it. He died in 1671, aged 73.

RICCOBONI (LEWIS), a celebrated actor of Modena; he was likewise a great critic and dramatic writer. He died in 1753.

RICHARDSON (SAMUEL), inventor of a peculiar species of moral romance, was born in 1689, in Derbyshire. He had a private grammar-school education in the neighbourhood of the place of his birth; and was originally intended for the church. He exercised the profession of a printer, with the highest reputation, for a long series of years in Salisbury-Court, Fleet-Street. Dissimilar as their geniuses may seem, when the witty and wicked duke of Wharton (a kind of Lovelace) about the year 1723 fomented the spirit of opposition in the city, and became a member of the Wax-Chandlers-Company; Mr. Richardson, though his political principles were very different, was much connected with, and favoured by him, and for some little time was the printer of his "True Briton," published twice a week. He so far exercised his own judgment, however, in peremptorily refusing to be concerned in such papers as he apprehended might endanger his safety, that he stopt at the end of the sixth number, which was possibly his own production. He printed for some time a news-paper called "The Daily Journal;" and afterwards "The Daily Gazetteer." Through the interest of his friend Mr. Speaker Onslow, he printed the first edition of the "Journals of the House of Commons." In 1754, he was master of the company of Stationers. He purchased a moiety

moiety of the patent of law-printer at Midsummer 1760, and carried on that department of business in partnership with Miss Catherine Liutoi. By his first wife Martha Wilde, daughter of Mr. Allington Wilde, printer, in Clerkenwell, he had five sons and a daughter, who all died young. His second wife (who survived him many years) was Elizabeth, sister of the late Mr. Leake, bookseller of Bath. By her he had a son and five daughters. The son died young; but four of the daughters survived him; viz. Mary, married in 1757 to Mr. Ditcher, who was an eminent surgeon of Bath, Martha, married in 1757 to Edward Bridgen, Esq. F. R. and A. SS. Anne, unmarried; and Sarah, married to Mr. Crowther, surgeon, of Boswell-Court. His country retirement, first at North-End near Hammer-smith, and afterwards at Parson's-Green, was generally filled with his friends of both sexes. He was regularly there from Saturday to Monday, and frequently at other times, being never so happy as when he made others so, being himself, in his narrow sphere, the Grandison he drew; his heart and hand ever open to distress.

By many family misfortunes, and his own writings, which in a manner realised every feigned distress, his nerves, naturally weak, or, as Pope expresses it, "tremblingly alive all o'er," were so unhinged, that for many years before his death his hand shook, he had frequent vertigos, and would sometimes have fallen had he not supported himself by his cane under his coat. His paralytic disorder affected his nerves to such a degree for a considerable time before his death, that he could not lift a glass of wine to his mouth without assistance. This disorder at length terminating in an apoplexy, deprived the world of this amiable man and truly original genius, on July 4, 1761, at the age of 72. He was buried, by his own direction, with his first wife, in the middle aisle, near the pulpit of St. Bride's-Church.

The two first volumes of his "*Pamela*," which were written in three months, first introduced him to the literary world; and never was a book of the kind more generally read and admired. It was even recommended not unfrequently from the pulpit, particularly by Dr. Slocock, late of Christ-Church, Surrey, who had a very high esteem for it, as well as for its author. His other novels, "*Clarissa Harlow*" and "*Sir Charles Grandison*," were equally commended and admired. Besides these his three great works, he published several fragments, essays, &c. particularly No. 97 in vol. 2 of the "*Ramblers*. Mr. Richardson was greatly admired by the geniuses of his age, particularly Dr. Johnson, Mr. Hill, Dr. Young, &c.

RICHELET (CÆSAR PETER), a French writer, was born at Cheminon in Champagne, in 1631. He was the friend of Patru and d'Ablancourt; and, like them, applied himself to the study of the

the French language with success. He composed a dictionary full of new and useful remarks upon it, which would have been more acceptable than it was, if it had not been also full of satirical reflections and obscenities. It was first published in one vol. 4to. at Geneva, 1680; but after the death of the author, which happened in 1698, enlarged with a great number of new articles to 2 vols. folio, and afterwards three.

Richlet made a French translation of "The Conquest of Florida, by Garcilasso de la Vega. He composed some other pieces in a grammatical and critical way, relating to the French tongue.

RICHELIEU (JOHN ARMAND DU PLESSIS DE), a great cardinal and minister of state in France, and also a man of letters and an author, was born of a noble family at the castle of Richelieu, Sept. 5, 1585. He went through his studies with great success; and, having taken his degrees at the Sorbonne, removed to Rome, where he obtained of Paul V. a dispensation to be bishop of Lucon at two and twenty. At his return to France, he applied himself in a particular manner to the function of preaching; and his reputation this way procured him the office of almoner to the queen Mary de Medicis. His abilities in the management of affairs advanced him to be secretary of state in 1616; and the king soon gave him the preference to all his other secretaries. The death of the marquis d'Ancre having produced a revolution in state-affairs, Richelieu retired to Avignon; where he employed himself in composing books of controversy and piety. One great object of his ambition being to reduce the Hugonots to the Catholic profession, he employed his pen among other means to effect it; and published at Paris in 1618 a treatise, entitled, "The Principal Points of the Catholic Faith defended, against the Writing addressed to the King by the Ministers of Charenton." He published also, with the same view, "The most easy and certain Method of converting those who are separated from the Church." He wrote also "A Catechism," and a treatise of piety, called, "The Perfection of a Christian."

The king having recalled him to court, he was made a cardinal in 1622; and, two years after, first minister of state, and grand master of the navigation. The history of his life would be the history of France, and therefore must not be expected from us. Suffice it to observe, that, being a man of prodigious capacity, and of a restless and insatiable ambition, he formed to himself vast designs; and this made his whole life nothing but a series of agitations and inquietudes. He projected the abolishing of Calvinism in France, and would have done it by fair means; but, finding that impossible, he resolved to do it by force. Other cases in the mean time interposed, and prevented the execution of this design. He found himself frequently under the necessities of combating
the

the grandees of the kingdom, the royal family, the whole house of Austria, and often Lewis XIII. himself. Being himself a poet, he envied Corneille the glory of his "Cid;" and, in 1637, obliged the French academy to publish a criticism upon it to its disadvantage. Yet he loved able men of all professions, and caused the arts and sciences to flourish in the kingdom. He died in 1642, amidst storms and perils, before he had completed any of his designs; leaving behind him a name somewhat dazzling, but by no means dear and venerable. He was buried in the magnificent church of the Sorbonne, which he had rebuilt; and a noble monument was erected over him, which was esteemed a master-piece of the celebrated sculptor and architect Girardon. Among his works are, "A Journal," in 2 vols. 12mo. "Letters," in 12mo. and "A Political Testament," in 12mo. all treating of politics and state affairs.

RIDER (WILLIAM), B. A. was the author of a "History of England" in small size. He was lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster-Lane, curate of St. Faith's, and many years sur-master of St. Paul's-School. He died in 1785.

RIDLEY (Dr. NICHOLAS), one of the principal instruments of the Reformation, and who suffered martyrdom for it in the reign of queen Mary, was born of an ancient family about 1520 in Tynedale, near the Scotch borders, in Northumberland. His school education he received at Newcastle upon Tyne; whence he was removed to Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, at the charges of his uncle Dr. Robert Ridley, about 1518, when Luther was preaching against indulgences in Germany. Here he acquired a good skill in the Latin and Greek tongues, and in the learning then more in fashion, the philosophy and theology of the schools. His reputation was such, as to procure him the esteem of the other university, as well as of his own; for in 1524, the master and fellows of University-College in Oxford invited him to accept of an exhibition, founded by Walter Skyrley, bishop of Durham, which he declined. The next year he took his master's degree, and was appointed by the college their general agent in some causes relating to it. His uncle was now willing to add to his attainments the advantages of travel, and the improvement of foreign universities; and, as his studies were directed to divinity, he sent him to spend some time among the doctors of the Sorbonne at Paris, and afterwards among the professors of Louvain. Having staid three years abroad, he returned to Cambridge, and pursued his theological studies. He was senior proctor of the university, when the important point of the pope's supremacy came before them to be examined upon the authority of scripture: and their resolution after mature deliberation, "That the bishop of Rome had no more authority

thority or jurisdiction derived to him from God, in this kingdom of England, than any other foreign bishop," was signed in the name of the university by Simon Heynes, vice-chancellor, Nicholas Ridley, Richard Wilks, proctors. He lost his uncle in 1536; but the education he had received, and the improvements he had made, soon recommended him to another and greater patron, Craumer, archbishop of Canterbury, who appointed him his domestic chaplain, and collated him to the vicarage of Herne in East-Kent. He bore his testimony in the pulpit here against the Act of the Six Articles; and instructed his charge in the pure doctrines of the gospel, as far as they were yet discovered to him; but transubstantiation was at this time an article of his creed. During his retirement at this place, he read a little treatise written, 700 years before, by Ratramus or Bertram, a monk of Cerbey. This first opened his eyes, and determined him more accurately to search the scriptures in this article, and the doctrine of the primitive fathers. His discoveries he communicated to his patron, and the event was the conviction of them both, that this doctrine was novel and erroneous. After he had stayed about two years at Herne, he was chosen master of Pembroke-Hall, and appointed chaplain to the king; and such was his courage and zeal for the Reformation, that, next to the archbishop, he was thought to be its greatest support among the clergy. In the reign of Edward VI. when a royal visitation was resolved on through the kingdom, he attended the visitors of the northern circuit as their preacher, to instruct that part of the nation in the principles of religion. In 1547, he was appointed bishop of Rochester, and consecrated in the usual form of popish bishops, as the new ordinal had not yet taken place. When Bonner was deprived of the bishopric of London, Ridley was pitched upon as a proper person to fill that important see; being esteemed, both the most learned, and most thoroughly zealous for the Reformation. A little before the king died, he was named to succeed to Durham; but, great as the honours were which he received or were intended him, the highest were reserved for him under queen Mary; which were, to be a prisoner for the gospel, a confessor of Christ in bonds, and a martyr for his truth. Some of his writings are still extant, but the majority is lost.

RIDLEY (Dr. GLOSTER). This worthy divine descended collaterally from the preceding, was born at sea, in 1702, on board the Gloucester East-Indiaman, to which circumstance he was indebted for his Christian name. He received his education at Winchester-School, and thence was elected to a fellowship at New-College, Oxford, where he proceeded B. C. L. April 29, 1629. In those two seminaries he cultivated an early acquaintance with the Muses, and laid the foundation of those elegant and solid acquirements for which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished, as

a poet, a historian, and a divine. During a vacancy in 1728, he joined four friends, viz. Mr. Thomas Fletcher (afterwards bishop of Kildare) Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Eyre, Mr. Morriſon, and Mr. Jennens, in writing a tragedy, called “*The Fruitless Redreſs*,” each undertaking an act, on a plan previously concerted. When they delivered in their ſeveral proportions, at their meeting in the winter, few readers would have known that the whole was not the production of a ſingle hand. This tragedy, which was offered to Mr. Wilks, but never acted, is ſtill in manuſcript, with another called “*Jugurtha*.” Dr. Ridley in his youth was much addicted to theatrical performances. Midhurſt in Suſſex was the place where they were exhibited; and the company of gentlemen actors to which he belonged conſiſted chiefly of his coadjutors in the tragedy already mentioned. He is ſaid to have performed the characters of Marc Antony, Jaſſier, Horatio, and Moneſes, with diſtinguiſhed applauſe, a circumſtance that will be readily believed by thoſe who are no ſtrangers to his judicious and graceful manner of ſpeaking in the pulpit. Young Cibber, being likewiſe a Wykehamiſt, called on Dr. Ridley, ſoon after he had been appointed chaplain to the Eaſt-India-Company, at Poplar, and would have perſuaded him to quit the church for the ſtage, obſerving that “it uſually paid the larger ſalaries of the two.” For great part of his life, he had no other preferment than the ſmall college living of Weſtow in Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar in Middleſex, where he reſided. To theſe his college added, ſome years after, the donative of Romford, in Eſſex. In 1756 he declined an offer of going to Ireland as firſt chaplain to the duke of Bedford; in return for which he was to have had the choice of promotion, either at Chriſt-Church, Canterbury, Weſtmiſter, or Windſor. His modeſty inducing him to leave the choice of theſe to his patron, the conſequence was that he obtained not one of them. In 1763, he publiſhed the “*Life of Biſhop Ridley*,” in quarto, by ſubſcription, and cleared by it as much as bought him 800*l.* in the public funds. In the latter part of his life he had the miſfortune to loſe both his ſons, each of them a youth of abilities. The elder, James, was author of “*The Tales of the Genii*,” and ſome other literary performances. Thomas, the younger, was ſent by the Eaſt-India-Company as a writer to Madraſs, where he was no ſooner ſettled than he died of the ſmall-pox. In 1765 Dr. Ridley publiſhed his “*Review of Philips’s Life of Cardinal Pole*;” and in 1768, in reward for his labours in this controverſy and in another which “*The Confessional*” produced, he was preſented by archbiſhop Secker to a golden prebend in the cathedral church of Saluſbury (an option); the only reward he received from the great during a long, uſeful, and laborious life, devoted to the duties of his function. At length, worn out with infirmities, he departed this life in 1774, leaving a widow and four daughters, one of whom was

married, and published a novel in two volumes. He was buried at Poplar; an epitaph written by Dr. Lowth, bishop of London, is inscribed upon his monument.

RIENZI (NICHOLAS GABRINI DE), who, from a low and despicable situation, raised himself to sovereign authority in Rome, in the 14th century; assuming the title of Tribune, and proposing to restore the ancient free republic, was born at Rome, and was the son of no greater a personage than a mean vintner, named Lawrence Gabrini, and Magdalen, a laundress. However, Nicholas Rienzi, by which appellation he was commonly distinguished, did not form his sentiments from the meanness of his birth. To a good natural understanding, he joined an uncommon assiduity, and made a great proficiency in ancient literature. Having hence formed within himself the most exalted notions of the justice, liberty, and ancient grandeur of the old Romans, he at length persuaded not only himself, but the giddy mob, his followers, that he should one day become the restorer of the Roman republic. His talents procured him to be nominated one of the deputies, sent by the Romans to pope Clement the sixth, who resided at Avignon. At his first audience, our hero charmed the court of Avignon by his eloquence, and the sprightliness of his conversation. Encouraged by success, he one day took the liberty to tell the pope, that the grandees of Rome were avowed robbers, public thieves, infamous adulterers, and illustrious profligates; who by their example authorized the most horrid crimes. To them he attributed the desolation of Rome, of which he drew so lively a picture, that the holy father was moved, and exceedingly incensed against the Roman nobility. Cardinal Colonna, in other respects a lover of real merit, could not help considering these reproaches as reflecting upon some of his family; and therefore found means of disgracing Rienzi, so that he fell into extreme misery, vexation, and sickness, which, joined with indigence, brought him to an hospital. Nevertheless, the same hand that threw him down, raised him up again. The cardinal, who was all compassion, caused him to appear before the pope, in assurance of his being a good man, and a great partizan for justice and equity. The pope approved of him more than ever; and, to give him proofs of his esteem and confidence, made him apostolic notary, and sent him back loaded with favours. Notwithstanding which, his subsequent behaviour shewed, that resentment had a greater ascendancy over him than gratitude. Having returned to Rome, he began to execute the functions of his office; wherein, by affability, candour, assiduity, and impartiality, in the administration of justice, he arrived at a superior degree of popularity; which he still improved by continued invectives against the vices of the great, whom he took care to render as odious as possible; till at last, for some ill-timed freedoms of speech, he was not only severely

verely reprimanded, but displaced. His dismissal did not make him desist from inveighing against the debauched, though he conducted himself with more prudence. From this time it was his constant endeavour to inspire the people with a fondness for their ancient liberties, till one party looked on him only as a mad man, while others caressed him as their protector. Thus he insinuated the minds of the people, and many of the nobility began to come into his views. The senate in no wise mistrusted a man, whom they judged to have neither interest nor ability. At length he ventured to open himself to such as he believed malcontents, and worked upon several by artifice so much, that they declared they were devoted to the will of him their chief. Then having secured his adherents from a revolt, he tendered them a paper, superscribed, "an oath to procure the good establishment;" and made them subscribe and swear to it, before he dismissed them. By what means he prevailed on the pope's vicar to give a tacit sanction to his project, is not certainly known; that he did procure that sanction, and that it was looked on as a master-piece of policy, is generally admitted. The 20th of May, being Whitsunday, he fixed upon to sanctify in some sort his enterprize; and pretended, that all he acted was by particular inspiration of the Holy Ghost. About nine he came out of the church bare-headed, accompanied by the pope's vicar, and surrounded by an hundred armed men. A vast crowd followed him with shouts and acclamations. The gentlemen conspirators carried three standards before him, on which were wrought devices insinuating, that his design was to re-establish liberty, justice, and peace. In this manner he proceeded directly to the capitol, where he mounted the rostrum; and, with more boldness and energy than ever, expatiated on the miseries the Romans were reduced to: at the same time telling them, without hesitation, that the happy hour of their deliverance was at length come, and that he was to be their deliverer, regardless of the dangers he was exposed to for the service of the holy father and the people's safety. After which, he ordered the laws of what he called the good establishment to be read, and engaged in a short time to re-establish them in their ancient grandeur. The Romans enraptured with the pleasing ideas of a liberty they were at present strangers to, and the hope of gain, came most zealously into the fanaticism of Rienzi. They resumed the pretended authority of the Romans; they declared him sovereign of Rome, and granted him the power of life and death, of rewards and punishments, of enacting and repealing the laws, of treating with foreign powers; in a word, they gave him the full and supreme authority over all the extensive territories of the Romans. Rienzi, arrived at the summit of his wishes, kept at a great distance his artifice: he pretended to be very unwilling to accept of their offers, but upon two conditions; the first, that they should nominate the pope's vicar [the bishop of Orvieto] his co-

partner ; the second, that the pope's consent should be granted him, which (he told them) he flattered himself he should obtain. Hereby, on the one hand, he hazarded nothing in thus making his court to the holy father ; and on the other, he well knew, that the bishop of Orvieto would carry a title only, and no authority. The people granted his request, but paid all the honours to him ; he possessed the authority without restriction ; the good bishop appeared a mere shadow and veil to his enterprizes. Rienzi was seated in his triumphal chariot, like an idol, to triumph with the greater splendor. He dismissed the people replete with joy and hope. He seized upon the palace, where he continued after he had turned out the senate ; and, the same day, he began to dictate his laws in the capitol. This election, though not very pleasing to the pope, was ratified by him ; nevertheless, Rienzi meditated the obtaining of a title, exclusive of the papal prerogative. Well versed in the Roman history, he was no stranger to the extent of the tribunitial authority ; and, as he owed his elevation to the people, he chose to have the title of their magistrate. He asked it, and it was conferred on him and his co-partner, with the addition of deliverers of their country. Our adventurer's behaviour in his elevation was at first such as commanded esteem and respect, not only from the Romans, but from all the neighbouring states. But it is difficult for a person of mean birth, elevated at once, by the caprice of fortune, to the most exalted station, to move rightly in a sphere wherein he must breathe an air he has been unaccustomed to. Riches softened, power dazzled, the pomp of his cavalcades animated, and formed in his mind ideas adequate to those of princes born to empire. Hence luxury invaded his table, and tyranny took possession of his heart. The pope conceived his designs contrary to the interests of what is called the holy see ; and the nobles, whose power it had been his constant endeavour to depress, conspired against him : they succeeded, and Rienzi was forced to quit an authority he had possessed little more than six months. It was to a precipitate flight that he was indebted, at this juncture, for his life ; and to different disguises for his subsequent preservation. Having made an ineffectual effort at Rome, and not knowing where to find a new resource to carry on his designs, he took a most bold step, conformable to that rashness, which had so often assisted him in his former exploits. He determined to go to Prague, to Charles king of the Romans, whom the year before he had summoned to his tribunal, and who he foresaw would deliver him up to a pope, highly incensed against him. He was accordingly soon after sent to Avignon, and there thrown into a prison, where he continued three years. The divisions and disturbances in Italy, occasioned by the number of petty tyrants that had established themselves in the ecclesiastical territories, and even at Rome, occasioned his enlargement. Innocent VI. who succeeded Clement in the papacy, sensible that the Romans still entertained,

tertained an affection for him, and believing that his chastisement would teach him to act with more moderation than he had formerly done, not only gave him his liberty, but also appointed him governor and senator of Rome. He met with many obstacles to the assumption of this newly granted authority, all which, by cunning and resolution, he at length overcame. But giving way to his passions, which were immoderately warm, and inclined him to cruelty, he excited so general a resentment against him, that he was murdered Oct. 8, 1354.

RIGALTIIUS (NICOLAS), a very ingenious and learned man, was the son of a physician, and born at Paris in 1577. He was brought up among the Jesuits, and afterwards admitted advocate; but, not being able to conquer the disgust he had conceived to the profession of the law, he devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of polite literature. The public received the first fruits of his labours in his "*Funus Parasiticum*," printed in 1596; the ingenuity and learning of which so charmed Thuanus, that he immediately took him into friendship, and made him the companion of his studies. This excellent person conceived a particular esteem for him; as appeared, when he died in 1617, from naming him in his will, to superintend the education of his children. He was chosen, with Isaac Casaubon, to put the king's library into order; and in 1610, when that learned man went over to spend some time in England with James I. succeeded him in the office of librarian to the king. His majesty conferred on him other marks of distinction; made him procurer-general of the supreme court of Nancy, counsellor of the parliament of Metz, and then intendant of that province. He died in 1654, after having given numerous proofs of uncommon erudition.

RIGBY (RICHARD), was born about the year 1722. His father was a woollen-draper, in Pater-Noster-Row, London; who, having had the good fortune to be patronized by Sir John and Sir Joseph Eyles, was appointed, by the South-Sea-Company, to be their agent, or factor, under the assiento contract with the crown of Spain. Enriched by this employment, he was enabled to purchase Mistle-Hall, near Manningtree in Essex; an estate then belonging to Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, the last of that once flourishing family. Dying in the year 1730, he was succeeded in this estate (the rent-roll of which was then 1100*l.* a year) by his only son, who, having completed his academical studies, visited the principal courts of Europe during his minority, and returned to England, in his one and twentieth year, to take possession of this respectable patrimony. He was then prevailed upon to offer himself as a candidate for Sudbury, in Suffolk, for which place he was returned to parliament after a violent opposition. A general election

tion following close; he had a second contest to support, which was attended with similar circumstances of triumph and expence. About this time he became a member of the fashionable club at White's, where his fortune experienced further disasters. Embarked, however, in polite life, with every advantage to be derived from strong, manly talents, and a winning address, it is no wonder that the leaders of the contending parties of those days were desirous of enrolling him under their respective banners. Frederick prince of Wales, was among the foremost to cultivate his acquaintance; he personally invited him to his levees at Leicester-House, and became so pleased with his society, that he gave him an unsolicited promise to make him, on the first vacancy, a gentleman of his bed-chamber. That vacancy happening not long after, Mr. Rigby's well-founded expectation was disappointed by a different nomination. He resented this treatment, however, in a manner, that displayed great elevation of sentiment. The prince himself was hurt on the occasion, and endeavoured to correct the mistake, by the offer of a *douceur*, as a temporary compensation; but this was rejected in nearly the following terms: "I shall never receive pay for a service of which I am not deemed worthy; but rather think it my duty to retire from a court, where honour, I find, has no tie!" he kept his word, and entered Leicester-House no more.

Soon after this he became attached to the late duke of Bedford; but his alliance with that illustrious family did not arise, as the tale absurdly goes, from his having protected his grace from personal insults at Litchfield races, a circumstance which happened some years after their first acquaintance. The duke was early struck with the quickness of his parts, and charmed with the frankness of his manners. Finding that Mr. Rigby was not a little embarrassed in his affairs, his grace continued in the most delicate manner to advance him a considerable loan, not only to discharge the incumbrances upon his estate, but to rescue him from the aggravated distresses of some annuities into which his necessities had just driven him. Two years after this, being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, the duke thought no person so capable of managing the Irish House of Commons as his friend Rigby, who was accordingly appointed secretary to the vice-gerency. Notwithstanding the turbulent spirit of the times, the affairs of the sister-kingdom were conducted so much to the royal satisfaction, that his majesty gave Mr. Rigby the mastership of the rolls in that kingdom; a sinecure place, productive of considerable emoluments. For the remainder of his life, the duke of Bedford never acted in any public or private concern without the advice of Mr. Rigby: he constantly returned him for his borough of Tavistock; appointed him one of his executors and trustees during the minority of the present duke; and, at his death, left him as a legacy the money which he had so liberally advanced him upon bond.

On the 20th of April 1763, Mr. Rigby was sworn a privy-counsellor of Great-Britain, the duke of Grafton being then at the head of administration. On the 6th of January 1768, he was appointed one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland; another sinecure place worth 3000*l.* a year. This he resigned the same year, to make room for a more lucrative appointment, that of paymaster-general of the forces; a place, by the lowest computation then valued at 16,000*l.* per annum, and which he held from the 14th of June 1768, to the dissolution of lord North's administration in 1782; so that, for the space of fourteen years, he was in possession by places, of the annual income of 20,000*l.* The American war proved an unexpected source of wealth to Mr. Rigby; from the expenditure of millions upon military services, so complex, and so detached, immense sums of the public money, according to official usage, were unavoidably lodged in the hands of the pay-master. This accidental turn of good fortune subjected him, however, eventually, to a persecution, for which no precedent can be found in the political annals of this country.

Mr. Rigby was the first person in administration, who, in the great debates in parliament in 1782, on the subject of the American war, insisted upon the necessity of abandoning that war, and of having recourse to a new ministry, and to new measures. The dissolution of lord North's administration, which was the consequence of the parliamentary proceedings of that year, was the conclusion, likewise, of Mr. Rigby's political existence. To the successive short-lived administrations of the marquis of Rockingham, and the earl of Shelburne, he probably wished no great success. To that of the duke of Portland, which followed, he was certainly well inclined; because it included men to whom, of all others, he was the most attached, lord North, and Mr. Fox. But state threats from either quarter had reached him, too well-founded not to put him on his guard: a temporary neutrality, therefore, he resolved upon, naturally expecting thus to avoid the political rocks of Scylla and Charibdis! unfortunately, however, this discretion did not avail him. In the fluctuating and desperate politics of that day, when the fate of a ministry turned upon a voice, he became the marked object of either party, and "your vote! or your money!" was the implied language of each, as it prevailed. To what but this shall we ascribe the extents which were issued against him on the part of the crown, and that rancorous spirit which pursued him nearly to his grave? to collect his balances on ministerial demand, was impracticable. The money was widely scattered, to relieve the necessities of several of the fairest characters in the kingdom, whose estates were at that time so depreciated in value, that to compel the payment of their mortgages would have been, in fact, to dispossess them of their patrimony. In this dilemma, he stated to parliament his readiness to pay his balances by quick instalments,

and, in the interim, to allow five per cent. interest for the same. The country, as it were, with one voice, applauded his conduct; and a compromise took place upon it, by which Mr. Rigby paid 10,000*l.* for the interest of an unsettled balance, although no predecessor had ever been called upon on a similar account.

Mr. Rigby died at Bath, on the 6th of April 1788. He was never married, but he left a natural daughter, to whom he bequeathed 5000*l.* which, as he had never brought her forward in life, was deemed an ample provision.

RITTERSHUSIUS (CONRADUS), a learned civilian of Germany, was the son of Balthasar Rittershusius of Brunswick, and born there Sept. 25, 1560. He was taught Greek and Latin in his own country; and then, in 1580, went to Helmstad, where he applied himself to the civil law; but without neglecting the Belles Lettres, which he cultivated all his life. He was attacked by the plague in this town, but happily recovered from it. He went to Altorf in 1584, to profit by the lectures of Gifanius, for whom he conceived a particular esteem. He began to travel in 1587, went through part of Germany, and came to Bohemia. Being afterwards at Basil in 1592, he then took the degree of doctor of law. He returned to Altorf, to take the professor's chair, which the curators of the university had given him some time before. He had many advantageous proposals from other universities of Germany and Holland, but his attachment to Altorf would not suffer him to accept them. He died at Altorf in 1613, after having married two wives, by whom he had nine children. Two of his sons, George and Nicholas, distinguished themselves in the republic of letters; and George wrote the life of his father.

RIZZIO (DAVID), or RICCI, an Italian musician, and lutenist. He was the son of a musician at Turin, where he was born. Happening to attend the Piedmontese ambassador into Scotland, he afterwards became famous there for what he did, and what he suffered. He is supposed to have infused into the Scotch music a very strong tincture of the Italian: for, finding the music of that country susceptible of great improvement, he set himself to polish and refine it; and adopting, so far as the rules of his art would allow, that desultory melody, which he found to be its characteristic, composed most of those tunes, to which the Scotch songs have for two centuries past been commonly sung. The queen had three valets of her chamber, who sung three parts, and wanted a bass to sing the fourth part: being informed of this man, as one fit to make the fourth in concert, he was drawn in sometimes to sing with the rest. This was about the year 1564. He had art enough to avail himself of his situation. He quickly crept into the queen's favour; and, her French secretary happening at that time to return into his
own

own country, he was preferred by her to that office. He began to make a figure in court, and to appear as a man of weight and consequence. Nor was he careful to abate that envy, which always attends such an extraordinary and rapid change of fortune : on the contrary, he seems to have done every thing to increase it. Yet it was not his exorbitant power alone, which exasperated the Scots : they considered him as a dangerous enemy to the Protestant religion, and suspected that he held for this purpose a secret correspondence with the court of Rome. His prevalence, however, was very short-lived ; for, in 1566, certain nobles, with the lord Darnley at their head, conspired against him, and dispatched him in the queen's presence with fifty-six wounds.

ROBERTSON (WILLIAM), D. D. was born in Dublin, Oct. 16, 1705. His father was a Scotchman, who carried on the linen-manufacture there ; and his mother's name was Diana Allen, of a very reputable family in the bishopric of Durham, whom his father had married in England. From his childhood he was of a very tender and delicate constitution, particularly he laboured under a great weakness in his eyes till he was 12 years of age, and he was then sent to school. He had his grammar education under the famous Dr. Francis Hutcheson, who then taught in Dublin, but was afterwards professor of philosophy in the university of Glasgow. He went from Dr. Hutcheson to that university in 1722, where he remained till the year 1725, and took the degree of M. A. He had for his tutor Mr. John Lowdon, professor of philosophy ; and attended the lectures of Mr. Ross, professor of humanity ; of Mr. Dunlop, professor of Greek ; of Mr. Morthland, professor of the Oriental languages ; of Mr. Simpson, professor of mathematics ; and of Dr. John Simpson, professor of divinity. In the last-mentioned year a dispute was revived, which had been often agitated before, between Mr. John Sterling the principal, and the students, about a right to choose a rector, whose office and power is somewhat like that of the vice-chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge. Mr. Robertson took part with his fellow-students, and was appointed by them, together with William Campbell, Esq. son of Campbell of Marmore, whose family has since succeeded to the estates and titles of Argyll, to wait upon the principal with a petition signed by more than three-score matriculated students, praying that he would, on the 1st day of March, according to the statutes, summon an university meeting for the election of a rector ; which petition he rejected with contempt. Whereupon the said William Campbell, in his own name and in the name of all the petitioners, protested against the principal's refusal, and took instruments in the hands of Cuthbert Steward, notary-public : and all the petitioners went to the house of Hugh Montgomery, Esq. the unlawful rector, and there Mr. Robertson read aloud the protest against him and his authority.

Mr. Robertson, by these proceedings, became the immediate object of indignation, and was the only one of all the subscribers to the petition that was proceeded against. He was cited before the faculty, i. e. the principal and the professors of the university, of whom the principal was sure of a majority, and, after a trial which lasted several days, had the sentence of expulsion pronounced against him; of which sentence he demanded a copy; by which it appears that Mr. Robertson was so fully persuaded of the justice of his cause, and the propriety of his proceedings, that he most openly and strenuously acknowledged and adhered to what he had done. Upon this, Mr. Lowdon, his tutor, and Mr. Dunlop, professor of Greek, wrote letters to Mr. Robertson's father, acquainting him of what had happened, and assuring him that his son had been expelled, not for any crime or immorality, but for appearing very zealous in a dispute about a matter of right between the principal and the students. These letters Mr. Robertson sent enclosed in one from himself, relating his proceedings and sufferings in the cause of what he thought justice and right. Upon this his father desired him to take every step he might think proper to assert and maintain his own and his fellow-students claims. Hereupon Mr. Robertson went up to London, and presented a memorial to John duke of Argyll, containing the claims of the students of the university of Glasgow, their proceedings in the vindication of them, and his own particular sufferings in the cause. The duke received him very graciously, but said, that he was little acquainted with things of this sort, and advised him to apply to his brother Archibald, earl of Ilay, who was better versed in such matters than he. Accordingly, he waited on lord Ilay, who, upon reading the representation of the case, said, he would consider of it. And, upon consideration of it, he was so affected, that he applied to the king for a commission to visit the university of Glasgow, with full power to examine into and rectify all abuses therein. In the summer of the year 1726, the earl of Ilay with the other visitors repaired to Glasgow, and, upon a full examination into the several injuries and abuses complained of, they restored to the students the right of electing their rector; called Mr. Sterling the principal, to a severe account for the public money that he had embezzled, which amounted to so much as to erect many stately edifices for the use of the university; recovered the right of the university to send two gentlemen, upon plentiful exhibitions, to Baliol-College in Oxford; took off the expulsion of Mr. Robertson, and ordered that particularly to be recorded in the proceedings of the commission; annulled the election of the rector who had been named by the principal; and assembled the students, who immediately chose the master of Ross, son of lord Ross, to be their rector, &c. These things so affected Mr. Sterling, that he died soon after; but the university revived, and hath continued in a most flourishing condition ever since.

Lord

Lord Hlay had introduced Mr. Robertson to bishop Hoadly, who mentioned him to archbishop Wake, and he was entertained with much civility by those great prelates. As he was then too young to be admitted into orders, he employed his time in London in visiting the public libraries, attending lectures, and improving himself as opportunities offered. In 1727, Dr. John Hoadly, brother to the bishop of Salisbury, was nominated to the united bishoprics of Ferns and Leighlin in Ireland. Mr. Robertson was introduced to him by his brother, and from a love of the *natale solum*, was desirous to go thither with him. Mr. Robertson then informed the archbishop of Canterbury of his design; and his grace gave him a letter of recommendation to Dr. Goodwin, archbishop of Cashel, who received him in a most friendly manner, but died soon after. The first person whom Dr. Hoadly ordained, after he was consecrated bishop of Ferns, was Mr. Robertson, whose letters of deacons orders bear date Jan. 14, 1727; and in February the bishop nominated him to the cure of Tullow in the county of Carlow: and here he continued till he was of age sufficient to be ordained a priest, which was done November 10, 1729; and the next day he was presented by lord Carteret, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to the rectory of Ravilly in the county of Carlow, and to the rectory of Kilravelo in the county of Wicklow; and soon after was collated to the vicarages of the said parishes by the bishop of Ferns. These were the only preferments he had till the year 1738, when Dr. Synge, bishop of Ferns, collated him to the vicarages of Rathmore and Straboe, and the perpetual cure of Rahil, all in the county of Carlow. These together produced an income of about 200l. a year. But as almost the whole lands of these parishes were employed in pasture, the tithes would have amounted to more than twice that sum if the herbage had been paid for black cattle, which was certainly due by law. Several of the clergy of Ireland had, before him, sued for this herbage in the court of Exchequer, and obtained decrees in their favour. Mr. Robertson, encouraged by the exhortations and examples of his brethren, commenced some suits in the Exchequer for this herbage, and succeeded in every one of them. But when he had, by this means, doubled the value of his benefices, the House of Commons in Ireland passed several severe resolutions against the clergy who had sued or would sue for this "new demand," as they called it, which encouraged the graziers to oppose it so obstinately as to put a period to that demand. This proceeding of the commons provoked dean Swift to write "The Legion Club." Mr. Robertson soon after published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Scheme for utterly abolishing the present heavy and vexatious Tax of Tithe;" the purport of which was, to pay the clergy and impropriators a tax upon the land in lieu of tithes. This went through several editions; but nothing further was done in it.

In 1739, lord Cathcart (though Mr. Robertson's person was quite unknown to him) sent him, by captain Prescott, a very kind message, with a proper qualification under his hand and seal, to be his chaplain. Previous to this, in 1728, Mr. Robertson had married Elizabeth daughter of major William Baxter. By this lady, who was extremely beautiful in her person, but much more so in her mind, Mr. Robertson had one and twenty children. In 1743, Mr. Robertson obtained the bishop's leave to nominate a curate at Ravilly, and to reside for some time in Dublin, for the education of his children. Here he was immediately invited to the cure of St. Luke's parish; and in this he continued five years, and then returned to Ravilly in 1748, the town air not agreeing with him. While he was in the cure of St. Luke's, he, together with Mr. Kane Percival, then curate of St. Michan's, formed a scheme to raise a fund for the support of widows and children of clergymen of the diocese of Dublin, which hath since produced very happy effects. In 1758, he lost his wife. In 1759, Dr. Richard Robertson was translated from the see of Killalla to that of Ferns; and in his visitation that year, he took Mr. Robertson aside, and told him, that the primate, Dr. Stone (who had been bishop of Ferns, and had kept up a correspondence with Mr. Robertson), had recommended him to his care and protection, and that he might therefore expect every thing in his power. Accordingly, the first benefice that became vacant in his lordship's presentation was offered to him, and he thankfully accepted it. But before he could be collated to it, he had the "Free and Candid Disquisitions" put into his hands, which he had never seen before. This inspired him with such doubts as made him defer his attendance on the good bishop. His lordship wrote to him again to come immediately for institution. Upon this, Mr. Robertson wrote him the letter which is at the end of a little book that he published some years after, entitled, "An Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic-Church, Subscription, and Index Expurgatorius;" in which letter Mr. Robertson returned his lordship the most grateful thanks for his kindness, but informed him that he could not comply with the terms required by law to qualify him for such preferment. However, Mr. Robertson continued at Ravilly performing his duty; only, from thenceforward, he omitted the Athanasian creed, &c. This gave some people offence; and therefore he thought it the honestest course to resign all his benefices together, which he did in the year 1764; and in 1766 he published his book by way of apology to his friends for what he had done; and soon after left Ireland, and returned to London. In 1767, Mr. Robertson presented one of his books to his old *Alma Mater*, the university of Glasgow, and received in return a most obliging letter, with the degree of D. D. In 1761, the mastership of the free-grammar-school at Wolverhampton

hampton in Staffordshire becoming vacant, the company of Merchant-Taylors, the patrons, unanimously conferred it on him. In 1772, he was chosen one of the committee to carry on the business of the society of Clergymen, &c. in framing and presenting the famous petition to the House of Commons of Great-Britain, praying to be relieved from the obligation of subscribing assent and consent to the thirty-nine articles, and all and every thing contained in the book of common-prayer. After this he lived several years at Wolverhampton, where he died May 20, 1783, in the 79th year of his age; and was buried in the church-yard of the new church there. In 1773, he received from an unknown hand, a most acceptable and liberal present of 500*l*. He was likewise assisted by several others. He lost three of his children in three succeeding years, viz. 1777-8, and 9. His afflictions, however, he bore with the most Christian fortitude and resignation.

ROBINS (BENJAMIN), an English mathematician of great genius and eminence, was born at Bath in Somersetshire, 1707. His parents were of low condition, and Quakers. Notwithstanding his opportunities were few, he made an early and surprising progress in various branches of science and literature, in the mathematics particularly; and his friends being desirous, that he might continue his pursuits, and that his merit might not be buried in obscurity, wished that he could be properly recommended to teach this science in London. Accordingly, a specimen of his abilities in this way was sent up thither, and shewn to Dr. Pemberton, the author of the "View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy;" who, thence conceiving a good opinion of the writer, for a further trial of his proficiency sent him some problems, which Robins solved very much to his satisfaction. He then came to London, where he confirmed the opinion which had been pre-conceived of his abilities and knowledge.

But though Robins was possessed of much more skill than is usually required in a common teacher; yet being very young, it was thought proper that he should employ some time in perusing the best writers upon the sublimer parts of the mathematics, before he undertook publicly the instruction of others. In this interval, besides improving himself in the modern languages, he had opportunities of reading in particular the works of Apollonius, Archimedes, Fermat, Huygens, De Wyt, Stadius, James Gregory, Dr. Barrow, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Cotes. These authors he readily understood without any assistance, of which he gave frequent proofs to his friends.

Robins now began to take scholars, and about this time quitted the garb and profession of a Quaker. He not only taught the mathematics, but frequently assisted particular friends in other matters; for he was a man of universal knowledge: and, the consequence

of this way of life not suiting his disposition, which was active, he gradually declined it, and went into other courses, that required more exercise.

On his return home from one of his excursions, he found the learned here amused with Dr. Berkeley's treatise, printed in 1734, entitled, "The Analyst;" in which an examination was made into the grounds of the fluxionary method, and occasion taken thence to explode that method. Robins therefore was advised to clear up this affair, by giving a full and distinct account of Sir Isaac Newton's doctrines in such a manner, as to obviate all the objections, without naming them, which had been advanced by the author of "The Analyst;" and accordingly he published, in 1735, "A Discourse concerning the Nature and Certainty of Sir Isaac Newton's Method of Fluxions, and of prime and ultimate Ratios." Some even of those, who had written against "The Analyst," taking exception at Robins's manner of defending Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine, he afterwards wrote two or three additional discourses. In 1738, he defended Sir Isaac Newton against an objection, contained in a note at the end of a Latin piece, called "Matho, five Cosmotheoria puerilis," written by Baxter, author of the "Inquiry into the Nature of the human Soul:" and, the year after, printed Remarks on Euler's "Treatise of Motion," on Smith's "System of Optic," and on Jurin's "Discourse of distinct and indistinct Vision," annexed to Dr. Smith's work. In the mean time Robins's performances were not confined to mathematical subjects: for in 1739, there came out three pamphlets upon political affairs, which did him great honour.

In 1742, he published a small treatise, entitled, "New Principles of Gubnery;" containing the result of many experiments he had made, by which are discovered the force of gunpowder, and the difference in the resisting power of the air to swift and slow motion. Upon a discourse containing certain experiments being published in the "Philosophical Transactions," in order to invalidate some opinions of Robins, he thought proper, in an account he gave of his book in the same Transactions, to take notice of those experiments: and in consequence of this, several dissertations of his on the resistance of the air were read, and the experiments exhibited before the Royal-Society, in 1746 and 1747; for which he was presented with a gold medal by that society.

In 1748, came out lord Anson's "Voyage round the World;" which, though it carries Walter's name in the title-page, was in reality written by Robins. No production of this kind ever met with a more favourable reception, four large impressions being sold off within a twelvemonth: it has been translated into most of the European languages; and it still supports its reputation, having been repeatedly reprinted in various sizes.

Thus becoming famous for his ability in writing, he was requested

requested to compose an apology for the unfortunate affair at Preston-Pans in Scotland. This was prefixed as a preface to "The Report of the Proceedings and Opinions of the Board of General-Officers on their Examination into the Conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope, &c. printed at London in 1749; and this preface was esteemed a master-piece in its kind. Afterwards Robinshad, by the favour of lord Anson, opportunities of making further experiments in gunnery; which have been published since his death. His reputation being now arrived at its full height, he was offered the choice of two very considerable employments. The first was to go to Paris, as one of the commissaries for adjusting the limits in Acadia; the other, to be engineer-general to the East-India-Company, whose forts, being in a most ruinous condition, wanted a capable person to put them into a posture of defence. This latter he accepted, as it was suitable to his genius, and as the company's terms were both advantageous and honourable. Having provided himself with a complete set of astronomical and other instruments, for making observations and experiments in the Indies, he departed hence at Christmas in 1749; and after a voyage, in which the ship was near being cast away, arrived at the Indies July 13, 1750. There he immediately set about his proper business with unwearied diligence, and formed complete plans for Fort St. David and Madras: but he lived not to put them into execution. For the great difference of the climate being beyond his constitution to support, he was attacked by a fever in September; and, though he recovered out of this, yet about eight months after he fell into a languishing condition, in which he continued till his death, which happened July 29, 1751.

ROBINSON (ANASTASIA), was descended from a good family in the county of Leicester. Her father was brought up to the profession of a portrait-painter, and having, to perfect himself in his studies, travelled to Rome, he returned to England, and settling in London married a woman of some fortune, by whom he had one only child, the subject of the present article. In the infancy of this his daughter, Mr. Robinson had the misfortune to lose his wife. By a second marriage he had another daughter, who was baptized Margaret. Mr. Robinson had for some time laboured under a disorder in his eyes, which terminated in the loss of his sight, and deprived him of the means of supporting himself and his family by the exercise of his pencil. Under the heavy pressure of this calamity, he and his wife, reflecting on their inability to make a provision for them, resolved to bring up both the children to a profession: Anastasia, the elder, having discovered in her childhood an ear for music, was designed by them for a singer; and other motives determined them to make of Peggy a miniature-painter. The second Mrs. Robinson was possessed of a small income,

income, which, under the direction of her husband, was appropriated to the instruction of the two children; but all the endeavours of the parents in favour of the younger were in vain; she slighted her studies, and, deviating into her sister's track, would learn nothing but music. Yielding, therefore, to this strong propensity, Mr. Robinson placed her under Bononcini, and afterwards sent her to Paris, where she attained to such a degree of perfection in singing, as set her upon a level with the most celebrated performers of the time; but, having a natural bashfulness, which she could never overcome, and being besides shorter in stature than any of her sex, she could never be prevailed on to become a public singer, but spent her life in obscurity. On the other hand, Anastasia, who had been committed to the care of Dr. Croft, but was rather less indebted to nature for the gift of voice than her sister, prosecuted her studies with the utmost industry. With the assistance of her father, she became such a mistress of the Italian language, that she was able to converse in it, and to repeat with the utmost propriety passages from the poets. Her first public appearance was in the concerts performed at that time in York-Buildings and at other places, in which she sung, and generally accompanied herself on the harpsichord. Encouraged by the countenance of some persons of high rank, Mr. Robinson took a house in Golden-Square, and had concerts, and also conversations on certain days in every week, which were the resort of all who had any pretensions to politeness. At the time when Mrs. Tofts and Margarita retired from the stage, scarcely any female singers worth hearing were left. Under these circumstances, Mrs. Robinson was prevailed on to appear on the stage. The first opera she sung in was that of "Narcissus," composed by Domenico Scarlatti, and brought on the stage by Roseingrave; in this she sung the part of Echo, with great applause. In the succeeding operas of "Mutius Scævola," "Crispus," "Griseida," "Otho," "Floridante," "Flavius," "Julius Cæsar," "Pharnaces," "Coriolanus," and "Vespasian," she also sung, and, together with Cuzzoni and Senesino, contributed greatly to the support of the entertainment. Her salary was 1000*l.* and her emoluments, arising from benefits and presents of various kinds, were estimated at nearly as much more. She continued to sing in the opera till 1723; at the end whereof she retired from the stage, in consequence, as it is supposed, of her marriage with the earl of Peterborough; for she at that time went to reside at his house at Parson's-Green, and appeared there the mistress of his family; and the marriage was announced some years after in the public papers, in terms that imported it to be a transaction some years precedent to the time of notifying it, which was not till the year 1735. This nobleman had a seat called Bevis-Mount, situate near Southampton. In this exalted station of life she forgot not her obligations to Bononcini: he had improved her manner of singing, and in

most of his operas, particularly "Crispus" and "Grifelda," had composed songs peculiarly adapted to her powers of execution; for him she obtained the pension of five hundred pounds a year, granted him by the duchess of Marlborough; and for his friend Greene she procured the places of organist and composer to the royal chapel, vacant by the decease of her master Dr. Croft. The earl was very far advanced in years at the time when he married Mrs. Robinson: in 1735, being advised to go to Lisbon, for the recovery of his health, he went thither, and died October 23 that year, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. The countess surviving him, continued to reside at Bevis-Mount till 1750, when she also died.

ROCHEFOUCAULT (FRANCIS Duke of), a great genius among the French, was born in 1613, and died in 1680. He is inserted here on account of a small collection of "Maximes, ou Sentences;" of which Voltaire has not scrupled to say, that it contributed more than any performance, to form the taste of the French nation, and give it a true relish of propriety and correctness. We have also of this noble author "Memoires de la Regence de la Reine Anne d'Autriche," written with great sense and a deep penetration into things.

ROCHESTER (JOHN WILMOT, Earl of), a great wit in the reign of Charles II. was the son of Henry earl of Rochester; who bore a great part in the civil wars, and was the chief manager of the king's preservation, after the battle of Worcester. He was born in April 1648; and was educated in grammar and classical literature in the free-school at Burford. Here he acquired the Latin to such perfection, that to his dying day he retained a quick relish of the fineness and beauty of that tongue; and afterwards became exactly versed in the authors of the Augustan age, which he often read. In 1659, he was admitted a nobleman of Wadham-College in Oxford, under the inspection of Dr. Blandford, afterwards bishop of Oxford and Worcester; and, in 1661, was with other noble persons created master of arts in convocation: at which time, he and none else was admitted very affectionately into the fraternity by a kiss from the chancellor of the university, Clarendon, who then sat in the supreme chair. Afterwards he travelled into France and Italy; and at his return frequented the court, which not only debauched his manners, but made him a perfect Hobbit in principle. In the mean time, he became one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the king, and comptroller of Woodstock-Park. In 1665, he went to sea with the earl of Sandwich, who was sent to lie in wait for the Dutch East-India fleet; and was in the Revenge, commanded by Sir Thomas Tiddiman, when the attack was made on the port of Bergen in Norway, the Dutch ships having got into

that port. It was a desperate attempt; and during the whole action, the earl of Rochester shewed the greatest resolution, and gained a high reputation for courage. He supported this reputation in a second expedition, but afterwards lost it in declining to fight lord Mulgrave, who challenged him.

The earl of Rochester, before he travelled abroad, had given somewhat into that disorderly and intemperate way of living, which the joy of the whole nation, upon the restoring of Charles II. had introduced; yet had so far got the better of this at his return, that he hated nothing more. But falling into court-company, where these excesses were continually practised, he was brought back to it again: and the natural heat of his fancy, being inflamed with wine, made him so extravagantly pleasant, that many, to be more diverted by that humour, strove to engage him deeper and deeper in intemperance. This at length so entirely subdued him, that, as he told Dr. Burnet, he was for five years together continually drunk: not all the while under the visible effect of liquor; but so inflamed in his blood, that he was never cool enough to be master of himself. There were two principles in the natural temper of this lively and witty earl, which carried him to great excesses; a violent love of pleasure, and a disposition to extravagant mirth. The one involved him in great sensuality, the other led him to many odd adventures and frolicks. Once he disguised himself so, that his nearest friends could not have known him, and set up in Tower-Street for an Italian mountebank, where he practised physic for some weeks. He disguised himself often as a porter, or as a beggar; sometimes to follow some mean amours; which, for the variety of them, he affected. At other times, merely for diversion, he would go about in odd shapes; in which he acted his part so naturally, that even those who were in the secret, and saw him in these shapes, could perceive nothing by which he might be discovered. He is said to have been a generous and good-natured man in cold blood; yet would go far in his heats after any thing, that might turn to a jest or matter of diversion; and he laid out himself very freely in libels and satires, in which he had so peculiar a talent of mixing wit with malice, that all his compositions were easily known.

Oct. 1679, when he was slowly recovering from a great disease, he was visited by Dr. Burnet, upon an intimation that such a visit would be very agreeable to him. He grew into great freedom with that divine, so as to open to him all his thoughts both of religion and morality, and to give him a full view of his past life: upon which the doctor waited on him often, till he went from London in April following, and once or twice after. They canvassed at various times the principles of morality, natural and revealed religion, and Christianity in particular; the result of all which was, that this noble earl, though he had lived the life of an atheist and a libertine,

libertine, yet died the death of a good Christian and most sincere penitent, July 26, 1680. He left behind him a son named Charles, who died Nov. 12, 1681; and three daughters. His poems have been printed often, separately and together. The later editions consist of fugitive pieces, his speech under the character of a mountebank, and a tragedy called "Valentinian;" but many of his obscene verses, &c. are omitted.

RODNEY (Right Hon. GEORGE BRIDGES). Lord Rodney, Baron Rodney of Rodney-Stoke, Somersetshire, Bart. and K. B. Admiral of the White, Vice-Admiral of England, and once Governor of Greenwich-Hospital, who immortalized his name by many and very eminent public services, was born in 1718. He married, first the sister of the earl of Northampton, secondly, the daughter of John Clies, Esq. with whom, latterly, he did not reside for some years. He died May 27, 1792, aged 74. He was succeeded in titles and estates, by his son George, who married April 10, 1781, Martha, daughter of the Right Hon. Alderman Harley, by whom he has issue.

ROE (Sir THOMAS), an able statesman and ambassador, was born at Low-Leyton in Essex about 1580; and admitted into Magdalen-College, Oxford, in 1593. He was taken from the university in a year or two; and, after spending some time in one of the inns of court, and in France, was made esquire of the body to queen Elizabeth. In 1604, he was knighted by king James; and soon after sent by Henry prince of Wales, to make discoveries in America. In 1614, he was sent ambassador to the Great Mogul, at whose court he continued till 1618. During his residence there, he employed himself zealously in the service of the East-India merchants. In 1620, he was elected a burghess for Cirencester in Gloucestershire; and, the year following, sent ambassador to the Grand Seignior; in which station he continued under the sultans Osman, Mustapha, and Amurath IV. In his passage to Constantinople, he wrote a letter to Villiers duke of Buckingham, then lord high-admiral, complaining of the great increase of pirates in the Mediterranean sea; and, during his embassy, sent "A true and faithful Relation to his Majesty and the Prince of what hath lately happened in Constantinople, concerning the Death of Sultan Osman, and the setting up of Mustapha his Uncle," which was printed at London in 1622, 4to. He kept a very curious account of his negotiations at the Porte, which remained in manuscript till 1740, when it was published, by the Society for promoting Learning, under this title: "The Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe, in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, from the Year 1621 to 1628 inclusive, &c. &c." in folio.

During his residence in the East, he made a large collection of

valuable manuscripts in the Greek and Oriental languages; which, in 1628, he presented to the Bodleian-Library. He also brought over the fine Alexandrian manuscript of the Greek Bible, sent as a present to Charles I. by Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople; which hath since been transcribed and published by Dr. Græbe. In 1629, he was sent ambassador to mediate a peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden. He succeeded in his negotiation; and gained so much credit with the great Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, that he inspired that king with a design, which he executed in 1630, of making a descent into Germany to restore the freedom of the empire. Adolphus, upon gaining the victory of Leipsic, sent Sir Thomas a present of 2000*l.* and in his letter calls him his "*secretum consultorem*," he being the first who had advised him to the war. He was afterwards employed in other negotiations. In 1640, he was chosen member of parliament for the university of Oxford; and shewed himself a person of great eloquence, learning, and experience, as appears from his printed speeches. The year after, he was sent ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, in order to mediate the restoration of the late king of Bohemia's son to the Palatinate; and, upon his return, made chancellor of the garter, and one of the privy-council. The calamities of the nation, in which he could not avoid having a share, not only embittered his life, but might contribute to shorten it; for he died in Nov. 1644.

ROEMER (OLAUS), a Danish astronomer and mathematician, was born at Arhusen in Jutland, 1644; and, at eighteen, sent to the university of Copenhagen. He applied himself keenly to the study of mathematics and astronomy, and became such an adept in those sciences, that when Picard was sent by Lewis XIV. in 1671, to make observations in the North, he was to the last degree surprised and pleased with him. He engaged him to return with him to France, and had him presented to the king, who ordered him to teach the dauphin mathematics, and settled a pension on him. He was joined with Picard and Cassini, in making astronomical observations; and, in 1672, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. During the ten years he resided at Paris, he gained a prodigious reputation by his discoveries; yet is said to have complained afterwards, that his coadjutors ran away with the honour of many things which belonged to him. In 1681, Christian V. king of Denmark called him back to his own country, and made him professor of astronomy at Copenhagen. He employed him also in reforming the coin and the architecture, in regulating the weights and measures, and in measuring the high roads, throughout the kingdom. Frederic IV. the successor of Christian, shewed the same favour to Roemer, and conferred new dignities on him. This man of science died in 1710, and, what is very extraordinary, without leaving any thing either written or printed.

ROGERS (Dr. JOHN), an English divine, was born in 1679, at Ensham in Oxfordshire, where his father was vicar. He was bred at New-College-School in Oxford; and, in 1693, elected scholar of Corpus-Christi-College. He took the degrees in arts, and entered into orders. He waited a long time for a fellowship, by reason of the slow succession in the college; but at length succeeded Mr. Edmund Chishull, in 1706. In 1710, he took a bachelor of divinity's degree; and, two years after, went to London, to be lecturer of St. Clement's-Danes. He afterwards became lecturer of the united parishes of Christ Church, and St. Leonard's, Fother-Lane. In 1716, he was presented to the rectory of Wrington in Somersetshire; and, the same year, resigning his fellowship, was married to the honourable Mrs. Lydia Hare, sister to the lord Colerane, who was his pupil in the university. Some time after, he was elected canon-residentary of the church of Wells; in which he also bore the office of sub-dean. In 1719, he engaged in the Bangorian controversy, and published upon that occasion, "A Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ, &c." in 8vo. The reverend Dr. Sykes having published an "Answer to this Discourse," our author replied to him in, "A Review of the Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ."

He gained much credit by these performances, even those who were against his argument allowing him to have good parts and an excellent pen; and the university of Oxford made a public acknowledgment of their opinion of his merit, by conferring on him, in 1721, without his knowledge, the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1726, he was made chaplain to the late king, then prince of Wales; and about the same time appeared in defence of Christianity, against the attacks of Collins in his "Scheme of Literal Prophecy." The same year, having resigned his lecture of St. Clements-Danes, he retired from London, with an intention to spend the remainder of his life in the country, chiefly at Wrington: but he had not been there long, when he received an offer from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, of the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, in London. He was inclined to it in Oct. 1728, but with the greatest anxiety and reluctance; for he had set his heart upon the country, and was then, as he had always been from his youth, remarkably fond of rural exercises and diversions. He did not enjoy his new preferment above six months; for he died May 1, 1729, in his 50th year. He was buried in the parish church of Ensham, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

ROGERS (CHARLES), was born Aug. 2, 1711, in Danc-Street, Soho; and received the first rudiments of his education at a private school near the Mews, where, he has been frequently heard to declare, he acquired no useful learning, nor made any proficiency whatever. It was not till he had quitted all assistance from individ-

tors that he began to aspire to literature. He then exerted that innate industry and application, which constituted a striking part of his character ; and, with no aid but his own abilities, overcame all other difficulties which stood in the way of an acquaintance with learning and science. May 3, 1731, he was placed in the Custom-House, where he executed the duties of the several places which he held with industry, attention, and integrity. By the usual steps he rose in the office ; and, on the 1st of April 1747, he became the principal of that department to which he belonged, under the title of " Clerk of the Certificates," a post which he held, and of which he performed the business, almost to the end of his life. From the time of his admission into the Custom-House, he employed the leisure which his place afforded him in the cultivation of his mind, in the acquisition of literature, and in forming the valuable collections of prints and drawings which he left behind him. In the course of his pursuits, he became acquainted with several persons, whose similarity of taste led them to the same amusement : among the rest, he was particularly attached to Mr. Pond, a gentleman formerly well known for his regard to Virtù. By him he was introduced to the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 23, 1752 ; of which he became a very useful member, and was several times chosen of the council. He afterwards was elected a member of the Royal-Society. After Mr. Rogers had begun to form his collections, and had made some progress therein, he conceived some idea of communicating to the public specimens of the manner of the several different masters ; a work requiring amazing industry and perseverance, and attended with great expence. The whole may be considered as a performance which at once reflects honour on the country, as well as on the liberality of the undertaker, who neither was, nor is it supposed ever expected to be, reimbursed the great expence he had incurred in the execution of it. Mr. Rogers, however, had the pleasure of knowing that the book was placed in the most respectable cabinets ; in the Royal Library particularly, and in those of the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, the king of France, the British Museum, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy, and in many other very capital collections both in this kingdom and on the continent. Besides this work, Mr. Rogers printed an anonymous " Translation of Dante's Inferno, 1782," in 4to. Likewise several curious papers, &c. He died Jan. 2, 1784, and was buried in the family vault in St. Lawrence-Pountney burying-ground. He was never married.

ROGERS (WOODS), a celebrated English navigator, who died in 1732. He was author of his voyages round the globe.

ROHAN (HENRY, Duke of), a very distinguished peer of France, and prince of Léon, was born at the castle of Blein in Brittany,

1579. Henry IV. under whose eyes he gave great proofs of bravery at the siege of Amiens in 1595, loved him tenderly. After the death of Henry in 1610, he became the chief of the Hugonots in France; and, having maintained three wars against Lewis XIII. procured a peace upon advantageous terms. These terms, however, were displeasing to his party, and procured him much ungrateful treatment; upon which he retired to Venice, and was made by that republic generalissimo of the army against the Imperialists. Lewis XIII. recalled him, and sent him upon an embassy; and he was afterwards engaged in military affairs at home; but, not being on good terms with cardinal Richelieu, he retired to Geneva. Thence he went to join the duke of Saxe-Weimar, his friend, in whose army he engaged against the Imperialists. Here he was wounded, February 28, 1638, and died of his wounds April 13 following. There are very good memoirs, by him, of what passed in France from 1610 to 1629; and other pieces of a political kind. It seems to have been agreed, that he was one of the greatest men in his time.

ROHAULT (JAMES), a French philosopher, was the son of a rich merchant at Amiens, and born there in 1620. He cultivated the languages and Belles Lettres in his own country, and then was sent to Paris to study philosophy. He became a zealous follower of Des Cartes, and drew up an abridgment and explanation of his philosophy with great clearness and method. Clerfeliér, well known for his translation of many pieces of Des Cartes, conceived such an affection for Rohault, on account of his attachment to this philosopher, that he gave him his daughter in marriage against all the remonstrances of his family. Rohault wrote also, "*Elémens de Mathématiques*," a "*Traité de Mécanique*," and "*Entretiens sur la Philosophie*." He died in 1675, and left behind him the character of an amiable, as well as a learned and philosophic, man.

ROLLIN (CHARLES), a Frenchman, famous for eloquence and skill in the Belles Lettres, was the second son of a master cutler at Paris; and born there Jan. 30, 1661. He was intended, as well as his elder brother, for his father's profession; when a Benedictine, perceiving in him a peculiar turn for letters, communicated this to his mother, and pressed her to give him a liberal education. The woman was a widow, and had nothing to depend upon but the continuation of her late husband's business, so that, though her will was good, yet the thing was absolutely impracticable: however, a pension in the College of Eighteen being at length obtained, and the expence of his bringing up thus taken out of her hands, Rollin was suffered to pursue the natural bent of his inclination. He distinguished himself immediately by parts and application, and easily obtained the first rank among his fellow-students. He studied rhetoric

rhetoric in the college of Plessis under Mr. Herfan, who, in a little time, became so struck with his abilities, that he intended Rollin for his successor; therefore first took him in as an assistant in 1683, and afterwards, in 1687, gave up the chair to him. The year after, Herfan, with the king's leave and approbation, declined the professorship of eloquence in the royal college in favour of his beloved disciple Rollin, who was admitted into it. No man ever exercised the functions of it with greater eclat: he often made Latin orations, to celebrate the memorable events of the times; and frequently accompanied them with poems, which were read and esteemed by every body. In 1694, he was chosen rector of the university, and continued in that office two years, which was then a great mark of distinction. By virtue of his office, he spoke the annual panegyric upon Lewis XIV. He made many useful regulations in the university, and particularly re-animated the study of the Greek language, which was then growing into neglect.

Upon the expiration of the rectorship, cardinal Noailles engaged him to superintend the studies of his nephews, who were in the college of Laon; and in this office he was agreeably employed, when, in 1699, he was with great reluctance made coadjutor to the principal of the college of Beauvais. This college was then a kind of a desert, inhabited by very few students, and without any manner of discipline; but Rollin's great reputation and industry soon re-peopled it, and made it that flourishing society it has ever since continued. In this situation he continued till 1712; when, the war between the Jesuits and the Jansenists drawing towards a crisis, he fell a sacrifice to the prevalence of the former. F. Le Tellier, the king's confessor, and furious agent of the Jesuits, infused into his master prejudices against Rollin, whose connections with cardinal de Noailles would alone have sufficed to have made him a Jansenist; and on this account he lost his share in the principality of Beauvais. He now began to employ himself upon Quintilian; an author he justly valued, and saw neglected not without uneasiness. He retrenched in him whatever he thought rather curious than useful for the instruction of youth: he placed summaries or contents at the head of each chapter; and he accompanied the text with short select notes. His edition appeared in 1715. in 2 vols. 12mo. with an elegant preface, setting forth his method and views.

In 1720, the university of Paris willing to have a head suitable to the importance of their interests in the then critical conjuncture of affairs, chose Rollin again rector; but he was displaced in about two months by a *lettre de cachet*. The university had presented to the parliament a petition, in which it protested against taking any part in the adjustment of the late disputes; and their being congratulated in a public oration by Rollin on this step occasioned the letter, which ordered them to choose a rector of more moderation. Whatever the university might suffer by the removal of Rollin, the

public was probably a gainer : for he now applied himself to compose his excellent treatise, "Upon the manner of studying and teaching the Belles Lettres." This work was published in 2 vols. 1726, and two more in 1728, 8vo. and a copy of it was presented to bishop Atterbury, then in banishment, who thereupon wrote to Rollin a Latin letter, of great beauty and elegance, which gives a just idea of our author and his writings. Encouraged by the great success of this work, and the happy reception it met with, he undertook another of equal use and entertainment ; his " *Histoire Ancienne, &c.*" which he finished in 13 vols. 8vo. and published between 1735 and 1738. This celebrated author died Sept. 14, 1741. He had been named by the king a member of the academy of inscriptions and Belles Lettres, in 1701 : but, as he had not then brought the college of Beauvais into repute, and found he had more business upon his hands than was consistent with a decent attendance upon the functions of an academician, he begged the privileges of a veteran, which were honourably granted him. Nevertheless, he maintained his connections with the academy, attended their assemblies as often as he could, laid the plan of his " *Ancient History*" before them, and demanded an academician for his censor. He was a man of an admirable composition : very ingenious, consummate in polite learning, of rigid morals, and great piety.

ROLT (RICHARD), was remotely allied to the family of Ambrose Philips, but had no learned education, so that the first post in which we find him was that of hackney-writer to an attorney. He afterwards became a drudge to bookfellers as often as they would trust him with employment. As a specimen of his integrity, he once went over to Ireland, where he published Dr. Akenlides's " *Pleasures of Imagination*," as his own work, and under his own name. As a mark of his prudence, he engaged, in concert with Christopher Smart, in 1756, to write a periodical pamphlet, called " *The Universal Visitor*," on the following very extraordinary conditions. Our author and his coadjutor were to divide a third of the profits arising from its sale, they on their part signing an agreement to the following purpose : " That they would engage in no intermediate undertaking whatever, and that this contract should remain in force for the term of ninety-nine years." Mr. Rolt was likewise employed with Smart in some theatrical enterprize, at the little theatre in the Hay-Market. He was afterwards said to have joined with Shuter in a scheme of the like nature. Rolt expired about the year 1773, as he had lived, in misery, leaving one daughter behind him. He was the author of some ballad operas.

ROMANO (JULIO), an Italian painter, born in 1492, was the greatest artist, and most universal painter, of all the disciples of
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Raphael ; was beloved by him, as if he had been his son, for the wonderful sweetness of his temper ; and made one of his heirs, upon condition that he should assist in finishing what he had left imperfect. Raphael died in 1520, and Romano continued in Rome some years after ; but the death of Leo X. which happened in 1522, would have been a terrible blow to him, if Leo's successor Hadrian VI. had reigned above a year : for Hadrian had no notion of the fine arts, and all the artists must have starved under his cold aspect. Clement VII. however, who succeeded Hadrian, was a different kind of man : he encouraged painters and painting ; and, as soon as he was chosen pope, set Romano to work in the hall of Constantine, and afterwards in other public places. But his principal performances were at Mantua, where he was sent for by the marquis Frederico Gonzaga ; and indeed his good fortune directed him thither at a critical time : for, having made the designs of twenty lewed prints, which Marc Antonio engraved, and for which Aretine made inscriptions in verse, he would have been severely punished, if he had stayed in Rome. Romano followed his business at Mantua with great success, and became so eminently skilful in architecture, that he was invited back to Rome, with an offer of being the chief architect of St. Peter's-Church ; but while he was debating with himself upon the proposal, death carried him off in 1546.

RONSARD (PETER DE), a French poet, of a noble family, was born in Vendomois, in 1524. He was brought up at Paris, in the college of Navarre ; but, taking some disgust to his studies, became a page of the duke of Orleans. This duke resigned him to the king of Scotland, but took him again, and employed him in several negotiations. Ronsard accompanied Lazarus de Baif to the diet of Spire ; and, in his conversations with that learned man, conceived a passion for letters. He learned Greek under Dorat with Anthony de Baif, the son of Lazarus ; and afterwards devoted himself entirely to poetry, in which he became illustrious. The kings Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. had a particular esteem for him, and loaded him with kindnesses. In 1562, he put himself at the head of some soldiers in Vendomois, and made all the slaughter of the Protestants in his power. This circumstance gave occasion to the publishing of some very satirical pieces against him at Orleans, in which he was represented as a priest : but he defended himself in verse, and denied his being an ecclesiastic. The truth is, he had some benefices in commendam ; and, among others, the priory of St. Cosmas near Tours, where he died in 1585. Four and twenty years after, a noble monument was erected to his memory. He wrote much in the small way of ode, hymn, elegy, sonnet, epigram, &c. - and there are a great

great number of amorous poems in his works, in which he does not always abstain from obscene expressions.

ROOKE (Sir GEORGE), was born in Kent, 1650, of an ancient and honourable family. His father qualified him by a proper education for a liberal profession; but was at last obliged to give way to his inclination to the navy. His first station was that of a reformade, from which his merit raised him by regular steps to be vice-admiral, and one of the council to prince George of Denmark, lord high-admiral. He had the command of several expeditions in the reigns of William and Anne, in which his conduct and courage were eminently displayed. He was chosen in several parliaments the representative for Portsmouth: but, in that house, his free independent spirit did not recommend him much to ministerial favour. An attempt was made to ruin him in king William's esteem, and to get him removed from the admiralty-board: but that prince answered plainly, "I will not; Sir George Rooke served me faithfully at sea, and I will never displace him for acting, as he thinks most for the service of his country, in the House of Commons." In 1701, he voted for Mr. Harley to be speaker of the House of Commons, in opposition to the court; which brought on him many severe reflections from the Whig party, and obscured all the great actions that he did. Such was the prevalence of party spirit, that it obliged this brave commander to quit the service of his country, and to spend the latter part of his life in retirement. He was thrice married; and by his second lady (Mrs. Luttrell) left one son. Sir George Rooke died, Jan. 24, 1708-9, in his 58th year, and was buried in Canterbury-Cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory.

ROOME (EDWARD), the son of an undertaker for funerals in Fleet-Street, was brought up to the law. In the notes to the "Dunciad," where he is introduced, he is said to have been a virulent party-writer, and to have offended Pope by some papers, called, "Pasquin," wherein that gentleman was represented guilty of malevolent practices with a great man (bishop Atterbury) then under the prosecution of parliament. Mr. Roome was more fortunate in conversation than in writing. Oct. 18, 1728, he succeeded his friend Horneck as solicitor to the treasury, and died Dec. 10, 1729. After his death "The Jovial Crew," in which he received some assistance from the celebrated Sir William Yonge, was brought on the stage, 1731. This performance, with further alterations, was revived and acted within a few years at Covent-Garden with amazing success.

ROSCOMMON (WENTWORTH DILLON, Earl of), an English poet, was born in Ireland about 1633, while the government of

that kingdom was under the first earl of Strafford. He was nephew to that earl; his father, Sir James Dillon, the third earl of Roscommon, having married Elizabeth the youngest daughter of Sir William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, in the county of York, sister to the earl of Strafford. Hence lord Roscommon was christened Wentworth. He was educated in the Protestant religion, his father (who died at Limerick in 1619) having been converted by archbishop Usher from the communion of the church of Rome; and passed the years of his infancy in Ireland. He was brought over to England by his uncle, on his return from the government of Ireland, and placed at that nobleman's seat in Yorkshire, under the tuition of Dr. Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich. By him he was instructed in Latin; and, without learning the common rules of grammar, which he could never remember, attained to write in that language with classical elegance and propriety. When the cloud began to gather over England, and the earl of Strafford was singled out for an impeachment, he was, by the advice of Usher, sent to finish his education at Caen in Normandy, under the direction of the learned Bochart. After some years he travelled to Rome, where he grew familiar with the most valuable remains of antiquity, applying himself particularly to the knowledge of medals, which he gained to perfection; and he spoke Italian with so much grace and fluency, that he was frequently mistaken there for a native.

Soon after the Restoration, he returned to England, where he was graciously received by Charles II. and made captain of the band of pensioners. In the gaieties of that age, he was tempted to indulge a violent passion for gaming; by which he frequently hazarded his life in duels, and exceeded the bounds of a moderate fortune. A dispute with the lord privy-seal, about part of his estate, obliging him to revisit his native country, he resigned his post in the English court; and, soon after his arrival in Dublin, the duke of Ormond appointed him to be captain of the guards.

The pleasure of the English court, and the friendships he had there contracted, were powerful motives for his return to London. Soon after he came, he was made master of the horse to the duchess of York; and married the lady Frances, eldest daughter of the earl of Burlington, who had before been the wife of colonel Courtney. He began now to distinguish himself by his poetry; and about this time projected a design, in conjunction with his friend Dryden, for refining and fixing the standard of our language. But this was entirely defeated by the religious commotions, that were then increasing daily; at which time the earl took a resolution to pass the remainder of his life at Rome, telling his friends, "it would be best to sit next to the chimney, when the chamber smoked." Amidst these reflections being seized with the gout; he was so impatient either of hindrance or of pain, that he submitted himself to

a French

a French empiric, who is said to have repelled the disease into his bowels. He died Jan. 17, 1684; and was buried with great pomp in Westminster-Abbey.

His poems, which are not numerous, are in the body of English poetry collected by Dr. Johnson. His "Essay on translated verse," and his translation of "Horace's Art of Poetry," have great merit. His versification is smooth, but rarely vigorous, and his rhymes are remarkably exact.

ROSINUS (JOHN), a German, learned in antiquities, was born at Eisenach in Thuringia about 1550. He was educated in the university of Jena; in 1579, became sub-rector of a school at Ratibon; and afterwards was chosen minister of a Lutheran church at Wickerstadt, in the duchy of Weimar. In 1592, he was called to Naumburg in Saxony, to be preacher at the cathedral-church; and there continued till 1626, when the plague, seizing the town, carried him off. He was a very learned man, and the author of some works; the principal of which is, "*Antiquitatum Romanarum libri decem*," printed first at Basil in 1583, folio.

ROSS (DAVID), an eminent English actor, was born in the year 1728. Though cruelly disinherited by his father for going upon the stage, he had the credit and happiness of retaining the steady regard of a most respectable number of school-fellows, as well as of other friends whom he acquired in later life. He was a most social and convivial man, in the fullest and best sense of the word. He came upon Covent-Garden stage about the year 1753; and having the advantages of a good person and good education (having been bred at Westminster-School) he gave an earnest of those talents which afterwards raised him to at least the second rank in tragedy and genteel comedy. He uninterruptedly enjoyed this situation until about the year 1778, when being left out of the managerial engagement, he never afterwards recovered it. For some time after this period he was consigned to severe distress. Improvident, like the generality of his brethren, he had made no provision for the future; and, in this situation, an ill-paid annuity from a mortgage on the Edinburgh-Theatre served rather to tantalize than to relieve. His wants, however, unavoidably disclosing themselves, he was one day surprised by an enclosure of a 6*l.* note; the envelope containing only a mention that it came from an old school-fellow, and a direction to a banker, where he was to receive the same sum annually. This, which he afterwards found his most certain provision, was continued for many years, and the donor was still unknown. The mystery was at length discovered, through an inadvertance of the banker's clerk, and Ross, with infinite gratitude, found his benefactor in the person of Admiral Barrington. The accident of breaking his leg, in 1788, decided his

his theatrical fate, and he lived principally upon the bounty of his great naval friend. As an actor, Ross had claims to great praise in tragic characters of the mixed passions, as well as lovers in genteel comedy; but from indolence, or the love of pleasure, he was not always equal to himself.

His domestic life was marked by his marriage with the once celebrated Fanny Murray, who, whatever her former indiscretions were, conducted herself as a wife with exemplary prudence and discretion. He died Sept. 14, 1790, and was interred in the paved department of St. James's church-yard, in Piccadilly, on the 17th. A great many of his friends were in the country, and the funeral was very private. The service was performed partly in the church, and partly at the grave.

ROTHERAM (JOHN), M. D. physician to the Infirmary and Lying-in-Hospital at Newcastle, was son of the Rev. Caleb Rotherham, D. D. a dissenting clergyman, many years tutor of an academy at Kendal in Westmoreland. Under the care of his worthy parent he acquired his classical learning, and also applied to the study of history, metaphysics, natural and moral philosophy. In 1740 he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where his knowledge and talents were soon observed by the celebrated Mr. MacLaurin, who proposed to him to read a course of lectures on experimental philosophy, and favoured him with his countenance and advice. These lectures were attended and approved by a numerous and most respectable audience, and the profits arising from them were appropriated to the Public-Infirmary then building at Edinburgh. After staying the usual time in that justly distinguished school of medicine, he removed to London, and pursued his studies under the direction of the late Dr. Smellie. Qualified as he was by natural genius and discernment, and the advantages of education, he began to practise as a physician at Hexham, but soon after fixed at Newcastle, where he was much respected for his abilities. Two days in a week his house was open to the sick poor, for whom he cheerfully prescribed, and often contributed to their relief. He regularly visited the prisoners in the gaol, without any reward but the consciousness of doing good; an instance of compassion which Mr. Howard mentioned to his honour, as rather uncommon, in his "Inquiry into the State of Prisons." In the year 1769 he was desired by the magistrates to analyze the different waters with which that populous town is supplied, an object of great importance. He engaged in this work with alacrity and attention, and laid before the public an explanation of his process, and the results of his various experiments. But his views were not confined to the analysis of the Newcastle waters: his investigation of this subject in general, and his remarks on many other waters, are truly ingenious, and are contained in a treatise, entitled, "A Philosophical

Philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water. Newcastle, 1770." He died March 18, 1787, aged 68. He married Catherine daughter of Nicholas Roberts, Esq. of Hexham, whom he left a widow with seven children.

ROUSSEAU (JOHN BAPTIST), an illustrious French poet, was born at Paris in 1669: he was the son of a shoe-maker, but by his fine talents and his works, acquired a quality superior to that which he had by birth. His father, however, being a man of substance, gave him as good an education as he could; and Rousseau soon shewed himself worthy of it. He discovered early a turn for poetry; and, at twenty, was distinguished for some little productions in this way, full of elegance, taste, and spirit. In 1688, he attended M. de Bonrepos as page in his embassy to the court of Denmark; and passed thence to England with marshal Tallard, in quality of secretary. Nevertheless, he had so little of avarice and ambition in his nature, that he had no notion at all of making a fortune; and he actually refused some places which his friends had procured for him. In 1701, he was admitted into the academy of inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He had now obtained the reputation of a poet of the first rank, expected a place in the French academy, and was in hopes of obtaining Boileau's pension, which was going to be vacant; when an affair broke out, which obliged him to quit his country, and embittered his whole life afterwards with misfortunes. It is impossible for us in England to clear this affair up: it never was cleared up even at Paris; nor are the French agreed about it to this day. All that appeared is this: Some verses full of reflections, and of a very exceptionable nature, were produced as Rousseau's: Rousseau denied that they were his, but maintained them to be forgeries, contrived for his ruin by those who envied and hated him. He was tried in form; and, by an arrest of parliament in 1712, banished the kingdom for ever.

He withdrew to Switzerland, where he found a protector in the count de Luc, the French ambassador to the Helvetic body; who carried him to Baden, and introduced him to prince Eugene, who was there. He continued with the prince till the conclusion of the peace at Baden; and then, accompanying him to Vienna, was introduced by him to the emperor's court. He continued here three years, at the end of which he might have returned to his own country, some powerful friends offering to procure letters of grace for recalling him: but he declined the favour. He was afterwards at Brussels, and in 1721 went over to London; where he printed a collection of his poems, in 2 vols. 4to. The profits arising hence put his finances into good condition: but, placing his money with the emperor's company at Ostend, which failed soon after, he was reduced to the necessity of relying upon private benefactions. The duke of Arcmburg gave him the privilege of his table at Brussels; and,

and, when this nobleman was obliged to go to the army in Germany in 1733, he settled on him a handsome pension, and assigned him an apartment in his castle of Euguien near Brussels. Rousseau, losing afterwards the good graces of the duke of Arensburg, as he had before lost those of prince Eugene, for he does not seem to have been happily formed for dependance, listened at length to proposals of returning to France, and for that purpose went incognito to Paris in 1739. He stayed there some little time; but, finding his affairs in no promising train, set out for Brussels. He continued some time at the Hague, where he was seized with an apoplexy; but recovered so far, as to be removed to Brussels, where he finished his unfortunate life March 17, 1741. His works containing odes, epistles, epigrams, and comedies, in verse; and a collection of letters, in prose, were published in 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo.

ROUSSEAU (JOHN-JAMES), a celebrated philosopher and most excentric genius, was born at Geneva in 1712. His parents were, Isaac Rousseau, an ingenious watch-maker; and Susanna Bernard, the daughter of a clergyman, who was more rich than her husband (he having fifteen brothers and sisters). She had also wisdom and beauty, so that she was no easy prize. But a love, which commenced in their childhood, at length, after many difficulties, produced a happy marriage. And at the same time his mother's brother, Gabriel, an engineer, married one of his father's sisters. After the birth of one son, his father went to Constantinople, and was watch-maker to the seraglio; and ten months after his return our author was born, infirm and sickly, and cost his mother her life. The sensibility, which was all that his parents left him, constituted (he says) their happiness, but occasioned all his misfortunes. He was "born almost dying," but was preserved and reared by the tenderness of an aunt (his father's sister) then living at the age of 80. He did not remember how he learned to read, but only recollected that his first studies were some romances left by his mother, which engaged his father, as well as himself, whole nights, and gave him a very early knowledge of the passions, and also wild and romantic notions of human life. In 1720 he studied better books. His brother, who was seven years older, and followed his father's business, being neglected in his education, behaved so ill, and was so incorrigible, that he fled into Germany, and was never heard of afterwards. On the contrary, the utmost attention was bestowed on John-James, who was idolized by all, though guilty of many improprieties according to his own confession. A dispute, which his father had with a French captain, obliging him to quit Geneva, our author was left under the care of his uncle Bernard, then employed on the fortifications, who, having a son of the same age, these cousins were boarded together at Bosley, at M. Lambercier's, a clergyman,

a clergyman, to learn Latin, and all the trifles comprised under the name of education. In this village he passed two happy years, and formed an affectionate friendship with his cousin Bernard. At his return to Geneva he continued two or three years with his uncle, losing his time, it not being determined whether he should be a watch-maker, an attorney, or a minister. To the last he was most inclined, but that the small remains of his mother's fortune would not admit. In the mean time he learned to draw, for which he had a taste, and read "Euclid's Elements" with his cousin. He often visited his father, who was then settled at Nion, a small town in the country of Vaud. At last he was placed with M. Massiron, register of the city, to learn his business; but being by him soon dismissed for his stupidity, he was bound apprentice, not however, to a watch-maker, but to an engraver, a brutal wretch, who not only treated him most inhumanly, but taught him to lie, to be idle, and to steal. He left this master in his 16th year. His adventures now were extraordinary and numerous; suffice it to say, that he was introduced by a priest to Madam de Warens, lately converted at Annecy, for whom he entertained a high esteem. She gave him money to go to Turin, and where, after a pleasant journey with two companions, he arrived, but without money, clothes, or linen. His letters of recommendation admitted him into the seminary, a course of life, and a mode of instruction, with which he was soon disgusted. In two months, however, he made his abjuration, was baptized at the cathedral, absolved of heresy by the inquisitor, and then dismissed, with about twenty livres in his pocket; thus, at once, made an apostate and a dupe, with all his hopes in an instant annulled. After traversing the streets, and viewing the buildings, he took at night a mean lodging, where he continued some days. To the king's chapel, in particular, he was frequently allured by his taste for music, which then began to discover itself. His purse, at last, being almost exhausted, he looked out for employment, and at last found it, as an engraver of plate, by means of a young woman, Madam Basile, whose husband, a goldsmith, was abroad, and had left her under the care of a clerk. Nothing, he declares, but what was innocent, passed between him and this lady, though her charms made great impression on him; and soon after, her husband returning, and finding him at dinner with her, her confessor, the clerk, &c. immediately dismissed him the house. His landlady, a soldier's wife, after this procured him the place of footman to the countess de wager of Vercellis, whose livery he wore, but his chief business was to write the letters which she dictated, a cancer in her breast preventing her writing them herself. This service terminated, in three months, with his lady's death, who left him nothing, though she had great curiosity to know his history, and to read his letters to Madam de Warens. Her heir and nephew, the count de la Roque, gave him 30 livres

and his new clothes. On leaving this service, he returned to his lodgings, and, among other acquaintances that he had made, often visited M. Gaime, a Savoyard abbé, the original of the "Savoyard Vicar," to whose virtuous and religious instructions he professes the highest obligations. The Count de la Roque, though he neglected to call upon him, procured him, however, a place with the Count de Gouvon, an equerry to the queen, where he lived much at his ease, and out of livery. Though happy in this family, being favoured by all, frequently waiting on the count's beautiful granddaughter, honoured with lessons by the abbé, his younger son, and having reason to expect an establishment in the train of his eldest son, ambassador to Venice, he absurdly relinquished all this by obliging the count to dismiss him for his attachment to one of his countrymen, named Bacle, who inveigled him to accompany him in his way back to Geneva; and an artificial fountain, which the Abbé de Gouvon had given him, helped, as their purse was light, to maintain them till it broke. At Annecy he parted with his companion, and hastened to Madam de Warens, who had been so exceedingly kind to him, and now lodged him in her best chamber. There he lived most happily, till M. d'Aubonne, suggested that John-James was fit for nothing but the priesthood, but first advised his completing his education by learning Latin. To this the bishop not only consented, but gave him a pension. Reluctantly he obeyed, carrying to the seminary of St. Lazarus no book but Clérambault's cantatas, learning nothing there but one of his airs, and therefore being soon dismissed for his insufficiency. Yet Madam de Warens did not abandon him. His taste for music then made them think of his being a musician, and boarding for that purpose with M. le Maître, the organist of the cathedral, who lived near Madam de Warens, and presided at her weekly concerts. There he continued for a year, but his passion for her prevented his learning even music. Le Maître, disgusted with the chapter, and determined to leave them, was accompanied in his flight, as far as Lyons, by John-James; but being subject to fits, and attacked by one of them in the streets, he was deserted in distress by this faithless friend, who turned the corner, and left him. He instantly returned to Annecy, and Madam de Warens, but she, alas! was gone to Paris. He now underwent many difficulties, and was reduced to the expedient of teaching music, which he knew not, saying he was of Paris, where he had never been, and changing his name to Vauflöre, the anagram of Rousseau. But here his ignorance and his impudence exposed him to public shame, by his attempting what he could not execute. Being thus discomfited and unable to subsist at Lausanne, he removed to Neuchâtel, where he passed the winter. There he succeeded better, and at length, by teaching music, insensibly learned it.

At Boudry, accidentally meeting a Greek bishop, Archimandrite
of

of Jerusalem, who was making a collection in Europe to repair the holy sepulchre, our adventurer was prevailed on to accompany him as his secretary and interpreter; and, in consequence, travelled, alms-gathering, through Switzerland; harangued the senate of Berne, &c. but, at Solcurre, the French ambassador, the marquis de Bonac, having made him discover who he was, detained him in his service, without allowing him even to take leave of his poor Archimandrite, and sent him (as he desired) to Paris, to travel with the nephew of M. Godard, a Swiss colonel in the French service. Hearing that Madam de Warens had been gone two months to Savoy, Turin, or Switzerland, he determined to follow her; and, on the road, sent by the post a paper of satirical verses, to the old avaricious colonel, the only satire that he ever wrote. At Lyons he visited Mademoiselle du Chatelet, a friend of Madam de Warens; but whether that lady was gone to Savoy or Piedmont, she could not inform him. She urged him, however, to stay at Lyons till she wrote and had an answer, an offer which he accepted, although his purse was almost exhausted, and he was often reduced to lie in the streets, yet without concern or apprehension, choosing rather to pay for bread than a lodging. At length M. Rolichon, an Antonian, accidentally hearing him sing in the street a cantata of *Baptistan*, employed him some days in copying music, fed him well, and gave him a crown. Soon after, he heard news of Madam de Warens, who was at Chambery, and received money to enable him to join her. He found her constant and affectionate, and the immediately introduced him to the Intendant, who had provided him the place of a secretary to the commissioners appointed by the king, to make a general survey of the country, a place which, though not very lucrative, afforded him an honourable maintenance for the first time in his life. This happened in 1732, he being then near 21. The succeeding eight or nine years, viz. till 1741, when he set out for Paris, had few or no events. To alienate him from other seducers, Madam de Warens proposed to him being his mistress, and became so, though she had a husband, and many other gallants. In consequence of the loss of her steward, all her affairs were soon in the utmost disorder, though John-James succeeded to the stewardship, and though he pawned his own credit to support hers. Determining now to compose, and for that purpose first to learn, music, he applied, for that purpose, to the Abbé Blanchard, organist of the cathedral of Besançon. But, just as they were going to begin, he heard that his portmanteau, with all his clothes, was seized at Roussel, a French custom-house on the borders of Switzerland, because he had accidentally, in a new waistcoat-pocket, a Jansenist parody of the first scene of Racine's "*Mithridates*," of which he had not read ten lines. This loss made him return to Chambery, totally disappointed, and resolved, in future, to attach himself solely to Madam de Warens, who, by degrees, re-inflated

his wardrobe. And still continuing to study Rameau, he succeeded, at last, in some compositions, which were much approved by good judges, and thus did not lose his scholars. The extravagance of his mistress, in spite of all his remonstrances, made him absent himself from her, which increased their expences, but at the same time procured him many respectable friends. His uncle Bernard was now dead in Carolina, whither he went in order to build Charles-Town, as was his cousin, in the service of the king of Prussia. His health at this time visibly, but unaccountably, declined. Madam de Warens, by her maternal care and attention, saved his life. Being ordered by her to drink milk in the country, he prevailed on her to accompany him, and, about the end of the summer of 1736, they settled at Charmettes, near the gate of Chambéry. However, not being able to bear milk, he had recourse to water, which almost killed him; and leaving off wine, he lost his appetite, and had a violent nervous affection, which, at the end of some weeks, left him with a beating of his arteries, and tingling in his ears, which lasted him about thirty years; and, from being a good sleeper, he became sleepless, and constantly short-breathed. This accident, which might have destroyed his body, only destroyed his passions, and produced a happy effect on his soul. Madam de Warens too, was religious; yet, though she believed in purgatory, she did not believe in hell. The summer passed amidst their garden, their pigeons, their cows, &c. the autumn in their vintage and their fruit-gathering; and in the winter they returned, as from exile, to town. Not thinking that he should live till spring, he did not stir out, nor see any one but Madam de Warens and their physician. In short, John-James studied hard, recovered, went abroad, saw all his acquaintance again, and, to his great surprise and joy, beheld the buds of the spring, and went with his mistress again to Charmettes. There, being soon fatigued with digging in the garden, he divided his time between the pigeon-house (so taming those timid birds as to induce them to perch on his arms and head) bee-hives, and books of science, beginning with philosophy, and proceeding to elementary geometry, Latin (to him, who had no memory, the most difficult) history, geography, and astronomy. One night, as he was observing the stars in his garden, with a planisphere, a candle secured in a pail, a telescope, &c. dressed in a flapped hat, and a wadded pet-en-lair of Madam de Warens, he was taken by some peasants for a conjurer. In future, he observed without a light, and consulted his planisphere at home. The writings of Port-Royal and of the Oratory had now made him half a Jansenist. But his confessor and another Jesuit set his mind at ease, and he had recourse to several ridiculous expedients to know whether he was in a state of salvation. In the mean time, their rural felicity continued, and, contrary to his advice, Madam de Warens became by degrees a
great

great farmer, of which, he foresaw, ruin must be the consequence.

In the ensuing winter he received some music from Italy, and, being now of age, it was agreed that he should go in the spring to Geneva, to demand the remains of his mother's fortune. He went accordingly, and his father came also to Geneva, undisturbed, his affair being now buried in oblivion. No difficulty was occasioned by our author's change of religion; his brother's death not being legally proved, he could not claim his share, and therefore readily left it to contribute towards the maintenance of his father, who enjoyed it as long as he lived. At length he received his money, turned part of it into livres, and flew with the rest to Madam de Warens, who received it without affectation, and employed most of it for his use. His health, however, decayed visibly, and he was again horribly oppressed with the vapours. At length his researches into anatomy made him suspect that his disorder was a polypus in the heart. The physician seemed struck with the same idea. And having heard that M. Fizes, of Montpellier, had cured such a polypus, he went immediately to consult him, assisted by the supply from Geneva. But two ladies, whom he met at Moirans, especially the elder, Madam N. at once banished his fever, his vapours, his polypus, and all his palpitations, except those which she herself had excited, and would not cure. Without knowing a word of English, he here thought proper to pass for an Englishman and a Jacobite, and called himself Mr. Dudding. Leaving the other lady at Romans, with Madam N. and an old sick marquis, he travelled slowly and agreeably to St. Marcellin, Valence, Montelimar, and at length, after having agreed to pass the winter together, these lovers (for such they became) parted with mutual regret. Filled with the ideas of Madam N. and her daughter, whom she idolized, he nursed from Pont St. Esprit to Remoulin. He visited Pont-du Gard, the first work of the Romans that he had seen, and the Arena of Nimes, a work still more magnificent; in all these journeys forgetting that he was ill till he arrived at Montpellier. From abundant precaution he boarded with an Irish physician, named Fitz-Morris, and consulted M. Fizes, as Madam N. had advised him. Finding that the doctors knew nothing of his disorder, he left Montpellier at the end of November, after six weeks or two months stay. On his return to Madam de Warens, he found his place supplied by a young man of the Pays-de-Vaud, named Vintzenried, a journeyman barber, which name not being noble enough, he changed it for that of M. de Courtilles, by which he was afterwards known at Chambery, and in Maurienne, where he married. He being every thing in the house, and Rousseau nothing, all his pleasures vanished like a dream, and at length he determined to quit this abode, once so dear, to which Madam de Warens readily consented. And being invited to educate the children of M. de Malby,

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grand provost of Lyons, he set out for that city, without regretting a separation, of which the sole idea would formerly have been painful as death to them both. Unqualified for a preceptor, both by temper and manners, and much disgusted with his treatment by the provost, he quitted his family in about a year; and sighing for Madam de Warens, flew once more to throw himself at her feet. She received him with good-nature, but he could not recover the past. He continued there, however, still foreseeing her approaching ruin, and the seizure of her pension, and, to retrieve her affairs, forming castles in the air, and having made an improvement (as he thought) in musical notes, from which he had great expectations, he sold his books, and set out for Paris, to communicate his scheme to the Academy.

This extraordinary man died in 1778. Four and twenty hours after his decease, his body was opened, in presence of a competent number of witnesses; and an inquest being held by the proper officers, the surgeons declared upon oath, that all the parts of the body were sound, and that a ferous apoplexy, of which palpable marks appeared in the brain, was the cause of his death. The marquis de Girardin ordered the body to be embalmed; after which it was laid in a coffin of oak, lined with lead, and was buried in the Isle of Poplars, which is now called Elysium.

We shall dismiss this extraordinary character by observing, that in his "Confessions," from which this account is taken, all the disguises with which pride, hypocrisy, self-love, and shame, had wound round the human heart, are removed, and all its secret recesses are laid open to the eye. He appears a strange mixture of good and evil, of sublimity and littleness, of penetration and simplicity! the greater part of his works have been translated into English; amongst these the most important are his "Eloise," and his "Emilius."

ROWE (NICHOLAS), a good English poet, was the son of John Rowe, Esq. serjeant at law, and born at Little-Berkford in Bedfordshire, in 1673. His education was begun at a grammar-school in Highgate; whence he was soon removed to Westminster, where he acquired great perfection in classical literature, under Dr. Busby. To his skill in Greek and Latin he is said to have added some knowledge of the Hebrew; but poetry was his early bent and darling study. His father, designing him for his own profession, took him from that school, when he was about sixteen; and entered him a student in the Middle Temple. Being capable of attaining any branch of knowledge, he made a great progress in the law; and would doubtless have figured in that profession, if the love of the Belles Lettres, and of poetry in particular, had not stopped him. When he was five and twenty, he wrote his first tragedy, called, "The Ambitious Step-Mother;" and this, meeting with universal

universal applause, made him lay aside all thoughts of rising by the law. Afterwards he wrote the following tragedies: "Tamerlane," "The Fair Penitent," "Ulysses," "The Royal Convert," "Jane Shore," "Lady Jane Grey," and a comedy called "The Biter." He wrote also several poems upon different subjects, which have been published under the title of "Miscellaneous Works," in one volume; as his dramatic works have been in two.

Rowe is chiefly to be considered in the light of a tragic writer and a translator. In his attempt at comedy he failed so ignominiously, that his "Biter," is not inserted in his works; and his occasional poems and short compositions are rarely worthy of either praise or censure; for they seem the casual sports of a mind seeking rather to amuse its leisure than to exercise its powers. His translation of "Lucan's Pharsalia," is deemed the most considerable of his performances. In the construction of his dramas there is not much art; he is not a nice observer of the unities. He extends time, and varies place, as his convenience requires. Notwithstanding which he has acquired no small reputation from the reasonableness and propriety of some of his scenes, from the elegance of his diction, and the suavity of his verse.

The love of poetry and books did not make him unfit for business; for nobody applied closer to it, when occasion required. The duke of Queensbury, when secretary of state, made him secretary for public affairs. After the duke's death, all avenues were stopped to his preferment; and, during the rest of queen Anne's reign, he passed his time with the Muses and his books. On the accession of George I. he was made poet-laureat, and one of the land-surveyors of the customs in the port of London. The prince of Wales conferred on him the clerkship of his council; and the lord-chancellor Parker made him his secretary for the presentations. He did not enjoy these promotions long; for he died Dec. 6, 1718, in his 45th year. He was buried in Westminster-Abbey, in the Poets Corner, opposite to Chancery. He was twice married, had a son by his first wife, and a daughter by his second.

ROWE (ELIZABETH), an English lady, famous for her fine parts and writings in verse and prose, was the daughter of Mr. Walter Singer, a dissenting-minister; and born at Ilchester in Somersetshire, Sept. 11, 1674. Her father was possessed of a competent estate near Frome in that county, and lived thereabouts; but, being imprisoned at Ilchester for non-conformity, married a wife, and settled in that town. The daughter gave early symptoms of fine parts; she understood the French and Italian tongues, and, as her strongest bent was to poetry, began to write verses at twelve years of age. She was also fond of the sister-arts, music and painting; and her father was at the expence of a master, to instruct her in the latter. She was a warm devotee, so as to border on what some

some might call enthusiasm; and this habit, which grew naturally from constitution in her, was also powerfully confirmed by education and example. She was early acquainted with the pious bishop Ken; and, at his request, wrote her paraphrase on the 38th chapter of Job. In 1696, the 22d of her age, a collection of her poems was published, entitled, "Poems on several Occasions, by Philomela." Her shining merit, and the charms of her person and conversation, procured her many admirers; and among others, it is said, that Prior the poet made his addressee to her. However, Mr. Thomas Rowe, a gentleman of uncommon parts and learning, and also of some talents for poetry, was the person whom Heaven had designed for her; for this gentleman, being at Bath in 1709, became acquainted with Miss Singer, who lived in retirement near it, and commencing an amour married her the year after. This worthy gentleman died of a consumption in May 1715, aged 28 years, after having scarcely enjoyed himself five with his amiable consort. The elegy Mrs. Rowe composed upon his death, is deservedly reckoned among the best of her poems.

It was only out of a regard to Mr. Rowe, that she had hitherto borne London in the winter season, her prevailing passion leading her to solitude: upon his decease, therefore, she retired to Frome, where her substance chiefly lay, and from which she stirred afterwards as seldom as she could. In this recess, she wrote the greatest part of her works. She died Feb. 20, 1736-7.

ROWNING (JOHN), M. A. fellow of Magdalen-College, Cambridge, and afterwards rector of Anderby in Lincolnshire, in the gift of that society, was an ingenious mechanic, mathematician, and philosopher. In 1738, he printed at Cambridge, in octavo, "A Compendious System of Natural Philosophy." This was afterwards re-printed with additions in 1745. He was a constant attendant at the meetings of the Spalding-Society. His only daughter and executrix married Thomas Brown, of Spalding, Esq. He died at his lodgings in Carey-Street, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, at the end of November 1771, aged 72. He had a brother, a great mechanic and famous watch-maker, at Newmarket.

RUBENS (Sir PETER PAUL), the prince of the Flemish painters, was born in 1577 at Cologne; whither his father John Rubens, counsellor in the senate of Antwerp, had been driven by the civil wars. The fineness of his parts, and the care that was taken in his education, made every thing easy to him; but he had not resolved upon any profession when his father died; and, the troubles in the Netherlands abating, his family returned to Antwerp. He continued his studies there in the Belles Lettres, and at his leisure hours diverted himself with designing. His mother, perceiving in him an inclination to this art, permitted him to place himself under

Adam Van Moort first, and Otho Venius after ; both which masters he presently equalled. He only wanted to improve his talent by travelling, and for this purpose went to Venice ; where, in the school of Titian, he perfected his knowledge of the principles of colouring. Afterwards he went to Mantua, and studied the works of Julio Romano ; and thence to Rome, where with the same care he applied himself to the contemplation of the antique, the paintings of Raphael, and every thing that might contribute to finish him in his art. What was agreeable to his goutte, he made his own, either by copying, or making reflections upon it ; and he generally accompanied those reflections with designs, drawn with a light stroke of his pen.

He had been seven years in Italy, when, receiving advice that his mother was ill, he took post, and returned to Antwerp ; but she died before his arrival. Soon after he married ; but, losing his wife at the end of four years, he left Antwerp for some time, and endeavoured to divert his sorrow by a journey to Holland ; where he visited Hirtort at Utrecht, for whom he had a great value. He married a second wife, who was a prodigious beauty, and helped him very much in the figures of his women. His reputation being now spread all over Europe, queen Mary of Medicis, wife of Henry IV. of France, invited him to Paris ; whither he went, and painted the Luxemburg galleries. Here the duke of Buckingham became acquainted with him, and was so taken with his solid and penetrating parts, as well as skill in his profession, that he is said to have recommended him to the infanta Isabella, who sent him her ambassador into England, to negotiate a peace with Charles I. in 1632. He concluded the treaty, and painted the banquetting-house ; for which last affair the king paid him a large sum of money, and, as he was a man of merit, knighted him. He returned to Spain, where he was magnificently rewarded by Philip IV. for the services he had done him. Going soon after to Flanders, he had the post of secretary of state conferred on him ; but did not leave off his profession. He died in 1640, leaving vast riches behind him to his children ; of whom Albert, the eldest, succeeded him in the office of secretary of state in Flanders.

RUE (*CHARLES DE LA*), a French orator and poet, was born at Paris in 1643, and bred among the Jesuits. He distinguished himself early by fine parts and skill in polite literature ; and a Latin poem, which he composed in 1667, upon the conquests of Lewis XIV. was thought so excellent, that Peter Corneille translated it into French, and presented it to the king ; apologizing, at the same time, for not being able to convey to his majesty the beauties of the original. Thus de la Rue was introduced to the knowledge of the public with great éclat ; and the king shewed him singular respect ever after. He was one of those who had the care of the editions

of the classics for the use of the dauphin ; and Virgil was allotted to him, which he published with good notes, and an exact life of the author, in 1675, 4to. He published panegyrics, funeral orations, and sermons, which shew him to have been a very great orator. There are also tragedies of his writing in Latin and French, which had the approbation of Corneille. He died in 1725, aged 82.

There was another Charles de la Rue, a Benedictine monk, born in 1685 ; and who became so deeply learned in the Greek and Hebrew languages, and in divinity, that Montfaucon took him into his friendship, and made him an associate with him in his studies. He died in 1739.

RUFFHEAD (OWEN), Esq. eminent for his literary talents, being an English law and miscellaneous writer, and biographer of Pope. A little before his death, which happened Oct. 25, 1769, he was appointed one of the chief secretaries to the treasury.

RUINART (THIERRY), a French theologian, was born at Rheims in 1657, and became a Benedictine monk in 1674. He studied the scriptures, the fathers and ecclesiastic writers, in so masterly a way, that Mabillon chose him for a companion in his literary labours. He shewed himself not unworthy of the good opinion Mabillon had conceived of him, when he published, in 1689, "*Acta Primorum Martyrum Sincera*," &c. in 4to. meaning the martyrs of the four first centuries. He also published other learned works, and assisted Mabillon in the publication of the acts of the saints, and annals of their order. When Mabillon died in 1707, he was appointed to continue the work he had jointly laboured with him ; upon which he travelled to Champagne, in quest of new memoirs, but died, while he was out, in 1709.

RUPERT (PRINCE), the third son of Frederick, king of Bohemia, and nephew to Charles I. king of England, was born in 1619. After the restoration, he was invited to return to England, and had several offices conferred on him. On the 28th of April 1662, he was sworn a member of the Privy-Council ; and in December following, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal-Society. In the year 1666, the king intrusted him, in conjunction with the duke of Albemarle, to command the fleet ; when he exhibited all the qualities that are necessary to constitute a great admiral. By his happy return to the fleet, on the 3d of June, he wrested from the Dutch, the only victory they had the appearance of gaining ; and afterwards, on the 24th of the same month, he beat them effectually, pursued them to their own coast, and blocked up their harbour. Indeed, the great intrepidity which prince Rupert displayed in this naval war, was highly and justly celebrated in his own time ; and

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in the last Dutch war, he seemed to retain all the activity and fire of his youth, and beat the enemy in several engagements.

From this time prince Rupert led a quiet and chiefly a retired life, mostly at Windsor-Castle, of which he was governor; and he very much employed himself in the prosecution of chemical and philosophical experiments, as well as in the practice of mechanic arts, for which he was very famous. He delighted in making locks for fire-arms, and was the inventor of a composition called, from him, Prince's-Metal, and in which guns were cast. He communicated to the Royal-Society, his improvements upon gunpowder, by refining the several ingredients, and making it more carefully. He likewise acquainted them of an engine he had contrived for raising water; and sent them an instrument, of which he made use, to cast any platform into perspective, and for which they deputed a select committee of their members to return him their thanks. He was the inventor of a gun for discharging several bullets with the utmost speed and facility; and was the author of sundry other curious inventions. He died at his house in Spring-Garden on the 29th of November 1682.

RUSHWORTH (JOHN), an English gentleman, and author of useful "Historical Collections," was of an ancient family, and born in Northumberland about 1607. He was a student in the university of Oxford;—but left it soon, and entered himself of Lincoln's-Inn, where he became a barrister. But, his humour leading him more to state-affairs than the common law, he began early to take, in characters or short-hand, speeches and passages at conferences in parliament, and from the king's own mouth what he spake to both houses: also during the eleven years interval of parliament, from 1630 to 1640, he observed and noted the occurrences of moment in the star-chamber, court of honour, &c.

In 1640, he was chosen an assistant to Henry Elsynge, Esq. clerk of the House of Commons; by which means he became acquainted with the debates in the house, and privy to their proceedings. The house reposed such confidence in him, that they intrusted him with their weightiest affairs; particularly, in conveying messages and addresses to the king while at York: between which place and London, though 150 computed miles, he is said to have rode frequently in twenty-four hours. In 1643, he took the covenant; and when Sir Thomas Fairfax, who was his near relation, was appointed general of the parliament forces, he was made his secretary; in which office he did great services to his master. In 1640, attending lord Fairfax to Oxford, he was created master of arts, as a member of Queen's-College; and at the same time was made one of the delegates, to take into consideration the affairs depending between the citizens of Oxford and the members of that university. Upon lord Fairfax's laying down his commission of general,

Rushworth went and resided for some time in Lincoln's-Inn ; and, being in much esteem with the prevailing powers, was appointed one of the committee, in Jan. 1651-2, to consult about the reformation of the common law. In 1658, he was chosen one of the burgeses for Berwick upon Tweed, to serve in the protector Richard's parliament ; and was again chosen for the same place in the healing parliament, which met April 25, 1660.

After the restoration, he presented to the king several of the privy-council's books, which he had preserved from ruin during the late distractions ; but does not appear to have received any other reward than thanks, which was given him by the clerk of the council in his majesty's name. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord-keeper of the great seal, appointed him his secretary in 1677, and continued him in that office as long as he kept the seals. In 1678, he was a third time elected burges for Berwick, as he was in the succeeding parliament in 1679, and afterwards for the Oxford parliament. Upon the dissolution of this, he lived in the utmost retirement and obscurity in Westminster. He had many opportunities of enriching himself, at least of obtaining a comfortable subsistence ; but, either through carelessness or extravagance, he never became master of any considerable possessions. At length, being arrested for debt in 1684, he was committed to the King's-Bench prison in Southwark, where he died May 12, 1690. He had several daughters, one of whom was married to Sir Francis Vane.

Besides his " Historical Collections," he published, in 1680, " The Trial of Thomas Earl of Strafford, &c." in folio.

RUTHERFORTH (THOMAS), D. D. (son of the reverend Thomas Rutherford, rector of Papworth-Everard in the county of Cambridge, who had made large collections for an history of that county) was born Oct. 13, 1712 ; became fellow of St. John's-College, Cambridge, regius-professor of divinity in that university : rector of Shenfield in Essex, and of Barley in Hertfordshire, and archdeacon of Essex. He published " An Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, 1744," in 8vo. " Two Sermons preached at Cambridge, 1747," in 8vo. " A System of Natural Philosophy, Cambridge, 1748," 2 vols. in 4to. " A Letter to Dr. Middleton, in Defence of Bishop Sherlock on Prophecy, 1750," in 8vo. " A Discourse on Miracles, 1751," in 8vo. " Institutes of Natural Law, 1754," 2 vols. in 8vo. " A Charge to the Clergy of Essex, 1753," in 4to. reprinted with three others in 1763, in 8vo. " Two Letters to Dr. Kennicott, 1761 and 1762." " A Vindication of the Right of Protestant Churches to require the Clergy to subscribe to an established Confession of Faith and Doctrines, in a Charge delivered at a Visitation, July 1766, Cambridge, 1766," in 8vo. A second, the same year. " A Letter to Archdeacon Blackburn, 1767," in 8vo. on the same subject. He died Oct. 5, 1771, aged

59, having married Charlotte Elizabeth Abdy, daughter of Sir William Abdy, baronet, by whom he had two sons, Thomas, who died an infant, and Thomas Abdy, who was in orders, rector in his own right of Theydon-Gernon in the same county, who succeeded to the estate and title of his maternal uncle, and married January 13, 1778, a daughter of James Hayes, Esq. of Heilipport, and benchor of the Middle-Temple, by whom he had issue.

RUYSCH (FREDERICK), one of the greatest anatomists that ever appeared in Holland, was the son of Henry Ruysch, commissary of the States-General; and was born at the Hague in 1638. After he was sufficiently grounded in proper learning at home, he went to Leyden, where he applied himself to anatomy and botany. From Leyden, he passed to Franeker; where, having finished his studies, he took the degree of doctor in physic. Then he returned to the Hague; and, marrying a wife in 1661, settled so heartily to the practice of his profession, as even to neglect every other pursuit and study, which had not some connection with, or relation to it. A piece, which he published in 1665, "*De Vasis Lymphaticis et Lacteis*," did him so much honour, that he was invited the year after to be professor of anatomy at Amsterdam. This invitation he gladly accepted; was continually employed in dissections; and examined every part of the human body with the most scrupulous exactness. He contrived new means to facilitate anatomical inquiries; and found out a particular secret to prepare dead bodies, and to preserve them many years from putrefaction. His collection in this way was really marvellous. The czar Peter of Russia made him a visit in 1717, and was so struck with his collection, that he purchased it of him for thirty thousand florins, and sent it to St. Petersburg.

In 1685, he was made professor of physic; which post he filled with honour till 1728, when he unhappily broke his thigh by a fall in his chamber. The year before, he had the misfortune to lose his son Henry Ruysch, doctor of physic; who, like his father, was an able practitioner, skilled in botany and anatomy, and was supposed to be very aiding to his father in his publications, experiments, and inventions. This son died when his father wanted him most; who had now nobody near him but his youngest daughter, who was still unmarried. This lady understood anatomy perfectly, having been initiated in all the mysteries of the art; and therefore was qualified to assist her father in completing that second collection of rarities in anatomy and natural history, which he began to make as soon as he had sold the first. His anatomical works are printed in 4 vols. 4to. He died Feb. 22, 1731, in his 93d year. He had spent his whole life in the study of anatomy, had published many books and doubtless made many discoveries in it; yet not so many as he himself imagined. He was a member of the Royal-Society at London,

London, and of the Academy of Sciences at Paris ; in which last place he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton, in 1727.

RUYSDAAL (JACOB), a celebrated landscape-painter of Holland, was born at Haerlem in 1636 : and, though it is not known by what artist he was instructed, yet it is affirmed, that some of his productions, when he was only twelve years of age, surprised the best painters. His subjects were those of nature, chiefly rural. He likewise particularly excelled in representing torrents, and impetuous falls of water. He died in 1681, aged 45.

RYAN (LACY). This gentleman, though generally esteemed a native of Ireland, was born in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, about 1694. He was the son of Mr. Daniel Ryan, a taylor, and had his education at St. Paul's-School, after which it was intended to bring him up to the law, for which purpose he was a short time with Mr. Lacy, an attorney, his godfather. He had once some thoughts of going to the East-Indies with his brother (who died there in 1719); but a stronger propensity to the stage prevailing, by the friendship of Sir Richard Steele he was introduced into the Hay-Market-Company in 1710, and was taken considerable notice of in the part of Marcus in "Cato" during the first run of that play in 1712, though, then but eighteen years of age. He from that time increased in favour, arose to a very conspicuous rank in his profession, and constantly maintained a very useful and even important cast of parts, both in tragedy and comedy. Yet, so many are the requisites that should go to the forming a capital actor, somewhat so very near absolute perfection is expected in those who are to convey to us the idea, at times, of even more than mortality, that, this gentleman, though possessed of several good qualities, was still excluded from the list of first-rate performers, by a deficiency in only one article, viz. that of voice. It is probable that Mr. Ryan's voice might not naturally have been a very good one, as the cadence of it seemed always inclinable to a sharp shrill treble ; but an unlucky fray with some watermen, in the very earliest part of his theatrical life, in which he received a blow on the nose, which turned that feature a little out of its place, though not so much as to occasion any deformity, made an alteration in his voice also, by no means to its advantage ; yet still it continued not disgusting, till, several years afterwards, being attacked in the street by some ruffians, who, as it appeared afterwards, mistook him for some other person, he received a brace of pistol-bullets in his mouth, which broke some part of his jaw, and prevented his being able to perform at all for a long time afterwards ; and though he did at length recover from the hurt, yet his voice ever retained a tremulum, or quaver, when drawn out to any

any length, which rendered his manner very particular, and, by being extremely easy to imitate, laid him much more open to the powers of mimicry and ridicule, than he would otherwise have been. Notwithstanding this, by being always perfect in the words of his author, and just in the speaking of them, together with an ease and gentility of deportment, he remained even to the last a very deserved favourite with many; to which, moreover, his amiable character in private life did not a little contribute. The friendship subsisting between Ryan and his great theatrical contemporary Mr. Quin, is well known to have been inviolable, and reflects honour to them both. He died at Bath, to which place he had retired for his health, the 15th of August 1760. He wrote a little dramatic piece of one act, entitled, "The Cobler's Opera, 1729," 8vo.

RYDER (THOMAS), was a celebrated comedian, and esteemed the Roscius of Dublin, where he was manager for several years. His success was so great at first, aided by an unexpected prize in the lottery, as to lead to extravagance; but this extravagance sprung chiefly from the prodigal disposition of a wife, who, to be a fine lady, soon made a beggar of her husband. From this time to his death, he was always poor and involved, and, though in the receipt of a considerable salary at the Theatre-Royal Covent-Garden, a few months before his decease, was obliged suddenly to leave the kingdom. As a private character, his memory is justly entitled to approbation, for he devoted his time and the fruit of his labours solely to the instruction and support of his family. But as an actor, he merits to be spoken of in terms of still higher encomium. No man understood human nature better; this was his cue in the delineation of human character; and it is not strange that it should lead him to truth. More versatility of genius seldom fell to the lot of any man. He could sustain with credit every situation of the drama. Whether the strings of the heart were by sympathy to flush the face with pleasure, or to contort it with grief; whether the frank lover or the artful hypocrite was to appear; whether the soul was to melt into pathos, or to kindle in hilarity—he was all in all. It has been said (and we believe with reason) that Mr. Harris did not do justice to his abilities; be this as it may, he ended his days in Ireland where his fame began. He died at Sandy-Mount, Nov. 26, 1791. His remains were interred in the church-yard of Drumcondra, attended by a numerous concourse of his friends.

Mr. Ryder was supposed to be an Irishman, but, he himself asserted that he was born in England. He was originally a printer, in the prosecution of which honourable profession he caught the rudiments of that true and elegant taste which won him the esteem

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and approbation of the public at every theatre upon which he appeared. There was a farce performed for his benefit, called, "Such Things have been," said to be his own; but it was written by Mr. Jackman, and acted in Dublin under the title of the "Man of Parts." Mr. Ryder, however, was the author of a few fragments, and an excellent judge of literary merit. His daughters he brought out on the stage a little before his death; they are now performers in Dublin. Mrs. Ryder did not long survive her husband.

RYER (PETER DU), a French writer, was born at Paris of a very good family, in 1605; and, being liberally educated, made a good progress in literature, which afterwards stood him in greater stead than he could have wished. He was made secretary to the king in 1626; but, marrying a woman of no fortune, was obliged to sell his place in 1633. He had not what was sufficient to maintain his family; and therefore became secretary to the duke of Vendome. His writings gained him a place in the French academy in 1646; and he was afterwards made historiographer of France with a pension; yet continued so very poor, that he was obliged to write for the booksellers. He is author of nineteen dramatic pieces and thirteen translations, which, though hastily written, through necessity, were all well received. He died in 1658.

RYMER (THOMAS), was born in the North of England, and educated at the grammar-school of Northallerton, whence he was admitted a scholar at Cambridge. On quitting the university, he became a member of Gray's-Inn; and in 1692 succeeded Mr. Shadwell as historiographer to king William III. His valuable collection of the "Fœdera," continued from his death by Mr. Sanderfon, extends to 20 volumes. He was also the author of "A View of the Tragedies of the last Age," which occasioned those admirable remarks preserved in the preface to Mr. Colman's edition of "Beaumont and Fletcher," and since by Dr. Johnson in his "Life of Dryden." Likewise of a tragedy called "Edgar," in 1678, 4to. He was a man of great learning and a lover of poetry; but, when he set up for a critic, seemed to prove that he had very few of the requisites for that character; and was indeed almost totally disqualified for it, by his want of candour. He died Dec. 14, 1713, and was buried in the parish-church of St. Clement's-Danes. Some specimens of his poetry are preserved in the first volume of Mr. Nicholas's "Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, 1780."

S.

SAAVEDRA (MICHAEL DE CERVANTES), a celebrated Spanish writer, and the inimitable author of "Don Quixote," was born at Madrid in 1549. From his infancy he was fond of books; but he applied himself wholly to books of entertainment, such as novels and poetry of all kinds, especially Spanish and Italian authors. From Spain he went to Italy, either to serve cardinal Aquaviva, to whom he was chamberlain at Rome; or else to follow the profession of a soldier, as he did some years under the victorious banners of Marc Antonio Colonna. He was present at the battle of Lepanto, fought in 1571; in which he either lost his left hand by the shot of an arquebus, or had it so maimed, that he lost the use of it. After this, he was taken by the Moors, and carried to Algiers, where he continued a captive five years and a half. Then he returned to Spain, and applied himself to the writing of comedies and tragedies; and he composed several, all of which were well received, and acted with great applause. In 1584, he published his "Galatea," a novel in six books; which he presented to Ascanio Colonna, a man of high rank in the church, as the first fruits of his wit. But the work which has done him the greatest honour, and will immortalize his name, is the history of "Don Quixote;" the first part of which was printed at Madrid in 1605. In 1615, he published a second part, to which he was partly moved by the presumption of some scribbler, who had published a continuation of this work the year before. He wrote also several novels, and, among the rest, "The Troubles of Persiles and Sigismunda." He had employed many years in writing this novel, and finished it but just before his death; for he did not live to see it published. He died in 1616, and notwithstanding the vast applause his "Don Quixote" met with, he had not interest enough to procure a small pension, and with difficulty kept himself from starving.

SABELLIANS, the name of a sect, which took its rise from Sabellius, a famous Heresiarch of the third century. He was a native of Lybia, and his notions concerning the Trinity were, that the titles of Father, Son, and Holy-Ghost, were only denominations derived from the different operations of the Deity for the salvation of mankind.

SABINUS, an elegant poet, in the time of Augustus; who published, according to Ovid, the following epistles, viz. "Ulysses
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to Penelope," " Hyppolytus to Phædra," " Demophoon to Phyllis," " Jason to Hypsipile," and " Sappho to Phaon." He is said to have written some, if not all, of the six following, " Paris to Helen." " Helen to Paris." " Leander to Hero," " Hero to Leander." " Aconitus to Cydippe," and Cydippe to Aconitus." Ovid observes, that Sabinus was the author of some other works, which he did not live to publish.

SABINUS (FRANCISCUS FLORIDUS), a learned man, who flourished soon after the restoration of letters in the West, and died in 1547. His principal works are, " In calumniatores Plauti et aliorum linguæ Latinæ scriptorum Apologia, Basil, 1540;" and *Lectio-num Succisivarum libri tres*, Franc. 1602," 8vo.

SABINUS (GEORGE), a man of fine parts, and one of the best Latin poets of his time. He was born in the electorate of Brandenburg, in 1508; and, at fifteen, sent to Wittenburg, where he was privately instructed by Melancthon, in whose house he lived. He had a vast ambition to excell; and, at twenty-two, he published a poem, entitled, " *Res Gestæ Cæsarum Germanorum*," which spread his reputation all over Germany, and made all the princes, who had any regard for polite literature, his friends and patrons. Afterwards he travelled into Italy, where he contracted an acquaintance with Bembo and other learned men; and in his return paid his respects to Erasmus at Friburg, when that great man was in the last stage of life. In 1536, he married Melancthon's eldest daughter at Wittenburg, to whom he was engaged before his journey into Italy. She was but fourteen, but very handsome, and understood Latin well; and Sabinus always lived happy with her: but he had several altercations with Melancthon, because, being very ambitious, he wanted to raise himself to civil employments; and did not like the humility of Melancthon, who confined himself to literary pursuits, and would be at no trouble to advance his children. This misunderstanding occasioned Sabinus to remove into Prussia in 1543, and to carry his wife with him, who afterwards died at Königsburg in 1547. He settled at Francfort upon the Oder, and performed the office of a professor there, under the patronage of the elector of Brandenburg. He married a second wife, and became very famous for his wisdom and eloquence, as well as for his parts and learning; which brought him to the knowledge of Charles V. and occasioned him to be sent on some embassies. He was sent particularly by the elector of Brandenburg into Italy, where he seems to have contracted an illness, of which he died in 1560, the very same year in which Melancthon died.

SABLIÈRE (ANTHONY de RAMBOUILLET de la), a French poet, who died at Paris in 1630. He wrote madrigals, which were

were published after his death by his son. These little poems have done him great honour, on account of a fineness of sentiment and delicate simplicity of style. His wife Hesselin de la Sabliere was acquainted with all the wits of her time.

SACCHI (ANDREA), an illustrious Italian painter, the son of a painter, was born at Rome in 1601; and under the conduct of Gioseppino made such advances in the art, that, under twelve years of age, he carried the prize, in the academy of St. Luke, from all his much older competitors. With this badge of honour, they gave him the nickname of Andreuccio, to denote the diminutive figure he then made, being a boy: and though he grew up to be a tall, graceful, well-proportioned man, yet he still retained the name of "Little Andrew," almost to the day of his death. His works are not very numerous, by reason of the infirmities which attended his latter years; and more especially the gout, which often confined him to his bed for months together. And, besides, he was at all times very slow in his performances; because "he never did any thing," he said "but what he proposed should be seen by Raphael and Hannibal:" which laid a restraint upon his hand, and made him proceed with the utmost precaution. His first patrons were the cardinals Antonio Barberini and del Morte, the protector of the academy of painting. He became afterwards a great favourite of Urban VIII. and drew a picture of him; which, with other things painted after the life, may stand in competition with whatever has been done by the renowned for portraits. He died in 1661.

SACHEVERELL (HENRY), D. D. was the son of Joshua Sacheverell, of Marlborough, clerk, who died rector of St. Peter's Church in Marlborough, leaving a numerous family in very low circumstances. By a letter to him from his uncle, in 1711, it appears that he had a brother named Thomas, and a sister Susannah. Henry was put to school at Marlborough, at the charge of Mr. Edward Hearst, an apothecary, who, being his godfather, adopted him as his son. Hearst's widow put him afterwards to Magdalen-College, Oxford, where he became demy in 1687, at the age of 15. Young Sacheverell soon distinguished himself by a regular observation of the duties of the house, by his compositions, good manners, and genteel behaviour; qualifications which recommended him to that society, of which he was fellow, and, as public tutor, had the care of the education of most of the young gentlemen of quality and fortune that were admitted of the college. In this station he bred a great many persons eminent for their learning and abilities. He was contemporary and chamber-fellow with Mr. Addison, and one of his chief intimates till the time of his famous trial. He took the degree of M. A. May 16,

1696; B. D. Feb. 4, 1707; D. D. July 1, 1708. His first preferment was Cannock, or Cank, in the county of Stafford. He was appointed preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark, in 1705; and while he was in this station preached his famous sermons (at Derby, Aug. 14, 1709; and at St. Paul's, Nov. 9, in the same year); and in one of them was supposed to point at lord Godolphin, under the name of Volpone. It has been suggested, that to this circumstance, as much as to the doctrines contained in his sermons, he was indebted for his prosecution, and eventually for his preferment. Being impeached by the House of Commons, his trial began Feb. 27, 1709-10; and continued until the 23d of March: when he was sentenced to a suspension from preaching for three years, and his two sermons ordered to be burnt. This ridiculous prosecution overthrew the ministry, and laid the foundation of his fortune. To Sir Simon Harcourt, who was counsel for him, he presented a silver bason gilt, with an elegant inscription, written probably by his friend Dr. Atterbury. Dr. Sacheverell, during his suspension, made a kind of triumphal progress through divers parts of the kingdom; during which period he was collated to a living near Shrewsbury; and in the same month that his suspension ended, had the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, given him by the queen, April 13, 1713. At that time his reputation was so high, that he was enabled to sell the first sermon preached after his sentence expired (on Palm-Sunday) for the sum of 100*l*. and upwards of 40,000 copies, it is said, were soon sold. A considerable estate at Callow in Derbyshire was soon after left to him by his kinsman George Sacheverell, Esq. In 1716, he prefixed a dedication to "Fifteen Discourses, occasionally delivered before the University of Oxford, by W. Adams, M. A. late student of Christ-Church, and rector of Staunton-upon-Wye, in Oxfordshire." After this publication, we hear little of him, except by quarrels with his parishioners. He died June 5, 1724.

SACKVILLE (THOMAS), the first lord Buckhurst, and earl of Dorset, was born in 1536 at Buckhurst in Sussex, the seat of that ancient family. He was sent to Oxford in king Edward's reign; and, after some stay there, removed to Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts. Then he was removed to the Inner-Temple at London, and proceeded so far in the study of the law, as to be called to the bar; but without any design to practise, and only to qualify him more effectually for serving his country in parliament, where we find him in the reign of Philip and Mary. He had early, at the universities, acquired the name of a good poet; and, in 1557, wrote his poetical piece, entitled, "The Induction," or Introduction to the Myrror of Magistrates. This "Myrror of Magistrates" is a series of poems, formed upon a dramatic plan; and consists of examples of eminent bad men, who had come to
miserable

miserable ends. It was very much applauded in its time. In 1561, was acted his tragedy of "Gorboduc;" the first, that ever appeared in verse, and greatly admired by the wits of that age.

Having by these productions established the reputation of being the best poet in his time, he laid down his pen, and, quitting that, assumed the character of the statesman, in which he also became superlatively eminent. He found leisure, however, to make the tour of France and Italy; and was on some account or other in prison at Rome, when the news arrived of his father Sir Richard Sackville's death in 1566. Upon this, he obtained his release, returned home, entered into the possession of a vast inheritance, and soon after was taken into the peerage by the title of lord Buckhurst. He enjoyed this accession of honour and fortune too liberally for a while; but is said to have been reclaimed at length by the queen, who received him into her particular favour, and employed him in many very important affairs. In 1587, he was sent ambassador to the United Provinces, upon their complaints against the earl of Leicester; and, though he discharged that nice and hazardous trust with great integrity, yet the favourite prevailed with his mistress to call him home, and confine him to his house for nine or ten months: which command lord Buckhurst is said to have submitted to so obsequiously, that in all the time he never would endure, openly or secretly, by day or by night, to see either wife or child. His enemy, however, dying, her majesty's favour returned to him with stronger rays than before. He was made knight of the garter in 1590; and chancellor of Oxford in 1591, by the queen's special interposition. In 1589, he was joined with the treasurer Burleigh, in negotiating a peace with Spain; and, upon the death of Burleigh the same year, succeeded him in his office: by virtue of which he became in a manner prime minister, and as such exerted himself vigorously for the public good and her majesty's safety.

Upon the death of Elizabeth, the administration of the kingdom devolving on him with other counsellors, they unanimously proclaimed king James; and that king renewed his patent of lord-high-treasurer for life, before his arrival in England, and even before his lordship waited on his majesty. March 1604, he was created earl of Dorset. He was one of those whom his majesty consulted and confided in on all occasions; and he lived in the highest esteem and reputation, without any extraordinary decay of health, till 1607. Then he was seized at his house at Horley in Surrey with a disorder, which reduced him so, that his life was despaired of. He recovered this blow to all appearance: but soon after, as he was attending at the council-table, he dropped down, and immediately gave up his last breath. This sudden death, which happened in April 1608, was occasioned by a particular kind of dropy on the brain. He was interred with great solemnity

in Westminster-Abbey; his funeral sermon being preached by his chaplain Dr. Abbot, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. His lordship was succeeded in honour and estate by his son Robert, and afterwards successively by his two grandsons, Richard and Edward.

SACKVILLE (**CHARLES**), earl of Dorset and Middlesex, a celebrated wit and poet, was descended in a direct line from Thomas lord Buckhurst, and born in 1637. He had his education under a private tutor; after which, making the tour of Italy, he returned to England a little before the Restoration. He shone in the House of Commons, and was caressed by Charles II. but, having as yet no turn to business, declined all public employ. He was in truth, like Villiers, Rochester, Sedley, &c. one of the wits or libertines of Charles's court; and thought of nothing so much as feats of gallantry, which sometimes carried him to inexcusable excesses. He went a volunteer in the first Dutch war in 1655; and, the night before the engagement, composed a song, which is generally esteemed the happiest of his productions. Soon after he was made a gentleman of the bed-chamber; and, on account of his distinguished politeness, sent by the king upon several short embassies of compliment into France. Upon the death of his uncle James Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, in 1674, that estate devolved on him; and he succeeded likewise to the title by creation in 1675. His father dying two years after, he succeeded him in his estate and honours. He utterly disliked, and openly discountenanced, the violent measures of James II's reign; and early engaged for the prince of Orange, by whom he was made lord-chamberlain of the household, and taken into the privy-council. In 1692, he attended king William to the congress at the Hague, and was near losing his life in the passage. In 1698, his health insensibly declining, he retired from public affairs; only now and then appearing at the council-board. He died at Bath Jan. 19, 1705-6, after having married two wives: by the latter of whom, he had a daughter, and an only son, Lionel Cranfield Sackville, who was created a duke in 1720, and died Oct. 9, 1765. His lordship wrote several little poems, which, however, are not numerous enough to make a volume of themselves, but may be found, some of them at least, in the late excellent collection of the "English Poets." He was a great patron of poets and men of wit, particularly Prior, Milton, Butler, Congreve, Wicherly, Addison, and many more, who have all exerted themselves in their several panegyrics upon this patron.

SADLEIR (**SIR RALPH**), was descended of an ancient family, seated at Hackney, in Middlesex, where he was born about 1507, to a fair inheritance; he was educated under Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, vicegerent to the king in all ecclesiastical matters, &c. &c. and married Margaret Michell, a laundress to the earl's family,

family, in the life-time, though absence, of her husband Matthew Barih, a tradesman in London, presumed to be dead at that time, and he procured an act of parliament 37 Hen VIII. for the legitimization of the children by her. Being secretary to the earl of Essex, he wrote many things touching of state-affairs, and by that means became known to king Henry VIII. who took him from his master in the 26th year of his reign, and appointed him master of the great wardrobe; this was a happy circumstance for him, as it removed him from the danger of falling with his noble patron. In the 30th year of his reign, Mr. Sadleir was sworn of his majesty's privy-council, and appointed one of his principal secretaries of state. The king sent him divers times into Scotland both in war and peace, appointed him by his will one of the privy-council, who were to assist the sixteen persons that he appointed regents of the kingdom during the minority of his son and successor Edward VI. (at which time it appears he was a knight), and bequeathed to him 200*l.* as a legacy. In 1540 and 1543, he was ambassador in the two following negotiations: the former, to James V. in order to dispose him towards a reformation; the latter, to the governor and states of Scotland, concerning a marriage betwixt Mary their young queen and Edward VI. then prince of Wales. 1 Edw. VI. Sir Ralph was appointed treasurer for the army (a more proper name for the office than that of paymaster-general, especially as it has been managed in modern times). He was present at the battle of Musselburgh in Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547, under Edward duke of Somerset, lord-protector, and gained such honour in that victory, that he was there, with two more, Sir Francis Bryan and Sir Ralph Vane, made a knight banneret. The king of Scots' standard, which he took in that battle, stood within these fifty or sixty years (and possibly still stands) by his monument in the church of Standon, Herts, one of the principal manors that was given him by Henry VIII. the pole only was left, about twenty feet high, of fir, encircled with a thin plate of iron from the bottom, above the reach of a horseman's sword. In the reign of Mary he resigned, and lived privately at Standon, where he built a new manor-house upon the site of the old one. He was a privy counsellor to Elizabeth in the first year of her reign, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster the 10th, which place he held till his death.

He was employed in other important negotiations, relating to Scottish affairs; and particularly, in 1580 was one of the commissioners appointed by queen Elizabeth for the trial of queen Mary, being a member of all the committees of parliament upon that affair. He was always faithful to his prince and country, and a great promoter of the reformation of the church of England. He died at his lordship of Standon, March 30, 1587, in the 80th year of his age, leaving behind him twenty-two manors, several parsonages, and other great pieces of land, in the several counties

of Hertford, Gloucester, Warwick, Buckingham, and Worcester. He left issue three sons, and four daughters; Anne, married to Sir George Horsey of Digswell, Knt. Mary, to Thomas Bollys, alias Bowles, of Wallington, Esq. Jane, to Edward Baeth, of Stanstead, Esq. and Dorothy, to Edward Elryngton of Berstall, in the county of Bucks, Esq. The sons were, Thomas, Edward, and Henry.

Thomas Sadleir, Esq. succeeded at Standon, was sheriff of the county 29 and 37 Eliz. and knighted, and entertained king James there two nights in his way from Scotland. He married, 1st, a daughter of Sir Henry Sherrington; 2dly, Gertrude, daughter of Robert Markham of Cotham, in the county of Nottingham, Esq. by whom he had issue Ralph, and Gertrude, married to Walter, the first lord Aston, of the kingdom of Scotland. He died Jan. 5, 1606, and was succeeded at Standon by his son Ralph Sadleir, Esq. sheriff of the county, 7 Jac. I. He married Anne, eldest daughter of the famous Sir Edward Coke, chief-justice (successively) of the courts of Common-Pleas and King's-Bench; and, dying without issue, was succeeded in his lordship of Standon, and other estates in the county of Hertford, by Walter, the second lord Aston, eldest surviving son of his sister Gertrude, lady Aston before-mentioned.

Upon Edward Sadleir, Esq. second son of Sir Ralph Sadleir, was settled the manor of Denesleai, now Temple-Dinsley, in the parish of Hitchin, Herts. This Edward married Anne, daughter, and, at length, sole heiress of Sir Richard Lee, or A'Leigh, of Sopwell, in the parish of St. Peter, at St. Alban's, Knt.

SADLER (JOHN), an English writer, descended of an ancient family in Shropshire, was born in 1615, and educated at Emanuel-College in Cambridge; where he became eminent for his knowledge in the Hebrew and Oriental languages. After having taken his degrees in the regular way, and been some years fellow of his college, he removed to Lincoln's-Inn; where he made a considerable progress in the study of the law, and became in 1644 a master in chancery. In 1649, he was chosen town-clerk of London, and published in the same year a book with this title, "Rights of the Kingdom: or, Customs of our Ancestors, &c." It was re-printed in 1682, and has always been valued by lawyers and others. He was greatly esteemed by Oliver Cromwell; who, by a letter from Cork, of Dec. 1, 1649, offered him the place of chief-justice of Munster in Ireland, with a salary of 1000*l.* per annum; which he excused himself from accepting. August 1650, he was made master of Magdalen-College in Cambridge, upon the removal of Dr. Rainbowe, who again succeeded Sadler after the Restoration. In 1653, he was chosen member of parliament for Cambridge. In 1655, by warrant of Cromwell, pursuant to an ordinance for better regulating and limiting the jurisdiction of the high-court of chancery, he was continued a master in chancery, when their number

was

was reduced to fix only. It was by his interest, that the Jews obtained the privilege of building for themselves a synagogue in London. In 1658, he was chosen member of parliament for Yarmouth; and, the year following, appointed first commissioner, under the great seal, with Taylor, Whitelock, and others, for the probate of wills. In 1660, he published "*Olbia: The New Island lately discovered, &c. The first part.*"

Soon after the Restoration, he lost all his employments, by virtue of an act of parliament 13 *Caroli II.* "for the well-governing and regulating of corporations:" his conscience not permitting him to take or subscribe the oath and declaration therein required. In the fire in 1666, he lost several houses of value; and soon after his mansion-house in Shropshire had the same fate. These misfortunes and several others coming upon him, he retired to his manor and seat of Warmwell in Dorsetshire, which he had obtained with his wife; where he lived in a private manner, and died in April 1674, aged 59.

SADOC, a famous Jew Rabbi, and founder of the sect of Sadducees. He flourished in 220, B. C. was the disciple of Antigonus, who thought that virtue was to be practised for its excellence alone, without regard to any recompence whatever; whence Sadoc drew this erroneous inference, "That no rewards were to be hoped for, nor punishments to be dreaded in another life." This sect still subsists in Africa.

SADOLET (JAMES), a polite and learned Italian, was born at Modena in 1477; and was the son of an eminent civilian, who, afterwards becoming a professor at Ferrara, took him along with him, and educated him with great care. He acquired a masterly knowledge in the Latin and Greek early, and then applied himself to philosophy and eloquence. He also cultivated Latin poetry, in which he succeeded as well as most of the moderns. Going to Rome under the pontificate of Alexander VI. when he was about twenty-two, he was taken into the family of cardinal Caraffè, who loved men of letters: and, upon the death of this cardinal in 1511, passed into that of Frederic Fregosa, archbishop of Salerno, where he found Peter Bembo, and contracted an intimacy with him. When Leo X. ascended the papal throne in 1513, he chose Bembo and Sadolet for his secretaries; and soon after made Sadolet bishop of Carpentras near Avignon. Upon the death of Leo in 1521, he went to his diocese, and resided there during the pontificate of Hadrian VI. but Clement VII. was no sooner seated in the chair in 1523, than he recalled him to Rome. Sadolet submitted to his holiness, but on condition that he should return to his diocese at the end of three years, which he did very punctually. Paul III. who succeeded Clement VII. in 1534, called him to

Rome again; made him a cardinal in 1536, and employed him in many important embassies and negotiations. Sadolet, at length, grown too old to perform the duties of his bishopric, went no more from Rome; but spent the remainder of his days there in repose and study. He died in 1547, not without poison, as some have imagined; because he corresponded too familiarly with the Protestants, and testified much regard for some of their doctors. His works, which are all in Latin, consist of epistles, dissertations, orations, poems, and commentaries upon some parts of holy writ.

SAGE (ALAIN RENE LE), an ingenious French author, was born at Ruys in Brittany in 1667. He had wit, taste, and the art of setting forth his ideas in the most easy and natural manner. His first work was a paraphrastical translation of "Aristzenetus's Letters." He afterwards studied the Spanish tongue, and made a journey into Spain to acquaint himself with the Spanish customs. Le Sage generally took the plans of his romances from the Spanish writers; the manners of which nation he has very well imitated. His "*Le Diable Boiteux*," in 2 vols. 12mo, was drawn from the "*Diabolo C juelo*" of Guevara: and his "*Gil Blas*," so well known in every country of Europe, from "*Don Gusman d'Alfarache*." There are also his "*Le Bachelier de Salamanque*," his "*New Don Quichotte*," and some comedies, which were well received at the French theatre. He died in a little house near Paris, where he supported himself by writing, in 1747.

SAGE (DAVID LE), was born at Montpellier, and afterwards distinguished by his immoralities and want of oeconomy, as well as by his poetry. There is a collection of his, entitled, "*Les folies du Sage*," consisting of sonnets, elegies, satires, and epigrams. He died about 1650.

SAINTE-ALDEGONDE (PHILIP de MARNIX, lord du MONT), was one of the most illustrious persons of the 16th century. He was a man of great wit and learning; understood Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and several living languages; and was deeply versed in civil law, politics, and divinity. He was born at Brussels in 1538; and afterwards, when the Low-Countries were persecuted and oppressed by the Spaniards, retired into Germany, and was promoted at Heidelberg to the place of counsellor in the ecclesiastical council. After suffering great hardships in 1572, he returned to his own country, in order to employ his talents in the support of liberty, and to the advantage of the reformed religion. He was highly esteemed by the prince of Orange, and did him great services. In 1575, he was one of the deputies sent by the states of Holland, to desire the protection of queen Elizabeth. Three years after, he was sent by the archduke Matthias to the diet of Worms, where he

he made an excellent speech to the electors and princes of the empire then present. He was one of the plenipotentiaries sent by the states into France in 1580, to offer the sovereignty of their provinces to the duke of Alençon; and, in 1581, attended that prince to England, whence he wrote to the states the false news of his marriage with queen Elizabeth. He was consul of Antwerp in 1584, when that city was besieged by the duke of Parma; in 1593, he conducted into the Palatinate the princess Louisa Juliana, daughter of William I. prince of Orange, who had been betrothed to the elector Frederick IV. and in 1598, he died at Leyden in his 60th year.

Amidst all his employments he wrote or meditated something, which might be useful to the church or the state; and the books which he published have not been thought the least service he performed. In 1571, he published in Dutch the "*Romish Hive*." This, being full of conical stories, was received by the people with incredible applause; and, did more injury to the church of Rome, than a serious and learned book would have done. He wrote in French a book of the same kind, which was printed soon after his death; and is entitled, "*Tableau des differens de la Religion*." In this performance he is very facetious, and introduces jokes, mixed at the same time with good reasons. He had translated from the Hebrew into Dutch verse the "*Psalms of David*;" but this version was not admitted into the church, though better than that which was commonly used. He was also engaged in a Dutch version of the holy scriptures, when he died.

SAINT-ANDRE (*NATHANAEL*), a well known anatomist, was born about 1680. He came over, or rather was brought over, very early from Switzerland, his native country, in the train of a Mendez, or Salvadore, or some Jewish family. Next to his countryman Heidegger, he became the most considerable person that has been imported from thence. He probably arrived in England in no better than a menial station. Possibly his family was not originally obscure, for he has been heard to declare, that he had a rightful claim to a title, but it was not worth while to take it up so late in life. He had undoubtedly all the qualifications of a Swiss. He talked French in all its provincial dialects, and superintended the press, if the information is to be depended upon, and perhaps taught it, as his sister did at a boarding-school in Chelsea. He was early initiated in music, for he played upon some musical instrument as soon as he was old enough to handle one, to entertain his benefactors. He had the good fortune to be placed by them with a surgeon of eminence, and became skilful in his profession.

Whilst St. André was basking in the sun-shine of public favour in Northumberland-Court, near Charing-Cross, under pretence of

being wanted in his profession at some house in the neighbourhood, he was hurried through so many passages, and up and down so many stair-cases, that he did not know where he was, nor what the untoward scene was to end in, till the horrid conclusion presented itself, of which he published an extraordinary account in the Gazette of Feb. 23, 1724-5, no less than that of his being poisoned, and of his more extraordinary recovery. The truth and circumstances of the story could only be known to himself, who authenticated it upon oath. His case was reported, and he was attended, by the ablest of the faculty: and the privy-council issued a reward of two hundred pounds towards a discovery. The time of his introduction into Mr. Molyneux's family is not known to the writer of this account. Whether anatomy, surgery, knowledge, or music, or his performance on the *viol de gambo*, on which he was the greatest master, got him the intimacy with Mr. Molyneux, is not easy to determine. Certain it is, that he attended his friend in his last illness, who died of a dangerous disorder (but not under his hands) which Mr. Molyneux is said to have pronounced, from the first, would be fatal. Scandal, and Mr. Pope's satirical half-line, talked afterwards of 'the Poisoning Dame.' She, perhaps, was in too great a hurry, as the report ran, in marrying when she did, according to the practised delicacy of her sex, and her very high quality. This overhasty marriage between our hero and lady Betty Molyneux, was solemnized at Heston near Hounslow in Middlesex, May 27, 1730. The unlucky business in which one Howard, a surgeon at Guildford, involved him, who was the projector, or accessory of the impudent imposture of Mary Tofts, the rabbit-woman of Godalmin, occasioned him to become the talk and ridicule of the whole kingdom. The report made by St. André and others, induced many inconsiderately to take it for a reality. The public horror was so great, that the rent of rabbit-warrens sunk to nothing; and nobody, till the delusion was over, presumed to eat a rabbit. The part St. André acted in this affair ruined his interest at court, where he had before been so great a favourite with king George I. that he presented him with a sword that he wore himself. Now, on his return out of the country, he met with a personal affront, and never went to court again. But he continued anatomist to the royal household to his dying day, though he never took the salary.

The fortune he acquired by marrying into a noble family (though it set all the lady's relations against him, and occasioned her being dismissed from her attendance on queen Caroline) was a sufficient compensation for the laughter or censure of the public. However, he had the fortitude to bring an action for defamation in Westminster-Hall against a certain doctor in divinity, and got the better of his adversary. He was not supposed, in the judgment of the wiser and more candid part of mankind, to have contributed, by any
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chirurgical administration, to the death of his friend Mr. Molyneux, nor to have set up the imposture at Godalmin. Though he was disgraced at court, he was not abandoned by all his noble friends. In the autumn, before the heat of the town-talk on this affair was over, he was sent for to attend Mr. Pope, who, on his return home from Dawley in lord Bolingbroke's coach and six, was overturned in a river, and lost the use of two fingers of his left hand. St. André gave him assurance, that none of the broken glass was likely to be fatal to him. The great lord Peterborough, who was his patron and patient long before he went to Lisbon, entertained a very high opinion of him to the last. He did not continue to enjoy the great fortune his marriage is supposed to have brought him to the end of his life, for a great part went from him on the death of lady Betty. He died in March 1776, having survived all his contemporary enemies, and most of his ancient friends. He by no means left so much property behind him as to have it said, he died rich. The pamphlets which pass under his name being divested of those foreign idioms that marked his conversation, are supposed to be his only by proxy. He was exceedingly whimsical, and so unsettled in his residence, that he was a fugitive inhabitant of several counties. He died, as he lived, without fear, though during his life he was esteemed a free-thinker.

SAINT-AULAIRE (FRANCIS, Marquis de), a French poet, was born at Limosin, and spent the younger part of his life in the army. He had a natural, easy, and delicate vein; loved polite letters, which he knew how to make use of; and cultivated poetry. He wrote but few verses, till he was upwards of sixty; and it is remarkable, that his best were wrote at ninety. The duchess of Maine was charmed with his conversation, and drew him to court, where he spent many years of his life. He was received into the French academy in 1706, and died in 1742, aged near 100.

SAINT-CYRAN (JOHN DU VERGER DE HOURANNE, Abbot of), was descended from a noble family, and born at Bayonne in 1581. He was instructed in the Belles Lettres in France, and afterwards went to study divinity at Louvain; where he acquired the friendship of Lipsius, who has given a public testimony of his high esteem for him. The bishop of Poitiers was his patron, and resigned to him in 1620 the abbey of Saint-Cyran. He was a very learned man, and wrote a great many books. He is particularly memorable for two extraordinary paradoxes he is said to have maintained: the first is, that "a man under certain circumstances may kill himself;" the second, that "Bishops may take up arms." It appears, however, from an authentic memoir communicated to Bayle, that he did not in reality hold the lawfulness of suicide. His other paradox we do not find that he ever disowned. The bishop of Poitiers, his patron, not only took arms, and put himself

himself at the head of a body of men, in order to force several noblemen he distrusted to leave Poitiers; but likewise published an "Apology," in 1615, which was said to have had Du Verger for its author; and it was pleasantly called by a learned man of that time, "The Koran of the Bishop of Poitiers." Du Verger was one of those who did not approve of the Council of Trent: he considered it as a political assembly, and by no means a true council. In 1637, he was committed to prison; as his friends say, because cardinal Richelieu wanted to be revenged on him, for refusing to vote in favour of the nullity of the marriage of the duke of Orleans with the princess of Lorraine. Other reasons however were publicly given out, and attempts were made to ruin him as a teacher of false doctrines. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, in 1643: not however in confinement at Bois de Vincennes, as some have falsely asserted, but after he was set at liberty.

SAINT-JOHN (HENRY), lord viscount Bolingbroke, a great philosopher and politician, and famous for the part he acted under both these characters, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born about 1672. His father was Sir Henry St. John, son of Sir Walter St. John, who died at Battersea, his family-seat, July 3, 1708, in his 87th year: his mother was lady Mary, second daughter and coheiress of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick. He was bred up with great care, under the inspection of his grandfather, as well as his father; who neglected no means to improve and accomplish him in his tenderest years. It is insinuated, that he was educated in Dissenting principles. It is however certain, that he had a regular and liberal education; and, having passed through Eton-School, was removed to Christ-Church in Oxford.

By the time he left the university, he was considered as a person of very uncommon qualifications, and one who was sure to make a shining figure in the world; not indeed without reason. With great parts he had, as it usually happens, great passions: and these hurried him into many of those indiscretions and follies, which are common to young men. But whatever discredit these youthful extravagances might bring upon him, they did great honour to his parents; who, though they had it always in their power, yet would not produce him on the stage of public life, till sufficient time had been allowed, and every method tried, to wear them, in some measure at least, away. Then they married him to the daughter and coheiress of Sir Henry Winchecomb of Bucklebury, in the county of Berks, Bart. and upon this marriage a large settlement was made, which proved very serviceable to him in his old age, though a great part of what his lady brought him was taken from him, in consequence of his attainder. The very same year he was elected for the borough of Wotton-Basset, and sat in the fifth parliament of king William, which met Feb. 10, 1700; and in which Robert Harley, Esq. afterwards earl of Oxford, was chosen for the

the first time speaker. This parliament was but of short continuance; for it ended June 24, 1701. The business of it was the impeachment of the king's ministers, who were concerned in the conclusion of the two partition-treaties; and Mr. St. John going with the majority, who were then considered as tories, ought to be looked upon as coming into the world under that denomination. We observe this in his favour against those who have charged him with changing sides in the earlier part of his life. He was in the next parliament, that met December following; which was the last in the reign of William, and the first in that of Anne. He was charged, so early as 1710, with having voted this year against the succession in the House of Hanover: but his historian says, that, in a little piece of his published in 1731, when it was urged as a thing notorious and undeniable, he calls it "a false and impudent assertion;" that he further affirms the bill for settling the Protestant succession to have passed in 1701, and not in 1702; and likewise observes, that in the same year a bill was brought into parliament, by Sir Charles Hedges and himself, entitled, "A Bill for the further security of his majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the Protestant line, and extinguishing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and secret abettors." July 1702, upon the dissolution of the second parliament, the queen making a tour from Windsor to Bath, by way of Oxford, Mr. St. John attended her; and at Oxford, with several persons of the highest distinction, had the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon him.

Persevering steadily in the same tory-connections, which he had manifestly embraced against the inclinations of his family, his father and grandfather being both whigs, he gained such an influence and authority in the house, that it was thought proper to distinguish his merit; and, April 10, 1704, he was appointed secretary at war, and of the marines. As this post created a constant correspondence with the duke of Marlborough, we may reasonably presume it to have been the principal foundation of the rumours raised many years after, that he was in a particular manner attached to that noble person. It is certain, that he knew the worth of that great general, and was a sincere admirer of him; but yet he was in no sense his creature, as some have asserted. But whatever might be his regard for the duke of Marlborough, it is certain that it must have been entirely personal; since nothing could be more closely united in all political measures, than he was with Mr. Harley; and therefore, when this minister was removed from the seals in 1707, Mr. St. John chose to follow his fortune, and the next day resigned his employment in the administration. He was not returned in the parliament which was elected in 1708; but upon the dissolution of it in 1710, Harley being made chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, the post of secretary of state was given to St. John. About the same time he wrote the famous "Letter to the Examiner,"

Examiner," to be found among the first of those papers: it was universally ascribed to him, and is indeed an exquisite proof of his keen abilities, as a writer; for in this single short paper are comprehended the outlines of that design, on which Swift employed himself for near a twelvemonth.

Upon the calling of a new parliament in November, he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Berks, and also burgess for Wotton-Basset; and made his election for the former. He appeared now upon a scene of action, which called forth all his abilities. He sustained almost all the weight of the business of the peace of Utrecht, which however he was not supposed to negotiate to the advantage of his country; and therefore he has sustained much ill-will and censure on that account ever since. July 1712, he was created baron St. John of Lediard-Tregoze in Wiltshire, and viscount Bolingbroke; and was also the same year appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Essex. But, these honours not answering his expectations, for his ambition was undoubtedly great, he formed a design of taking the lead in public affairs from his old friend Harley, then earl of Oxford; which proved in the issue unfortunate to them both. It must be observed, that Paulet St. John, the last earl of Bolingbroke, died the 5th of October, preceding his creation; and that the earldom became extinct by his decease. The honour, however, was promised to him: but, his presence in the House of Commons being so necessary at that time, Harley prevailed upon him to remain there during that session; upon an assurance, that his rank should be preserved for him. But, when he expected the old title should have been renewed in his favour, he was put off with that of viscount; which he resented as an affront, and looked on it as so intended by the treasurer, who had got an earldom for himself. There was also another transaction, which passed not long after lord Bolingbroke's being raised to the peerage, and which helped to increase his animosity to that minister. In a few weeks after his return from France, her Majesty bestowed the vacant ribbons of the order of the garter upon the dukes Hamilton, Beaufort, and Kent, and the earls Powlet, Oxford, and Stratford. Bolingbroke thought himself here again ill used, having an ambition, as the minister well knew, to receive such an instance as this was of his mistress's grace and favour. Upon the whole, therefore, it is no wonder that, when the treasurer's staff was taken from this old friend, he expressed his joy, by entertaining that very day, July 7, 1714, at dinner the generals Stanhope, Cadogan, and Palmer, with Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Craggs, and other gentlemen. Oxford said upon his going out, that "some of them would smart for it;" and Bolingbroke was far from being insensible of the danger, to which he stood exposed: yet he was not without hopes still of securing himself, by making his court to the whigs; and it is certain, that a little before this he had proposed to bring
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in a bill to the House of Lords, to make it treason to enlist soldiers for the pretender, which was passed into an act.

Nevertheless, soon after the accession of king George to the throne in 1714, the seals were taken from him, and all the papers in his office secured: yet, during the short session of parliament at this juncture, he applied himself with his usual industry and vigour to keep up the spirits of the friends to the late administration, without omitting any proper occasion of testifying his respect and duty to his majesty; in which spirit he assisted in settling the civil list, and other necessary points. But, soon after the meeting of the new parliament, finding himself in imminent danger, he withdrew, and crossed the water privately to France, in March 1715. Upon his arrival at Paris, he received an invitation from the pretender, then at Barr, to engage in his service: which he absolutely refused, and made the best application, that his present circumstances would admit, to prevent the extremity of his prosecution in England. After a short stay at Paris, he retired into Dauphine, where he continued till the beginning of July; when, upon receiving a message from some of his party in England, he complied with a second invitation from the pretender; and, taking the seals of the secretary's office at Commercy, he set out with them for Paris, and arrived thither the latter end of the same month, in order to procure from that court the necessary succours for his new master's intended invasion of England. The vote for impeaching him for high-treason had passed in the House of Commons the June preceding; and six articles were brought into the house, and read by Walpole, Aug. 4, 1715, which were sent up to the lords; in consequence of which, he stood attainted of high-treason, Sept. 10, the same year.

In the mean time, his new engagements with the pretender had the same issue: for the year 1715 was scarcely expired, when the seals and papers of his new secretary's-office were demanded, and given up; and this was soon followed by an accusation, branched into seven articles, in which he was impeached of treachery, incapacity, and neglect. Thus discarded, he resolved to make his peace, if it were possible, at home. He set himself immediately in earnest to this work; and in a short time, by that activity which was the characteristic of his nature, and with which he constantly prosecuted all his designs, he procured, through the mediation of the earl of Stair, then the British ambassador at the French court, a promise of pardon upon certain conditions from the king, who, in July 1716, created his father baron of Battersea and viscount St. John. Such an extraordinary variety of distressful events had thrown him into a state of reflection; and this produced, by way of relief, a "*Consolatio Philologica*," which he wrote the same year, under the title of "*Reflections upon Exile*." He had also written several letters, in answer to the charge laid upon him by

the pretender and his adherents, which were printed at London in 1735, 8vo. together with answers to them by Mr. James Murray, afterwards made earl of Dunbar by the pretender; but, being then immediately suppressed, are re-printed in "Tindal's Continuation of Rapin's History of England." The following year he drew up a vindication of his whole conduct with respect to the tories, in the form of a letter to Sir William Wyndham, which was printed in 1753, in 8vo. It is written with the utmost elegance and address, and abounds with interesting and entertaining anecdotes.

His first lady being dead, he espoused about this time, 1716, a second, of great merit and accomplishments, who was niece to Madam de Maintenon, and widow of the marquis de Villette; with whom he had a very large fortune, encumbered, however, with a long and troublesome law-suit. In the company and conversation of this lady, he passed his time in France, sometimes in the country, and sometimes at the capital, till 1723; in which year, after the breaking up of the parliament, the king was pleased to grant him a full and free pardon. Upon the first notice of this favour, the expectation of which had been the governing principle of his political conduct for several years, he returned to his native country. His lordship having obtained, about two years after his return, an act of parliament to restore him to his family-inheritance, and to enable him to possess any purchase he should make, pitched upon a seat of lord Tankerville, at Dawley near Uxbridge in Middlesex; where he settled with his lady, and gratified the politeness of his taste, by improving it into a most elegant villa. Here he amused himself with rural employments, and with corresponding and conversing with Pope, Swift, and other friends; but was by no means satisfied within; for he was yet no more than a mere titular lord, and stood excluded from a seat in the House of Peers. Inflamed with this taint that yet remained in his blood, he entered again, in 1726, upon the public stage; and, disavowing all obligations to the minister Walpole, to whose secret enmity he imputed his not having received the full effects of royal mercy intended, he embarked in the opposition; and distinguished himself by a multitude of pieces, written during the short remainder of that reign, and for some years under the following, with great boldness against the measures that were then pursued. Besides his papers in the "Craftsman," he published several pamphlets.

Having carried on his part of the siege against the minister with inimitable spirit for ten years, he laid down his pen, upon a disagreement with his principal coadjutors; and, in 1735, retired to France, with a full resolution never to engage more in public business. He had now passed the 60th year of his age; and through as great a variety of scenes, both of pleasure and business, as any of his contemporaries. He had not been long in his retreat, when he began a course of "Letters on the Study and Use of History,"

tory," for the use of lord Cornbury, to whom they are addressed.

Upon the death of his father, who lived to be extremely old, he settled at Battersea, the ancient seat of the family, where he passed the remainder of his life in the highest dignity. He was now as great a philosopher, as he had been before a statesman: he read, he reflected, he wrote, abundantly. Yet, even in this retirement, it is plain that he did not neglect the consideration of public affairs; for after the conclusion of the war in 1747, upon measures being taken, which did not agree with his notions of political prudence, he began, "Some Reflections on the present State of the Nation, principally with Regard to her Taxes and Debts, and on the Causes and Consequences of them;" but he did not finish them. In 1749, came out his "Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism, on the Idea of a Patriot King, and on the State of Parties at the Accession of King George I." His lordship died at Battersea, November 15, 1751, aged 80. His corpse was interred with those of his ancestors in that church, where there is a marble monument erected to his memory, with an English inscription.

SAINTE-MARTHE, in Latin SAMMARTHANUS; the name of a family in France, which for more than an hundred years has been fruitful in men of letters. The first GAUCHER DE SAINTE-MARTHE had a son named Charles, born in 1512, who became physician to Francis II. and was remarkable for his eloquence. Queen Margaret of Navarre and the duchess of Vendome honoured him with their particular esteem, and conferred favours upon him. There is some Latin and French poetry of his in being. He died in 1555.

SCEVOLE, the nephew of Charles, was born at Loudun in 1536, and became very distinguished both in learning and business. He learned the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues; and became an orator, a lawyer, a poet, and an historian. The qualities of his heart are said to have answered those of his head; for he is represented as having been a good friend, zealous for his country, and of inviolable fidelity to his prince. He had in the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. several considerable employments, which he sustained with great reputation. In 1579, he was governor of Poitiers, and afterwards treasurer of France for this district. In 1593 and 1594, he exercised the office of intendant of the finances, in the army of Bretagne, commanded by the duke de Montpensier; and, in the latter of these years, he reduced Poitiers to the subjection of Henry IV. for which singular service that prince was greatly obliged to him. Some time after, he conceived thoughts of retiring to his own country, and spending the remainder of his life in contemplation and tranquillity: but he was again made governor of Poitiers, and this dignity was conferred on him with such singular

circumstances of favour and esteem, that he could not decline it. Upon the expiration of this office, he went to Paris, and thence to London, where he lived the rest of his days. He died in 1623, universally regretted. He was the author of "*La Louange de la Ville de Poitiers, 1573*;" "*Opera Poetica*," consisting of odes, elegies, epigrams, and sacred poems, in French and Latin, 1575; "*Gallorum Doctrina Illustrum Elogia, 1593*:" but his chief work, and that which keeps his name still alive in the republic of letters, is a poem, called, "*Pædotrophia, seu de Puerorum Educatione*," printed in 1584, and dedicated to Henry III. It went through ten editions in the author's life-time, and hath gone through as many since.

Scevole left several sons; of whom Abel, the eldest, born at Loudun in 1570, applied himself, like his father, to literature. He cultivated French and Latin poetry, and succeeded in it. His Latin poems were printed with those of his father in 1632, 4to. but are inferior to them. Lewis XIII. settled on him a pension, for the services he had done him; and made him a counsellor of state. In 1627, he was made librarian to the king at Fontainebleau; and had after that other commissions of importance. He died at Poitiers in 1652: his "*Opuscula Varia*," were printed there in 1645, 8vo. This Abel had a son of his own name, born in 1630, and afterwards distinguished by his learning. He succeeded his father as librarian at Fontainebleau, and in that quality presented to Lewis XIV. in 1668, "*Un Discours pour le rétablissement de cette Bibliothèque*." He died in 1706.

Scevole's second and third sons, Scevole and Lewis, were born in 1571. They were twin brothers, of the same temper, genius, and studies; with this difference only, that Scevole continued a layman, and married, while Lewis embraced the ecclesiastical state. They spent their lives together in perfect union, and were occupied in the same labours. They were both counsellors to the king, and historiographers of France. They were both interred at St. Severin in Paris, in the same grave. Scevole died in 1650, and Lewis in 1656. They distinguished themselves by their knowledge, and in conjunction composed the "*Gallia Christiana*."

Besides these, there were DENIS, PETER SCEVOLE, ABEL LEWIS, CLAUDE DE SAINTE-MARTHE; all men of learning, and who distinguished themselves by various publications.

SALE (GEORGE), a learned Englishman, who died at London in 1736, after having done useful service to the republic of letters. He had a principal hand in the "*Universal History*," and executed all the Oriental part of it. He was also engaged in other things: but his capital work is, "*The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English immediately from the Original Arabic; with explanatory Notes taken from the most approved*

proved Commentators. To which is prefixed, a Preliminary Discourse, 1734," in 4to.

SALLENGRE (ALBERT HENRY DE), an ingenious and laborious writer, was born at the Hague in 1694; his father being receiver-general of Walloon-Flanders, and of an ancient and considerable family. He was educated with great care, and sent at a proper age to Leyden; where he studied history, philosophy, and law. Having finished his academical studies with honour, he returned to his parents at the Hague, and was admitted an advocate in the court of Holland. After the peace of Utrecht in 1713, he went to France; and spent some time at Paris in visiting libraries, and cultivating the friendships of learned men. In 1716, he was made counsellor to the princefs of Nassau; and, the year after, commissary of the finances of the States-General. He went again to France in 1717; and two years after to England, where he was elected fellow of the Royal-Society. His publications displayed great parts, learning, and industry; and doubtless if he had lived, he would have been of great use and ornament to the republic of letters: but catching the small-pox, he died of it in 1723, in his 30th year.

SALLO (DENIS DE), a French writer, famous for inventing literary journals, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Paris in 1626. When a child, he was very dull and heavy, and gave little hopes of any progress in letters or science; But afterwards his genius broke out all at once; and he not only acquired the Greek and Latin tongues in a masterly way, but maintained public theses in philosophy with prodigious applause. He then studied the law, and was admitted a counsellor in the parliament of Paris in 1652. In 1664, he formed the project of a "Journal des Sçavans;" and, the year following, began to give it to the public under the name of *Sieur de Herouville*, which was that of his valet de chambre. But he played the critic too severely, and gave great offence to those who knew how to make returns. In short, the newness and strangeness of the thing, and the natural dislike that people have to be criticised, raised such a storm against Sallo, that he was not able to weather it out: and therefore, after having published his third journal, he dropped the work, or rather turned it over to the Abbé Gallois, who, re-assuming it the next year, contented himself, instead of criticizing and censuring, with giving titles and making extracts. All the nations of Europe followed this plan of Sallo; and different literary journals sprung up every where under different titles. He died in 1669. He published a piece or two of his own, yet is only commemorated for his journal.

SALLUSTIUS (CAIUS CRISPUS), an ancient Roman historian, was born at Amiternum, a city of Italy, a year after the poet Catullus was born at Verona ; that is, in the year of Rome 669, and before Christ 85. His family was Plebeian, and not Patrician, as appears from his being afterwards tribune of the people ; and it is observable, that he is on all occasions severe upon the nobles, particularly in his " History of the Jugurthine War." His education was liberal, and he made the best use of it ; of which we need no other proof, than those valuable historical monuments of his, that are happily transmitted to us among the few remains of antiquity. No man has inveighed more sharply against the vices of his age than this historian ; yet no man had less pretensions to virtue than he. His youth was spent in a most lewd and profligate manner ; and his patrimony almost squandered away, when he had scarcely taken possession of it. It is related, that he was actually caught in bed with Fausta, the daughter of Sylla, by Milo her husband ; who scourged him very severely, and did not suffer him to depart till he had redeemed his liberty with a considerable sum.

A. U. C. 694, he was made questor, and in 702, tribune of the people ; in neither of which places is he allowed to have acquitted himself at all to his honour. By virtue of his questorship, he obtained an admission into the senate ; but was expelled thence by the censors in 704, on account of his immoral and debauched way of life. It is said, that after his expulsion from the senate, he was no longer seen in Rome ; but that he fled to Cæsar, who was then in Gaul. It is certain, that in 705, Cæsar restored him to the dignity of a senator ; and, to introduce him into the house with a better grace, made him questor a second time. In the administration of this office, he behaved himself very scandalously ; exposed every thing to sale, that he could find a purchaser for ; and thought nothing wrong, which he had a mind to do. In 707, when the African war was at an end, he was made prætor for his services to Cæsar, and sent to Numidia, where he acted the same part as Verres had done in Sicily ; outrageously plundered the province, and returned with such immense riches to Rome, that he purchased a most magnificent building upon Mount-Quirinal, with those gardens which to this day retain the name of " Sallustian-Gardens," besides his country-house at Tivoli. How he spent the remainder of his life, we have no account ; but probably in adorning his houses, in building villas, and in procuring all those elegances and delights which were proper to gratify an indolent and luxurious humour. Eusebius says, that he married Terentia, the divorced wife of Cicero ; and that he died at fifty, in 719, which was about four years before the battle of Actium.

Of many things which he wrote, we have nothing remaining, but his " Histories of the Catilinarian and Jugurthine Wars ;" together

together with some orations, or speeches, printed with his fragments. He was allowed to have every perfection as an historian; but censured by his contemporaries as a writer, for affecting obsolete expressions, and reviving old words from "Cato's Origines."

SALMASIUS (CLAUDIUS), or CLAUDIUS DE SALMASIA, a man of most uncommon abilities and immense erudition, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born at or near Senur in France. His birth has been usually placed in 1588; but his biographer declares it to have been in 1596. His father Benignus de Salmasia was a king's counsellor, eminent in the law, and a member of the parliament of Burgundy. The son made such progress in learning, that it is said he could construe Pindar very exactly, and make verses both in Latin and Greek, when not more than ten years of age. At eleven, his father was about sending him to study philosophy under the Jesuits at Dijon; but the son expressed a disinclination to this, and obtained leave to go to Paris. His mother, it seems, was a Protestant, and had been infusing new notions into him upon the subject of religion; so that he had already conceived prejudices against Popery, and therefore was for avoiding all connections with its professors. To Paris he went, where he made acquaintance with the learned; who were all astonished to find such forwardness of parts, and even erudition in a boy. He stayed here between two and three years; conversed much with the doctors of the reformed church; and, in short, confirmed himself in the reformed religion, which being now resolved to embrace openly, he asked his father leave to go into Germany, and particularly to Heidelberg, where he should breathe a freer air. Having obtained leave, though it was granted with much reluctance, he set off from Paris, with some merchants who were going to Francfort fair, and arrived at Heidelberg, when he was in his 14th year.

He brought commendatory letters to all the learned there from Isaac Casaubon, with whom he had been particularly intimate at Paris; so that he was at once upon the most familiar terms with Dionysius Gothofredus, Janus Gruterus, and others. He immediately put himself under Gothofredus, to study the civil law; by this he obliged his father greatly; and, by his growing reputation and authority in learned matters, gained at length so much upon the old gentleman, as to draw him over after him to the Reformed religion.

When he had spent three years at Heidelberg, he returned to his parents in Burgundy; whence he made frequent excursions to Paris, and kept up a correspondence with Thuanus, Rigaltius, and the learned of those times. He had begun his publications at Heidelberg, and he continued them to the end of his life. They gained him as much glory, as vast erudition can gain a man. The Venetians

tians thought his residence among them would be such an honour, that they offered him a prodigious stipend; and with this condition, that he should not be obliged to read lectures above three times a year. Also the university of Oxford, it is said, made some attempts to get him over into England; and it is certain, that the pope made many, though Salmasius had not only deserted his religion, and renounced his authority, but had actually written against the papacy itself. He withstood all these solicitations for reasons which were to him good ones; but, in 1632, complied with an invitation from Holland, and went with his wife, whom he had married in 1621 at Leyden.

Upon the death of his father in 1640, he returned for a certain time into France; and, on going to Paris, was greatly caressed by cardinal Richelieu, who used all possible means with him to detain him, even to the bidding him to make his own terms; but could not prevail. He went into Burgundy to settle family-affairs, during which the cardinal died; but was succeeded by Mazarine, who, upon our author's return to Paris, troubled him with solicitations, as his predecessor had done. Salmasius, therefore, after about three years absence, returned to Holland; whence, though attempts were afterwards made to draw him back to France, it does not appear that he ever entertained the least thought of removing. In the summer of 1650, he went to Sweden, to pay queen Christina a visit, with whom he continued till the summer following. Upon the murder of Charles I. of England, he was prevailed upon, by the royal family then in exile, to write a book in defence of that king; which he published the year after, with this title, "*Defensio Regia pro Carolo I. ad Serenissimum Magnæ Britannæ Regem Carolum II. filium natu majorem, hæredem et successorem legitimum. Sumptibus Regiis, anno 1649.*" Our famous poet Milton, was employed by the powers then prevailing here, to answer this book of Salmasius, and to obviate the prejudices, which the reputation of his great abilities and learning might raise against their cause; and he accordingly published in 1651, a Latin work, entitled, "*Defensio pro Populo Anglicano contra Claudii Salmasii Defensionem Regiam.*" Milton defended this cause in such a manner, that his book was read all over Europe, and conveyed such an image of its writer, that those who hated his principles could not but think most highly of his abilities. Salmasius in the mean time was not supposed to have acquitted himself so well upon this occasion, and therefore rather sunk in his character. Add to this, that Milton infinitely surpassed him in wit and fancy, and sharpness of pen; which he exerted very popularly against him, and with which he was supposed to annoy and gall him sorely. Salmasius began an answer to Milton, and went a great way in it; but died before he had finished it, Sept. 3, 1653. What he had done was published
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by his son Claudius Salmafius in 1660, and dedicated to Charles II. His works are very numerous and various.

SALMON (NATHANIEL), son of the reverend Thomas Salmon, M. A. rector of Mepfoll, was admitted of Benet-College, June 11, 1693, under the tuition of Mr. Beck, and took the degree of LL. B. in 1695. Soon after which he went into orders, and was for some time curate of Westmill in Hertfordshire; but, although he had taken the oaths to king-William, he would not do it to his successor queen Anne; and when he could officiate no longer as a priest, he applied himself to the study of physic, which he practised first at St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, and afterwards at Bishop's-Storford in the county of Hertford. He did not, however, take this turn out of necessity, but by choice, since he had the offer of a living of 140l. per annum from a friend in Suffolk, if his conscience would have permitted him to qualify himself for it by taking the legal oaths. He was the elder brother of Mr. Thomas Salmon the historiographer; who, dying suddenly in London in April 1743, was buried in St. Dunstan's-Church. A third brother was a clergyman in Devonshire; and they had a sister, who, in May 1731, (when their mother died at Hitchin, Herts) lived in the family of archbishop Wake. Nathaniel (who left three daughters) was the author of, 1. "A Survey of the Roman Antiquities in the Midland Counties of England, 1726," in 8vo. 2. "A Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain, according to the Roman Itinerary, 1728," in 8vo. 3. "The History of Hertfordshire, &c. 1728," in folio. 4. "The Lives of the English Bishops from the Restoration to the Revolution, &c. 1733" 5. "The Antiquities of Surrey, &c. 1736," in 8vo. 6. "The History and Antiquities of Essex, from the Collections of Mr. Strangeman," in folio, with some Notes and Additions of his own. This work is left unfinished on account of his intervening death.

SALTER (SAMUEL), D. D. was the eldest son of Dr. Samuel Salter, prebendary of Norwich, archdeacon of Norfolk, by Anne-Penelope, the daughter of Dr. John Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich. He was educated for some time in the free-school of that city, whence he removed to that of the Charter-House. After having laid a good foundation in the learned languages, he was admitted of Benet-College, Cambridge, June 30, 1730, under the tuition of Mr. Charles Skottowe, and soon after his taking the degree of B. A. was chosen into a fellowship. His natural and acquired abilities recommended him to Sir Philip Yorke, then lord chief-justice of the King's-Bench, and afterwards earl of Hardwicke, for the instruction of his eldest son, who, in 1737-1740, with three of his brothers, in compliment to archbishop Herring, were educated at that college. As soon as that eminent

nent lawyer was made lord-chancellor, he appointed Mr. Salter his domestic chaplain, and gave him a prebend in the church of Gloucester, which he afterwards exchanged for one in that of Norwich. To this he added the rectory of Burton-Coggles, in the county of Lincoln, in 1740; where he went to reside soon after, and marrying Miss Secker, a relation of the then bishop of Oxford, continued there till 1750, when he was nominated minister of Great-Yarmouth by the dean and chapter of Norwich; where he performed the duties of that large parish with great diligence, till his promotion to the preachership at the Charter-House in January 1754; some time before which (in July 1751) archbishop Herring had honoured him with the degree of D. D. at Lambeth. In 1756, he was presented by the lord-chancellor to the rectory of St. Bartholomew, near the Royal-Exchange, which was the last ecclesiastical preferment he obtained. But, in Nov. 1761, he succeeded Dr Bearcroft as master of the Charter-House, whom he had before succeeded in the preachership. While he was a member of Benet-College, he printed Greek Pindaric odes on the nuptials of the Princes of Orange and Wales, and a copy of Latin verses on the death of queen Caroline. It was his custom to preach extempore. He published several tracts, sermons, &c. He died May 2, 1778, and was buried, by his own express direction, in the most private manner, in the common burial-ground belonging to the brethren of the Charter-House.

SALTER (JOHN), Major-General of the English forces, and lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of foot, was originally a private in the guards, born about 1710, and was taken from the ranks by the great duke of Cumberland, who caused him to be made a serjeant, and soon after was so pleased with his voice and manner of giving the word of command, that he gave him a commission in the same regiment. This promotion gave great offence to the other officers, who refused Mr. Salter their countenance. Thus circumstanced, he waited upon the royal duke, and having stated the awkwardness of his situation, was desired by the duke to meet him the next day on the parade. His highness came down earlier than usual, and going up to the colour-stand, saluted lord Ligonier and the officers of the regiment, who were all in conversation together; but, directing his eye around, as if by accident, perceived Salter alone. "What, said his highness, has that officer done, that he is *drummed* out of your council?" and going up to him, took him by the arm, and walked up and down the parade with him, in the presence of the different battalions and their officers. Lord Ligonier at this time, accosted the duke, entreating his highness's company to dinner. "With all my heart, said the duke, and remember Salter comes with me!" After this *ordeal*, Salter was well received by all the brethren of the blade, and by his merit,

merit, raised himself to the rank he held at his death, which happened in 1787.

SALVATOR (ROSA), an Italian painter, was born at Naples in 1615. It is said, he was a very dissipated youth; and that he even associated with a banditti, which course of life naturally led him, by way of retreat, into those wild scenes of nature which he afterwards so nobly described upon canvases. His paintings are in great repute for the beauty and happy variety of their tints, their strength, and glow of colouring. They consist chiefly of landscape and small history. He died at Rome in 1673.

SALVIAN, or SALVIANUS, a clear, elegant, and beautiful writer, was one of those who are usually called fathers of the church, and began to be distinguished about 440. The time and place of his birth cannot be settled with any exactness. Some have supposed him to have been an African, some a Gaul, and others think that he was born at Cologne in Germany; however, it appears, that he lived a long time at Triers. It was here that he married a wife who was an Heathen, but whom he easily brought over to the faith. He removed from Triers into the province of Vienne, and afterwards became a priest of Marseilles. He died very old towards the end of the fifth century, after writing and publishing a great many works; of which, however, nothing remains, but eight books "*De Providentia Dei*;" four books, "*Adversus avaritiam, præsertim Clericorum et Sacerdotum*;" and nine epistles.

SALVIATI (FRANCESCO), a Florentine painter, born in 1510, was at first a disciple of Andrea del Sarto, in whose house he became acquainted with Vasari. They both left Andrea to place themselves with Baccio Bandinelli, where they learned more in two months, than they had done before in two years. Francesco being grown a master, cardinal Salviati took him into his service; and it is on that account, that he had the name of Salviati given him. He went to Paris in 1554, and did several things for the cardinal of Lorrain, who was not, it seems, over well pleased with them. This disgusted Salviati as much as the favour and reputation which Rosso had met with; for he was naturally so conceited and fond of his own works, that he could hardly allow any body else a good word. He returned afterwards to Italy, where he finished several pictures at Rome, Florence, and Venice; and died in 1563, in his 53d year.

SALVIATI (GIUSEPPE), a Venetian painter, born in 1535, who exchanged the name of Porta, which was that of his family, for that of his master, the above Salviati, with whom he was placed

very young a Rome. He spent the greatest part of his life at Venice, where he was well esteemed for his great skill both in design and colouring. He was likewise well versed in other arts; and so good a mathematician, that he wrote several treatises in that science. He died in 1585.

SANADON (NOEL STEPHEN), a learned Jesuit of France, was born at Rouen in 1676. He taught polite literature with distinguished reputation at Caen, where he contracted an intimate friendship with Huet, bishop of Auvranche. A taste for poetry is said to have been the principal bond of their union. He afterwards professed rhetoric at Paris; and was for some time charged with the education of the prince of Conti. He was librarian to the king when he died, Sept. 21, 1733. There are orations and poems of his, which are very delicate and beautiful, and shew a truly classical genius well cultivated and improved. He also gave a translation of the works of Horace with notes; a work which has been well received.

SANCHÈS ANTONIO NUNES RIBEIRO), a learned physician, was born March 7, 1699, at Penna-Macor, in Portugal. His father, who was an opulent merchant, and intended him for the bar, gave him a liberal education; but, being displeased at finding him at the age of eighteen obstinately bent on the profession of physic, withdrew his protection, and he was indebted to Dr. Nunés Ribeiro, his mother's brother, who was a physician of considerable repute at Lisbon, for the means of prosecuting his medical studies, which he did first at Coimbra, and afterwards at Salamanca, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1724; and the year following procured the appointment of physician to the town of Benevente in Portugal, for which, as is the custom of that country, he had a small pension. His stay at this place, however, was but short. He was desirous of seeing more of the world, and of improving himself in his profession. With this view he came and passed two years in London, and had even an intention of fixing there; but a bad state of health, which he attributed to the climate, induced him to return to the continent. Soon after, we find him prosecuting his medical studies at Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave; and it will be a sufficient proof of his diligence and merit to observe, that in 1731, when the empress of Russia (Anne) requested Boerhaave to recommend to her three physicians, the professor immediately fixed upon Dr. Sanchés to be one of the number. Just as he was setting out for Russia, he was informed that his father was lately dead; and that his mother, in an unsuccessful law-suit with the Portuguese admiralty, had lost the greater part of her fortune. He immediately assigned over his own little claims and expectations in Portugal for her support. Soon after his arrival at St. Petersburg,

Petersburg, Dr. Bidloo (son of the famous physician of that name) who was at that time first physician to the empress, gave him an appointment in the hospital at Moscow, where he remained till 1734, when he was employed as physician to the army, in which capacity he was present at the siege of Asoph, where he was attacked with a dangerous fever, and, when he began to recover, found himself in a tent, abandoned by his attendants, and plundered of his papers and effects. In 1740, he was appointed one of the physicians to the court, and consulted by the empress, who had for eight years been labouring under a disease, the cause of which had never been satisfactorily ascertained. Dr. Sanchés, in a conversation with the prime-minister, gave it as his opinion, that the complaint originated from a stone in one of her kidneys, and admitted only of palliation. At the end of six months the empress died, and the truth of his opinion was confirmed by dissection. Soon after the death of the empress, Dr. Sanchés was advanced by the regent to the office of first physician; but the revolution of 1742, which placed Elizabeth Petrowna on the throne, deprived him of all his appointments. Hardly a day passed that he did not hear of some of his friends perishing on the scaffold; and it was not without much difficulty that he obtained leave to retire from Russia. In 1747, he went to reside at Paris, where he remained till his death, which happened on the 14th of Oct. 1783. He enjoyed the friendship of the most celebrated physicians and philosophers of that capital, and at the institution of a Royal-Medical-Society he was chosen a foreign associate. He was likewise a member of the Royal-Academy of Lisbon, to the establishment of which his advice had probably contributed, as he drew up at the desire of the court of Portugal, several memorials on the plans necessary to be adopted for the encouragement of science. His printed works, on the origin of the venereal disease and other subjects, are well known to medical readers; but his knowledge, it seems, was not confined to his own profession; he possessed a fund of general learning, and is said to have been profoundly versed in politics.

SANCHEZ (THOMAS), an illustrious Jesuit of Spain, was born at Corduba in 1551, and entered into the society of the Jesuits in 1567: The austerities of his life, his sobriety, his voluntary mortifications, his application to study, his chastity, are prodigies; if any credit is due to the writers of his own society. He died at Granada, May, 19, 1610, and was interred there in a most magnificent manner. His learning was unquestionably great: he gave public proofs of it in the large volume printed at Genoa in 1592, and in 4 vols. folio, printed after his death.

SANCHO (IGNATIUS), an extraordinary Negro, was born in

1729, on board a ship in the Slave-Trade, a few days after it had quitted the coast of Guinea for the Spanish West-Indies; and, at Carthagea, he received, from the hand of the bishop, baptism, and the name of Ignatius. A disease of the new climate put an early period to his mother's existence; and his father defeated the miseries of slavery by an act of suicide. At little more than two years old, his master brought him to England, and gave him to three maiden sisters, resident at Greenwich; whose prejudices had unhappily taught them, that African ignorance was the only security for his obedience, and that to enlarge the mind of their slave would go near to emancipate his person. The petulance of their disposition furnished him Sancho, from a fancied resemblance to the Squire of Don Quixote. But a patron was at hand, whom Ignatius Sancho had merit enough to conciliate at a very early age. The late duke of Montagu lived on Blackheath: he accidentally saw the little Negro; admired in him a native frankness of manner, as yet unbroken by servitude, and unrefined by education; brought him frequently home to the duchess; indulged his turn for reading with presents of books, and strongly recommended to his mistress the duty of cultivating a genius of such apparent fertility. His mistresses, however, were inflexible, and even threatened on angry occasions to return Ignatius Sancho to his African slavery. The love of freedom had increased with years, and began to beat high in his bosom. Indignation, and the dread of constant reproach arising from the detection of an amour, infinitely criminal in the eyes of three maiden ladies, finally determined him to abandon the family. His noble patron was recently dead. Ignatius flew to the duchess for protection, who dismissed him with reproof. Enamoured still of that liberty, the scope of whose enjoyment was now limited to his last five shillings, and resolute to maintain it with life, he procured an old pistol for purposes which his father's example had suggested as familiar, and had sanctified as hereditary. In this frame of mind the futility of remonstrance was obvious. The duchess secretly admired his character; and at length consented to admit him into her household, where he remained as butler till her death, when he found himself, by her grace's bequest and his own oeconomy, possessed of seventy pounds in money, and an annuity of thirty. Freedom, riches, and leisure, naturally led a disposition of African texture into indulgences, and that which dissipated the mind of Ignatius completely drained the purse. In his attachment to women, he displayed a profuseness which not unusually characterizes the excess of the passion. Cards had formerly seduced him; but an unsuccessful contest at cribbage with a Jew, who won his clothes, had determined him to abjure the propensity which appears to be innate among his countrymen. Ignatius loved the theatre to such a point of enthusiasm, that his last shilling went to Drury-Lane, on Mr. Garrick's representation of

Richard.

Richard. He had been even induced to consider the stage as a resource in the hour of adversity, and his complexion suggested an offer to the manager of attempting *Othello* and *Oroonoko*; but a defective and incorrigible articulation rendered it abortive. He turned his mind once more to service, and was retained a few months by the chaplain at Montagu-House. That roof had been ever auspicious to him; and the present duke soon placed him about his person, where habitual regularity of life led him to think of a matrimonial connection, and he formed one accordingly with a very deserving young woman of West-Indian origin. Towards the close of 1773, repeated attacks of the gout and a constitutional corpulence rendered him incapable of further attendance in the duke's family. At this crisis, the munificence which had protected him through various vicissitudes did not fail to exert itself; with the result of his own frugality, it enabled him and his wife to settle themselves in a shop of grocery, where mutual and rigid industry decently maintained a numerous family of children, and where a life of domestic virtue engaged private patronage, and merited public imitation. On the 15th of Dec. 1780, a series of complicated disorders destroyed him. After his death, his "Letters" were collected and published by subscription for the benefit of his family; these letters, with all their imperfections on their head, have given general satisfaction to the public.

SANCROFT (*Dr. WILLIAM*), an eminent English prelate, was born at Fressingfield in Suffolk, in 1616; and educated in grammar-learning at St. Edmund's-Bury. He was sent, at eighteen, to Emanuel-College in Cambridge, where he became very accomplished in all branches of literature. Having taken the degrees in arts at the regular times, he was, in 1642, chosen fellow of his college. It is supposed, that he never took the covenant, because he continued unmolested in his fellowship till 1649; at which time, refusing the engagement, he was ejected from it. Upon this, he went beyond sea, where he became acquainted with the most considerable of the loyal English exiles; and, it is said, he was at Rome when Charles II. was restored. He immediately returned to England, and was made chaplain to Cosin, bishop of Durham. In 1661, he assisted in reviewing the liturgy, particularly in rectifying the Kalendar and Rubric. In 1662, he was created a mandamus doctor of divinity at Cambridge, and the same year elected master of Emanuel-College. In 1664, he was promoted to the deanery of York; but upon the death of doctor John Barwick, was removed the same year to the deanery of St. Paul's: soon after which he resigned the mastership of Emanuel-College, and the rectory of Houghton, which, with a prebend of Durham, he had received from Dr. Cosin, the bishop, in 1661. Oct. 1668, he was admitted archdeacon of Canterbury, which dignity

dignity he resigned in 1670. He was also prolocutor of the lower House of Convocation : and in that station he was, when Charles II. in 1677, advanced him, not expecting any such thing, to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. In 1686, he was named the first in James II.'s commission for ecclesiastical affairs : but he refused to act in it. About that time, he suspended Wood, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, for residing out of and neglecting his diocese. As one of the governors of the Charter-House, he refused to admit pensioner in that hospital Andrew Popham, a Papist ; although he came with a nomination from the court. June 1688, he joined with six of his brethren the bishops, in a petition to king James ; wherein they set forth their reasons, why they could not cause his declaration for liberty of conscience to be read in churches. For this petition, which the court called a libel, they were committed to the Tower ; and, being tried for a misdemeanor on the 29th, were acquitted, to the great joy of the nation. This year, the archbishop projected a comprehension with the Protestant-Dissenters ; and Oct. 3, accompanied with eight of his brethren the bishops, he waited upon the king, who had desired the assistance of their counsels ; and advised him, among other things, to annul the ecclesiastical commission, to desist from the exercise of a dispensing power, and to call a free and regular parliament. A few days after, though earnestly pressed by his majesty, he refused to sign a declaration of abhorrence of the prince of Orange's invasion. Dec. 11, on king James's withdrawing himself, he signed, and concurred with the lords spiritual and temporal in, a declaration to the prince of Orange, for a free parliament, security of our laws, liberties, properties, and of the church of England in particular, with a due indulgence to Protestant-Dissenters ; but, when that prince came to St. James's, the archbishop neither went to wait on him, though he had once agreed to it, nor did he even send any message. He absented himself likewise from the convention.

After William and Mary were settled on the throne, he and seven other bishops refused to own the established government, from a conscientious regard to the allegiance they had sworn to king James. Refusing likewise to take the oaths appointed by act of parliament, he and they were suspended Aug. 1, 1689, and deprived the 1st of Feb. following. On the nomination of Dr. Tillotson to this see, April 23, 1691, our archbishop received an order from the then queen Mary, May 20, to leave Lambeth-House within ten days. But he, resolving not to stir till ejected by law, was cited to appear before the barons of the Exchequer, on the first day of Trinity-Term, June 12, 1691, to answer a writ of intrusion ; when he appeared by his attorney ; but avoiding to put in any plea, as the case stood, judgment passed against him, in the form of law, June 23, and the same evening he took boat at Lambeth-Bridge, and went to a private house in Paulsgrave-Head-Court, near the Temple.

Temple. From thence, on Aug. 5, 1691, he retired to Frefingfield (the place of his birth, and the estate [50l. a year] and residence of his ancestors above three hundred years); where he lived in a very private manner, till, being seized with an intermitting fever, Aug. 26, 1693, he died on Friday morning, Nov. 24, and was buried very privately, as he himself had ordered, in Frefingfield churchyard. Soon after, a tomb was erected over his grave, with an inscription, both in Latin and English, composed by himself.

Though possessed of considerable abilities and uncommon learning, he published but very little. The first thing was a Latin dialogue, composed jointly by himself and some of his friends, between a preacher and a thief condemned to the gallows. The next, "Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel, Borgia, and other Modern Authors, by an Eye-Witness, 1652," in 12mo. "Three Sermons," afterwards re-printed together in 1694, in 8vo. He also published bishop Andrews's "Defence of the vulgar Translation of the Bible," with a preface of his own. He drew up some offices for Jan. 30, and May 29. "Nineteen Familiar Letters of his to Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) North, of Mildenhall, Bart. both before, but principally after, his Deprivation, for refusing to take the Oaths to King William III. and his Retirement to the Place of his Nativity in Suffolk, found among the Papers of the said Sir Henry North, never before published," were printed in 1757, in 8vo. He left behind him a multitude of papers and collections in MS.

SANCTORIUS, or SANTORIUS, a most ingenious physician, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century, and was professor in the university of Padua. Being convinced, after a long and exact study of nature, that health and sickness depend in a great measure upon the state and manner of insensible perspiration through the pores of the body, he began a course of experiments upon it. For this purpose he contrived a kind of statical chair; by means of which, after estimating the aliments he took in, and the sensible secretions and discharges, he was enabled to determine with wonderful exactness the weight or quantity of insensible perspiration, as well as what kind of eatables and drinkables increased and diminished it. On these experiments he erected a fine and curious system, which has been prodigiously admired and applauded by all the professors of the art. It came out first at Venice in 1614, under the title of "*Ars de Statica Medicina*," comprehended in seven sections of aphorisms; and was often re-printed at different places with corrections and additions by the author. He also published other works: the exact time of his birth and death is not known.

SANDERSON (Dr. ROBERT), an eminent English bishop, was descended from an ancient family, and born at Rotherham in
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Yorkshire, Sept. 19, 1587. He was educated in the grammar-school there, and made so uncommon a progress in the languages, that, at thirteen, he was sent to Lincoln-College in Oxford. He was elected fellow in 1606, and in 1608, chosen logic-reader in his college: his lectures were published in 1615, and presently ran through several editions. He went into orders in 1611, and took the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1617, having taken the degrees in arts at a regular time. In 1618, he was presented by his cousin Sir Nicholas Sanderfon, lord viscount Castleton, to the rectory of Wibberton, near Boston in Lincolnshire; but resigned it the year following, on account of the unhealthiness of its situation: and about the same time was collated to the rectory of Boothby-Pannel in the same county, which he enjoyed above forty years. Having now quitted his fellowship, he married; and soon after was made a prebendary of Southwell, as he was also of Lincoln in 1629.

In Charles I. reign, he was chosen one of the clerks in convocation for the diocese of Lincoln; and Land, then bishop of London, having recommended him to that king as a man excellently skilled in casuistical learning, he was appointed chaplain to his majesty in 1631. When he became known to the king, his majesty put many cases of conscience to him, and received from him such solutions, as gave him vast satisfaction. August 1636, when the court was entertained at Oxford, he was, among others, created doctor in divinity. In 1642, he was proposed by both houses of parliament to king Charles, who was then at Oxford, to be one of their trustees for the settling of church-affairs, and approved by the king; but that treaty came to nothing. The same year, his majesty appointed him regius-professor of divinity at Oxford, with the canonry of Christ-Church annexed: but the national calamities hindered him from entering on it till 1646, and then from holding it little more than a year. In 1642, he was nominated by the parliament one of the assembly of divines, but never sat among them: neither did he take the covenant or engagement, so that his living was sequestered. He had the chief hand in drawing up "The Reasons of the University of Oxford against the solemn League and Covenant, the Negative Oath, and the Ordinances concerning Discipline and Worship:" and when the parliament had sent proposals to the king for a peace in church and state, his majesty desired, that Dr. Sanderfon, with the doctors Hammond, Sheldon, and Morley, should attend him, and advise him how far he might with a good conscience comply with those proposals. This request was then rejected; but it being complied with, when his majesty was at Hampton Court, and in the Isle of Wight, in 1647 and 1648, those divines attended him there. Sanderfon often preached before him, and had many public and private conferences with him, to his majesty's great satisfaction. The king also desired him, at Hampton-Court, since the parliament had proposed the abolishing

abolishing of episcopal government, as inconsistent with monarchy, that he would consider of it, and declare his judgment. He did so; and what he wrote upon that subject was afterwards printed in 1661, in 8vo. under this title, "Episcopacy, as established by Law in England, not prejudicial to Regal Power."

In 1648, he was ejected from his professorship and canonry in Oxford by the parliament-visitors, and upon this retired to his living of Boothby-Pammel. Soon after, he was taken prisoner and carried to Lincoln, on purpose to be exchanged for one Clarke, a Puritan divine, who had been made prisoner by the king's party: and he was indeed soon released upon articles, one of which was, that the sequestration of his living should be recalled; by which means he enjoyed a mean subsistence for himself, wife, and children, till the Restoration. But though the articles imported also, that he should live undisturbed, yet he was far from being either quiet or safe, being once wounded, and several times plundered: and the outrage of the soldiers was such, that they not only came into his church, and disturbed him when he was reading prayers, but even forced the common prayer-book from him, and tore it to pieces. During this retirement, he received a visit from Dr. Hammond, who wanted to discourse with him upon some points disputed between the Calvinists and Arminians; and he was often applied to for resolution in cases of conscience, several letters upon which have been since printed. In 1658, the hon. Robert Boyle, Esq. sent him a present of 50*l.* his circumstances, as most of the Royalists at that time, being very low. After this, Sanderson published his book "*De Conscientia*."

August 1660, upon the restoration of the king, he was restored to his professorship and canonry; and soon after, at the recommendation of Sheldon, raised to the bishopric of Lincoln. Having enjoyed his new dignity about two years and a quarter, he died Jan. 29, 1662-3, in his 76th year; and was buried in the chancel at Bugden, with as little noise, pomp, and charge as could be, according to his own directions. He was a man of great learning and wit, but not of such universal reading as might be supposed. His writings, which are very numerous, have for their good sense, clear reasoning, and manly style, been much esteemed.

SANDERSON (ROBERT, Esq.) F. A. S. usher of the court of Chancery, and clerk of the chapel of the Rolls, a laborious and learned antiquary, assisted Mr. Rymer in publishing his valuable "*Fœdera*," which he continued after Mr. Rymer's death, beginning with the 16th volume (the title-page of which expresses, "*Ex schedis Thomæ Rymer potissimum edidit Robertus Sanderson, 1715*") and ending with the 20th, dated Aug. 21, 1735. He died Dec. 25, 1741.

SANDRART (JOACHIM), a German painter, born at Frankfort in 1606, was sent by his father to a grammar-school ; but, feeling his inclination leading to graving and designing, was suffered to take his own course. He was so eager to learn, that he went on foot to Prague ; and put himself under Giles Sadler, the famous graver, who persuaded him not to mind graving, but to apply his genius to painting. He accordingly went to Utrecht, and was sometime under Gerard Hontorst, who took him into England with him ; where he stayed till 1627, the year in which the duke of Buckingham, who was the patron of painting and painters, was assassinated by Felton at Portsmouth. He went afterwards to Venice, where he copied the finest pictures of Titian and Paul Veronese ; and from Venice to Rome, where he stayed some years, and became one of the most considerable painters of his time. After a long stay here, he went to Naples, thence to Sicily and Malta, and at length returned through Lombardy to Frankfort, where he married. A great famine happening about that time, he removed to Amsterdam ; but returned to Frankfort, upon the cessation of that grievance. Not long after, he took possession of the manor of Stokau, in the duchy of Neuburg, which was fallen to him ; and, finding it much out of repair, sold all his pictures, designs, and other curiosities, in order to raise money for putting it into order. He had scarcely done this, when, the war breaking out between the Germans and the French, it was burned by the latter to the ground. He rebuilt it, and made it better than ever ; but fearing a second invasion he sold it, and settled at Augsburg, where he executed abundance of fine pieces. His wife dying, he left Augsburg, and went to Nuremburg, where he set up an academy of painting. Here he published several volumes on subjects relating to his profession : but the most considerable of his works is, “ The Lives of the Painters, with their Effigies ;” being an abridgment of Vasari and Ridolfi, for what concerns the Italian painters, and of Charles Van Mander for the Flemings, of the last century. Sandrart worked himself till he was seventy : but the time of his death is not recorded.

SANDWICH (EARL of), Right Hon. John Montague, Viscount Hinchinbrook, a governor of the Charter-House, was the oldest of the elder brethren of the Trinity-House, of which he enjoyed the honour and the patronage nearly 43 years. He was also the oldest general in the army, and recorder of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, F. R. and A. SS. His lordship had all the advantages of an excellent genius, improved by foreign travel, in the course of which he visited Grand-Cairo, Constantinople, Italy, and most of the courts in Europe. In these travels he formed a valuable collection of coins, and other antiquities. Soon after his return, he took his seat in the House of Lords, where he displayed

uncommon

uncommon talents as an orator, and a thorough knowledge of the real interests of his country. He was early engaged in public life. In 1744, he was second lord of the admiralty, under the duke of Bedford. In 1746, he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to the States-General; and afterwards at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748, where he shewed such eminent abilities and talents for business as recommended him to government well qualified to hold the first offices of state. He was one of the lords-justices for the administration of government during his majesty's absence in 1748 and 1750; joint vice-treasurer, receiver-general, and pay-master of Ireland, and treasurer at war there in 1755. In 1763, he was nominated ambassador to Spain, but succeeded George Grenville at the head of the admiralty in the same year. He was secretary of state in 1763—1765, 1770—1771. He was at the head of the board of admiralty in 1748, 1763, and 1771; and it is but barely doing him justice to say, that no man ever filled that high office with greater ability. By his first lady, Judith, third daughter of Charles first viscount Fane of the kingdom of Ireland, whom he married in 1740, he had issue three sons: 1. John, his successor, born in 1743-4; 2. Edward, born in 1745, died in 1752; and William-Augustus, born in 1752, died in 1776; and one daughter, Mary, born in 1747-8, died in 1761. His lordship died April 30, 1792, at his house in Hertford-Street, May-Fair, of a diarrhœa, which had been two years in operation.

SANDYS (EDWIN), an eminent English prelate, and zealous reformer, was descended from a gentleman's family, and born in 1519; it is not certainly known where, but probably at his father's seat at Hawkhead, in Lancashire. He was educated at St. John's College in Cambridge, where he took both degrees in arts and divinity; although he was never fellow of the college. About 1547, he was elected master of Catharine-Hall; and, in 1553, at king Edward's decease, was vice-chancellor of the university. Having early embraced the Protestant religion, he joined heartily with those who were for setting the lady Jane Gray on the throne; and was required by John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who came to Cambridge in his march against queen Mary, to set forth the lady Jane's title in a sermon the next day before the university. He obeyed, and preached in a most pathetic manner; and, moreover, gave a copy of his sermon to be printed. Two days after, the same duke sent to him to proclaim queen Mary; which refusing, he was deprived of his vice-chancellorship, and other preferments which he had, and sent prisoner to the Tower of London, where he lay above seven months, and then was removed to the Marshalsea. He was afterwards set at liberty by the mediation of some friends; but, certain whisperers suggesting to bishop Gardiner, that he was the greatest heretic in England, and one, who of all others

had

had most corrupted the university of Cambridge, strict search was ordered to be made after him. Upon this, he made his escape out of England, and in May 1554, arrived at Antwerp; whence he was obliged to haste away soon to Augsburg; and, after staying there a few days, went to Strasburg, where he fixed his abode. His wife came there to him, but he had the misfortune to lose her and one child. In 1558, he took a journey to Zurich, and lodged five weeks in the house of Peter Martyr; with whom he ever after maintained an intimate correspondence.

Receiving there the agreeable news of queen Mary's death, he returned to Strasburg; and thence to England, where he arrived in Jan. 19, 1558-9. In March, he was appointed by queen Elizabeth and her council one of the nine Protestant divines, who were to hold a disputation against so many of the Romish persuasion, before both houses of parliament at Westminster. He was also one of the commissioners for preparing a form of prayer, or liturgy, and for deliberating on other matters for the reformation of the church. When the popish prelates were deprived, he was nominated to the see of Carlisle, which he refused, but accepted that of Worcester. Being a man well skilled in the original languages, he was, about 1565, one of the bishops appointed to make a new translation of the Bible; and the portions which fell to his share were the books of Kings and Chronicles. He succeeded Grindal in the see of London in 1570; and, the year after, was ordered by the queen to assist the archbishop of Canterbury in the ecclesiastical commission both against Papists and Puritans. In 1576, he was translated to the archbishopric of York. The severity of his temper, and especially the zeal with which he acted against the Papists, exposed him to their censures; and occasioned him to be much aspersed in their libels. The same severity also involved him in many disputes and quarrels with those of his own communion; so that his life was, upon the whole, a perpetual warfare, many attempts being continually made to ruin his reputation and interest. He died July 10, 1588, in his 69th year; and was buried in the collegiate church of Southwell, where a monument is erected to his memory. He was twice married; first, to a daughter of Mr. Sandes of Essex, who died at Strasburg of a consumption; secondly, to Cicely, sister to Sir Thomas Wilsford, of Hartridge in Kent, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters.

SANDYS (Sir EDWIN), second son of Dr. Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, was born in Worcestershire about 1561; and admitted of Corpus-Christi-College in Oxford at sixteen, under Mr. Richard Hooker, author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity." He took the degrees in arts, was made probationer-fellow, and was collated in 1581, to a prebend in the church of York. He afterwards travelled into foreign countries, and at his return grew famous for his learning,

learning, virtue, and prudence. In May 1602, he resigned his prebend, and received the honour of knighthood from James I. who afterwards employed him in several affairs of great trust and importance. Opposing the court with vigour in the parliament of 1621, he was committed with Mr. Selden to the custody of the sheriff of London in June that year, and detained above a month; which was highly resented by the House of Commons, as a breach of their privileges; but Sir George Calvert, secretary of state, declaring, that neither Sandys nor Selden had been imprisoned for any parliamentary matter, a stop was put to the dispute. Sir Edwin was treasurer to the undertakers of the western plantations. He died in 1629, and was interred at Northbourne in Kent; where he had a seat and estate, granted him by James I. for some services done at that king's accession to the throne. He left five sons, all of whom, except one, adhered to the parliament during the civil wars. While he was at Paris, he drew up a tract, published under the title of "*Europæ Speculum*," which he finished in 1599; an imperfect copy of which stole into the world, without the author's name or consent in 1605, and was soon followed by another impression. But the author, after he had used all means to suppress these erroneous copies, and to punish the printers of them, at length caused a true copy to be published, a little before his death.

There was one Sir Edwin Sandys, who turned into English verse "*Sacred Hymns, consisting of fifty select Psalms of David*," set to be sung in five parts by Robert Taylor, and printed at London in 1615, in 4to. but, whether this version was done by our author, or by another of both his names of Latimers in Buckinghamshire, is uncertain.

SANDYS (GEORGE), brother of the preceding, was the seventh and youngest son of Edwin, archbishop of York. This accomplished gentleman was born at the archiepiscopal palace of Bishopthorp in 1577. In 1588, he was sent to Oxford, and matriculated of St. Mary-Hall. Wood is of opinion, that he afterwards removed to Corpus-Christi-College. How long he resided in the university, or whether he took a degree, does not appear. In August 1610, remarkable for the murder of king Henry IV. of France, Mr. Sandys set out on his travels, and, in the course of two years, made an extensive tour, having travelled through several parts of Europe, and visited many cities and countries of the East, as Constantinople, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land; after which, taking a view of the remote parts of Italy, he went to Rome and Venice, and being by this time greatly improved, and become, not only a perfect scholar, but a complete gentleman, returned to his native country, where, after properly digesting the observations he had made, he published, in 1615, an account of his travels in folio. He also distinguished himself as a poet: his productions

productions in that way being greatly admired. In 1632, he published "Ovid's Metamorphoses, Englished, mythologized, and represented in figures, Oxford," in folio. To this work, which is dedicated to Charles I. is subjoined "An Essay to the Translation of *Æneis*." In 1636, he published, in 8vo. "A Paraphrase on the Psalms of David, and upon the Hymns dispersed throughout the Old and New Testament;" re-printed in 1638, folio, with a title somewhat varied. In 1640, he published, in 12mo. a sacred drama, written originally by Grotius, under the title of "*Christus Patiens*," and which Mr. Sandys, in his translation, has called "*Christ's Passion*," on which, and "*Adamus Exul*," and Mase-nius, is founded Lauder's impudent charge of plagiarism against Milton. There are but few incidents known concerning our author. For the most part of his later days he lived with Sir Francis Wenman, of Caswell, near Witney in Oxfordshire, to whom his sister was married. He died at the house of his nephew, Sir Francis Wyat, at Bexley in Kent, in 1643; and was interred in the chancel of that parish-church, without any inscription.

SANNAZARIUS (JAMES), an excellent Latin and Italian poet, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Naples July 28, 1458. His father dying while he was an infant, his mother retired into a village; but was prevailed with to return for the sake of her son, who was sure to want those advantages of education there, which he would have at Naples. Sannazarius acquired a great knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues early, and was a young man of most promising hopes. There was a kind of private academy at Naples, which was managed by John Pontanus: there Sannazarius was admitted, and called himself *Ælius Sincerus*, according to the custom of the place, which was to assume fictitious names. Sannazarius loved a young lady of a noble family. But his poems abound with complaints of her cruelty and hardness of heart. In order to forget her, he went to France: but his passion soon brought him back to Naples, where, by good luck, he found the object of it departed; and then his heart vented itself in strains of lamentation. His extraordinary talent in this way introduced him at the court of Ferdinand, king of Naples; and endeared him to his son Frederic, who was a lover of poetry, and, who, on coming to the throne, settled on Sannazarius a pension, and gave him a house called *Mergolino*, most agreeably situated, and with a charming prospect. But Frederic being deprived of his kingdom of Naples; and having chose France for his retreat, where Lewis XII. gave him the duchy of Anjou, Sannazarius thought himself obliged to accompany his prince and patron; and, not content with this, sold certain estates which he had, for a supply of money. After the death of Frederic, he returned to Naples; and devoted himself wholly to

poetry

poetry and his pleasures, in which last he was always pretty indulgent to himself. He died at Naples in 1530. He was never married, yet had a son, whose death is deplored in his elegies.

SAN PIETRO, or SAMPIERO, called also Bastilica, from the town of Bastia, the place of his birth, in Corsica, was a celebrated general in the French service, during the reigns of Francis I. Henry II. and Charles IX. He was born, as it were, with an hereditary hatred to the Genoese, then sovereigns of Corsica. From his infancy he bore arms against them, and, by his valour and military skill, became formidable to the republic. His exploits gained him the heart of Vanini Ornano, a very rich and beautiful heiress, the only daughter of the viceroy of Corsica. San Pietro might have lived in tranquillity, protected by this advantageous alliance, had he not supposed that the Genoese never could pardon his offences. Full of this imagination, and of new schemes, he retired into France, with his wife and children. There he served the court very successfully during the civil wars; but still desirous of restoring liberty to his country, he was incessantly endeavouring to disturb the Genoese. He even went to Constantinople, to solicit the Turks to send a fleet against them. During this voyage, the republic, attentive to the proceedings of San Pietro, sent their agents to his wife, who was then at Marseilles, to induce her to return to her country, by promising the restoration of her fortune, and giving hopes that her placing this confidence in the state would procure a pardon to her husband. The credulous Vanini was persuaded. She first sent away her furniture and jewels, and then set sail, with her children, for Genoa. A friend of San Pietro's, receiving early intelligence of this, armed a ship, pursued the fugitive, brought her back into France, and surrendered her to the parliament of Aix.

San Pietro, on his return from Constantinople, was informed of this adventure. One of his domestics, who had not sufficient resolution to oppose it, he stabbed with his own hand. He then went to Aix, and demanded his wife. The parliament was unwilling to trust the lady in his power; but the beautiful Vanini, superior to fear, although expecting some fatal event, earnestly solicited to be restored to her husband. Her request was granted, and they set out together for Marseilles. When San Pietro came to his own house, he found it unfurnished. This sight roused his fury. Without departing from the respect he had constantly preserved for his wife, because her descent had been greatly superior to his, he reproached her for her misconduct, declared it could be expiated only by death, and commanded two of his slaves to execute this terrible sentence. "I do not shrink from my fate," cried the heroic Vanini, "but since I must die, I beg, as the last favour, it may not be by the hands of these wretches, but by that of the bravest

of men, whose valour first induced me to espouse him." The barbarian, whom nothing could soften, sent his executioners away, threw himself at the feet of his wife, called her his queen and his mistress, embraced her tenderly, implored her pardon in the most humble terms, and caused their children to be introduced. She embraced them. He wept, with the unfortunate mother, over these melancholy pledges of their affection, put the fatal cord round her neck, and strangled her with his own hands! this was in 1567.

San Pietro set out immediately for the court, where the news of his crime had arrived before him, and he was forbidden to appear. Notwithstanding this, he presented himself before the king, the detestable Charles the ninth. He talked of his services, claimed their reward, and exposing his naked bosom, which was full of scars, "What signifies it to the king," said the savage, "what signifies it to France, whether a good or a bad understanding subsisted between San Pietro and his wife?" Every person was shocked at the daring behaviour of this maniac; but, nevertheless, he was pardoned.

San Pietro, although he escaped, in the sequel, many perils of war, did not go to his grave with impunity. He was slain in an ambuscade prepared for him by the brothers of his wife, the unfortunate Vanini Ornano.

Such was the detestation in which his crime was held, that his son Alphonso, afterwards a marshal of France, and a distinguished warrior, was obliged to renounce his paternal name, and take that of Ornano. He left a son, likewise a marshal of France, who died a prisoner in the castle of Vincennes; and the whole family became extinct, about the middle of the last century.

SANSON (NICHOLAS), a celebrated French geographer, was born at Abbeville in Picardy, Dec. 12, 1600. After he had finished his juvenile studies, he betook himself to merchandize; but, sustaining considerable losses, quitted that calling, and applied himself to geography, for which he had naturally a turn. At nineteen, he had drawn a map of Ancient Gaul; but did not publish it till 1627, lest it should not, on account of his youth, be thought his own: for his father was a geographer, and had published several maps. This map of Gaul procured a very favourable reception from the public; and encouraged the author to proceed in this kind of work. He was so indefatigable in his labours, that he made almost three hundred large maps of places, ancient and modern, and caused an hundred methodical tables to be graven concerning the divisions of the dominions of Christian princes. He also wrote several things to explain and illustrate his maps: as, "Remarks upon the Ancient Gauls;" "Treatises of the four Parts of the World;" "Two Tables of the Cities and Places,

Places, which occur in the Maps of the Rhine and Italy ;” “ A Description of the Roman Empire, of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the British Isles, together with the ancient Itineries.” He wrote an account of the “ Antiquity of Abbeville,” which engaged him in a contest with several learned men ; with father Labbé the Jesuit in particular. He made also a “ Sacred Geography,” divided into two tables ; and a “ Geographical Index of the Holy-Land.” He was preparing other works, and had collected a great deal of matter, with a view of making an atlas of his own maps ; but his vigilance and great pains brought upon him an illness, of which, after languishing for near two years, he died at Paris in 1667. He left two sons, who inherited his geographical merit.

SAPPHO, a famous poetess of antiquity, who, for her excellence in her art has been called “ The Tenth Muse,” was born at Mitylene in the isle of Lesbos, about anno A. C. 610. She was contemporary with Stesichorus and Alexus, which last was her countryman, and as some think her suitor. It has been thought too, that Anacreon was one of her lovers ; but chronology will not admit this ; since, upon inquiry, it will be found, that Sappho was probably dead before Anacreon was born. All this lady’s verses, which ran upon love, were very numerous ; there is nothing remaining now, but some small fragments, which the ancient scholiasts have cited ; an hymn to Venus, preserved by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, as an example of a perfection he had a mind to characterise ; and an ode to one of her mistresses ; which last piece confirms a tradition delivered down from antiquity, that her amorous passion extended even to persons of her own sex, and that she was willing to have her mistresses as well as her gallants. On this account Ovid introduces her making a sacrifice to Phaon of her female paramours : for Sappho’s love for her own sex did not keep her from loving ours. She fell desperately in love with Phaon, and did all she could to win him ; but in vain : upon which she threw herself headlong from a rock, and died. It is said, that she could not forbear following Phaon into Sicily, whither he retired that he might not see her ; and that, during her stay in that island, she probably composed the “ Hymn to Venus,” in which she begs so ardently the assistance of that goddess. Her prayers, however, proved ineffectual : Phaon was cruel to the last degree. The unfortunate Sappho was forced to take the dreadful leap ; she went to the promontory Leucas, and threw herself into the sea. The cruelty of Phaon will not surprise us so much, if we reflect that she was a widow (for she had been married to a rich man in the Isle of Andros, by whom she had a daughter named Cleis) that she had never been handsome ; that she had observed no measure in her passion to both sexes ; and that Phaon had long known all her charms.

charms. The Mitylenians had her worth in such high esteem, and were so sensible of the glory they received from her being born among them, that they paid her sovereign honours after her death, and stamped their money with her image. The Romans afterwards erected a noble statue of porphyry to her; and, in short, ancients as well as moderns have done honour to her memory.

SARASIN (JOHN FRANCIS), a French author, was born at Hermanville, in the neighbourhood of Caen, about 1604. It is said, in the "*Segraisiana*," but we know not on what foundation, that Mr. Fauconnier of Caen, a treasurer of France, having an amour with a beloved damsel, who was not of rank sufficient for his wife, upon finding her with child, married her; and that Sarasin was the product of this ante-nuptial congress. Be this as it will, he began his studies at Caen, and afterwards went to Paris; where he became eminent for wit and polite literature, though he was very defective in every thing that could be called learning. In the next place, he made the tour of Germany; and, upon his return to France, was appointed a kind of secretary to the prince of Conti. Sarasin drew in the prince, as is said, to marry the niece of Mazarine, and for the good office received a great sum. The cardinal, however, after the consummation of the marriage, made a jest of Sarasin: and, the bargain coming to the ears of the prince, who was sufficiently disgusted with his consort, Sarasin was turned out of doors, with all the marks of ignominy, as a villain who had sold himself to the cardinal. This treatment is supposed to have occasioned his death, which happened in 1654. He only published in his life-time, "*Discours de la Tragedie*;" "*L'Histoire du Siege de Dunkerque*," in 1649; and, "*La Pompe funebre de Voiture*," in the "*Miscellanea*" of Menage, to whom it is addressed, in 1652. At his death, he ordered all his writings into the hands of Menage, to be disposed of according as that gentleman should think proper; and Menage published a 4to. volume of them at Paris in 1656. They consist of poetry and prose, and are highly esteemed. Two more volumes, containing his juvenile works, were published in 1675.

SARISBURY (JOHN of), in Latin Sarisburiensis, an Englishman, very famous in his day, was born at Rochester about 1110; and went into France at the age of sixteen. He had afterwards a commission from the king his master, to reside at the court of pope Eugenius, in order to manage the affairs of England. Ill offices were attempted to be done him with that pope: he was charged with several falsities; but at last the truth was discovered, and he was retained by Eugenius with all the favours he had deserved. He was still more esteemed by the successor of that pope; and, being recalled to England, received high marks of favour from Thomas Becket,

Becket, then high-chancellor of the kingdom. The chancellor at that time governed his master Henry II. and, as he wanted assistance in so weighty a charge, he used the advice of John of Saris-bury, especially in the education of the king's eldest son, and of several English noblemen, whom he had undertaken to instruct in good-manners and learning. Becket desired him also to take care of his house, while he went with the king to Guienne. Upon his return from that voyage, he was made archbishop of Canterbury; and left the court, to perform the duties of his see. John of Saris-bury attended him, and was afterwards his faithful companion, when that turbulent prelate was obliged to retire to France, and when at the end of seven years he was recalled to England. When Becket was killed in his own cathedral, John of Saris-bury was with him, and endeavoured to ward off the blow which one of the assassins aimed at his master's head, and received it upon his arm; and the wound was so great, that the chirurgeons at the end of a year despaired of a cure; and some pretend, that it was cured at last by a miracle of Thomas Becket. He retired into France; and afterwards, in 1179, was made bishop of Chartres; which promotion he did not survive above a year or two.

He was one of the shining lights of the dark age he lived in, and indeed a most ingenious, polite, and learned man. This appears from a Latin treatise, entitled, "*Policraticon, sive de nugis Curialium, & vestigiis Philosophorum*;" besides which, he wrote "*Letters*;" also a "*Life of Thomas Becket*," and a "*Treatise upon Logic and Philosophy*."

SARTO (ANDREA DEL), a famous Italian painter, was the son of a taylor, whence he had the name of Sarto; and was born at Florence in 1478. He was put apprentice to a goldsmith, with whom he lived some time; but minded designing, more than his own trade. From the goldsmith he was removed to John Basile, an ordinary painter, who taught him in form the rudiments of his art; and afterwards to Peter Cosimo, who was exceedingly taken with his genius. While he was with Cosimo, he spent all the hours, which others gave to their amusements, in designing in the great hall, called *La Sala del Papa*, where were the cartoons of Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci; and by these means arrived at a mastery in his art. Having left his master who was grown old, he joined himself to Francis Bigio. They lived together, and painted a great number of things, at Florence and about it, for the monasteries. Sarto drew madonnas in abundance; and, in short, the profit arising from his labours would have supported him very plentifully, had he not fallen foolishly in love with a young woman; who was then married to another man, but who, upon the death of her husband, became Sarto's wife. From that time forward he was very uneasy both in his fortune and temper; for, besides the

incumbrance of a married life, he was often disturbed with jealousy, and his wife's ill humours.

In the mean time, his fame and his works were not confined to his own country; they both were spread into different parts of Europe; and, some of his pieces falling under the notice of Francis I. that monarch was so pleased with them, that he invited Sarto into France. Sarto went; and no sooner arrived at court, but he experienced that prince's liberality, before he began to work. He did many things there for the king and the nobility; but, when he was working one day upon a St. Jerome for the queen-mother, he received letters from his wife at Florence, which made him resolve to return thither. He pretended domestic affairs, yet promised the king not only to return, but also to bring with him a good collection of pictures and sculptures. In this, however, he was overruled by his wife and relations; and, never returning, gave Francis, who had trusted him with a considerable sum of money, so ill an opinion of Florentine painters, that he would not look favourably on them for some years after. Sarto died of the plague in 1520, when only 42.

SAVAGE (RICHARD), was the son of Anne, countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers, and born in 1698. He might have been considered as the lawful issue of the earl of Macclesfield; but his mother, in order to procure a separation from her husband, made a public confession of adultery in this instance. As soon as this spurious offspring was brought to light, the countess treated him with every kind of unnatural cruelty. She committed him to the care of a poor woman, to educate as her own. She prevented the earl of Rivers from making him a bequest in his will of 6000*l.* by declaring him dead. She endeavoured to send him secretly to the American plantations; and at last, to bury him in poverty and obscurity for ever, she placed him as an apprentice to a shoemaker in Holborn. About this time his nurse died; and in searching her effects, which he imagined to be his right, he found some letters, which informed him of his birth, and the reasons for which it was concealed. He now left his low occupation, and tried every method to awaken the tenderness, and attract the regard of his mother; but all his assiduity was without effect; for he could neither soften her heart, nor open her hand, and he was reduced to the miseries of want. By the care of the lady Mason, mother to the countess, he had been placed at the grammar-school at St. Alban's, where he had acquired all the learning which his situation allowed; and necessity now obliged him to become an author.

The first effort of his uncultivated genius was a poem against Hoadley, bishop of Bangor; of which the author was afterwards ashamed. He then attempted to write for the stage, but with little success: yet this attempt was attended with some advantage, as it introduced

introduced him to the acquaintance of Sir Richard Steele and Mr. Wilks. In 1723, he brought a tragedy on the stage, in which himself performed a part, the subject of which was "Sir Thomas Overbury." Whilst he was employed upon this work, he was without lodging, and often without food; nor had he any other conveniencies for study, than the fields or the street; and, when he had formed a speech, he would step into a shop, and beg the use of pen, ink, and paper. The profits of this play amounted to about 200*l.* and it procured him the notice and esteem of many persons of distinction, some rays of genius glimmering through all the clouds of poverty and oppression. But, when the world was beginning to behold him with a more favourable eye, a misfortune befel him, by which not only his reputation, but his life, was in danger. In a night-ramble he fell into a coffee-house of ill fame, near Charing-Cross; when a quarrel happened, and one Mr. Sinclair was killed in the fray. Savage, with his companion, was taken into custody, tried for murder, and capitally convicted of the offence. His mother was so inhuman, at this critical juncture, as to use all means to prejudice the queen against him, and to intercept all the hopes he had of life from the royal mercy: but at last the countess of Hertford, out of compassion, laid a true account of the extraordinary story and sufferings of poor Savage before her majesty; and obtained his pardon.

He now recovered his liberty, but had no means of subsistence; and a lucky thought struck him, that he might compel his mother to do something for him, and extort that from her by satire, which she had denied to natural affection. The expedient proved successful; and lord Tyrconnel, on his promise to lay aside his design, received him into his family, treated him as his equal, and engaged to allow him a pension of 200*l.* a year. In this gay period of life, when he was surrounded by the affluence of pleasure, he published "The Wanderer, a Moral Poem, in 1729," which was approved by Pope, and which the author himself considered as his masterpiece. It was addressed to the earl of Tyrconnel, with the highest strains of panegyric. These praises, however, in a short time he found himself inclined to retract, being discarded by that nobleman on account of his imprudent and licentious behaviour. He now thought himself again at liberty to expose the cruelty of his mother, and accordingly published, "The Bastard, a Poem." This had an extraordinary sale: and, its appearance happening at a time when the countess was at Bath, many persons there in her hearing took frequent opportunities of repeating passages from it; and shame obliged her to quit the place.

Some time after this, Savage formed a resolution of applying to the queen: she had given him his life, and he hoped her goodness might enable him to support it. He published a poem on her birthday, which he entitled, "The Volunteer Laureat." She graciously

ously sent him fifty pounds, with an intimation that he might annually expect the same bounty. His perpetual indigence, politeness, and wit, still raised him new friends, as fast as his misbehaviour lost him his old ones; and Sir Robert Walpole, the prime-minister, was warmly solicited in his favour. Promises were given, but ended in a disappointment; upon which he published a poem in the "Gentleman's Magazine," entitled, "The Poet's Dependence on a Statesman." His poverty still increasing, he only dined by accident, when he was invited to the tables of his acquaintances, from which the meanness of his dress often excluded him. Having no lodgings, he passed the night often in mean houses, which are set open for any casual wanderers; sometimes in cellars, amongst the riot and filth of the meanest and most profligate of the rabble; and sometimes, when he was totally without money, walked about the streets till he was weary, and lay down in the summer upon a bulk, and, in the winter, with his associates in poverty, among the ashes of a glass-house. This wretched life was rendered more unhappy in 1738, by the death of the queen, and the loss of his pension. His distress was now publicly known, and his friends therefore thought proper to concert some measures for procuring him a permanent relief. It was proposed that he should retire into Wales, with an allowance of 50*l.* per annum, to be raised by subscription, on which he was to live privately in a cheap place, and lay aside all his aspiring thoughts. This offer he seemed to accept with great joy, and set out on his journey with fifteen guineas in his purse. His friends and benefactors, the principal of whom was Mr. Pope, expected now to hear of his arrival in Wales; but, on the 14th day after his departure, they were surprised with a letter from him, acquainting them that he was yet upon the road, and without money, and could not proceed without a remittance. The money was sent, by which he was enabled to reach Bristol; whence he was to go to Swansea by water. He could not immediately obtain a passage, and therefore was obliged to stay some time at Bristol; where, with his usual facility, he made an acquaintance with the principal people, and was treated with all kinds of civility. At last he reached the place proposed for his residence; where he stayed a year, and completed a tragedy, which he had begun in London. He was now desirous of coming to town to bring it on the stage; but his friends, and particularly Mr. Pope, who was his chief benefactor, opposed the design very strongly; and advised him to put it into the hands of Thomson and Mallet to fit it for the stage, and to allow his friends to receive the profits, out of which an annual pension should be paid him. The proposal he rejected, quitted Swansea, and set off for London: but, at Bristol, a repetition of the kindness he had formerly found invited him to stay. He stayed so long, that by his imprudence and misconduct he wearied out all his friends. His wit had lost its novelty; and his irregular behaviour,

behaviour, and late hours, grew very troublesome to men of business. Here, however, he stayed, in the midst of poverty, hunger, and contempt, till the mistress of a coffee-house, to whom he owed about 8*l*. arrested him for the debt. He could find no bail, and was therefore lodged in prison. During his confinement, he began, and almost finished, a satire, entitled, "London and Bristol delineated;" in order to be revenged on those who had no more generosity than to suffer a man, for whom they professed a regard, to languish in a gaol for so small a sum.

When he had been six months in prison, he received a letter from Mr. Pope, on whom his chief dependence now rested, containing a charge of very atrocious ingratitude. Savage returned a very solemn protestation of his innocence, and he appeared much disturbed at the accusation. In a few days after he was seized with a disorder, which at first was not suspected to be dangerous; but, growing daily more languid and dejected, at last a fever seizing him, he expired, Aug. 1, 1743, in his 46th year; and was buried in the church-yard of St. Peter, at the expence of the gaoler.

SAVAGE (JOHN), D. D. the benevolent president of the famous club at Royston, was rector, first, of Bygrave, then of Clothall, Herts; and lecturer of St. George, Hanover-Square, London. In his younger days he had travelled with James, the 5th earl of Salisbury, who gave him the great living of Clothall, where Dr. Savage re-built the rectory-house. In his more advanced years he was so lively, pleasant, and facetious, that he was called the "Aristippus" of the age. Having been bred at Westminster, he had always a great fondness for the school, attended at all their plays and elections, assisted in all their public exercises, grew young again, and, among boys, was a great boy himself. He used to attend the schools, to furnish the lads with extempore epigrams at the elections. He died March 24, 1747; and the king's scholars had so great a regard for him, that, after his decease, they made a collection among themselves, and, at their own charge, erected a small tablet of white marble to his memory, in the East cloister, with a Latin inscription. He printed two sermons; 1. "On the Election of the Lord-Mayor, 1707;" 2. "Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1715."

SAVARY (JAMES), an eminent French writer upon the subject of trade, was born at Doué in Anjou, 1622. He was sent to Paris, and put apprentice to a merchant; and carried on trade till 1658, when he left off the practice, to apply with more attention to the theory. He was married in 1650; and, in 1667, when the king declared a purpose of assigning privileges and pensions to such of his subjects as had twelve children alive, Savary put in his plea. He was afterwards admitted of the council for the reformation of commerce; and the orders, which passed in 1670, were drawn up from his instructions and advices. He was pressed by the commissioners

to digest his principles into a volume, and to give it to the public ; which he afterwards did at Paris, in 1675, in 4to. under the title of, " *Le Parfait Negociant, ou, Instruction generale pour ce qui regarde le Commerce des Merchaudises de France et des Pays Etrangers.*" In 1688, he published, " *Avis et Counseils sur les plus importantes matieres du Commerce,*" in 4to. which has been considered as a second volume to the former work. He died in 1690 ; and out of seventeen children which he had by one wife, left eleven.

Two of the sons, James and Philemon, became afterwards famous in their father's way. James Savary, being chosen in 1686 inspector-general of the manufactures at the Custom-House of Paris, he had a mind to take an account of all the several sorts of merchandize that passed through it ; and, to do this the more easily, ranged in alphabetical order all the words relating to manufactures and commerce, as fast as he understood them. Then he gave some definitions and explications, and called his collection " *Manuel Mercantile ;*" yet without any thoughts of publishing it, but only for his own private use. He was, however, exhorted to enlarge and perfect it ; but, not having leisure enough to do it of himself, by reason of his employ, he took his brother Philemon, although a canon of the royal church of St. Maur, into partnership with him ; and they laboured jointly at the work. James, after two or three years illness, died in 1716, leaving it unfinished : but Philemon brought it to a conclusion, and published it at Paris in 1723, under this title, " *Dictionnaire Universel du Commerce,*" in 2 vols. folio. Philemon, animated by the favourable reception given to this work, spent three other years in making it more complete and perfect ; and finished a third volume, by way of supplement to the two former. Philemon died in 1727.

SAVARY (————), a celebrated French writer, who produced " *Travels in Egypt,*" and a translation of the " *Koran, with the Life of Mahomet.*" He was likewise the author of a " *Dictionary and Grammar of the Arabian Language.*" He died in 1788.

SAVILE (Sir HENRY), a most learned Englishman, was descended from a gentleman's family, and born at Bradley, near Halifax in Yorkshire, Nov. 30, 1549. He was entered of Merton-College, Oxford, in 1561, where he took the degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. When he proceeded master of arts in 1570, he read for that degree on the *Almagest* of Ptolemy, which procured him the reputation of a man wonderfully skilled in mathematics and the Greek language ; in the former of which, he voluntarily read a public lecture in the university for some time. In 1578, he travelled into France and other countries ; where diligently improving himself in all useful learning, in languages, and the knowledge of the world, he became a most accomplished gentleman. At his return, he was made tutor in the Greek tongue to queen

queen Elizabeth, who had a great esteem and liking for him. In 1585, he was made warden of Merton-College, which he governed six and thirty years with great honour, and improved by all the means he could with riches and good letters. In 1596, he was chosen provost of Eton-College. James I. upon his accession to the crown of England, expressed a particular regard for him, and would have preferred him either in church or state; but Sir Henry declined it, and only accepted the honour of knighthood from his majesty at Windsor in 1604. His only son dying about that time, he devoted his fortune thenceforth to the promoting of learning. He died at Eton-College, Feb. 19, 1621-2, and was buried in the chapel there. His publications are, 1. "Four Books of the Histories of Cornelius Tacitus, and the Life of Agricola; with notes upon them," 1581, folio; dedicated to queen Elizabeth. 2. "A View of certain Military Matters, or Commentaries concerning Roman Warfare," 1598. 3. "Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam præcipui, ex vetustissimis Codicibus nunc primum in lucem editi," 1596. 4. "St. Chrysostom's Works" in Greek, 1613, in 8 vols. folio. 5. "De causa Dei contra Pelagium, et de virtute causarum," 1718. In 1621, he published a collection of his own mathematical lectures. 6. "Prælectiones Tredecim in principia Elementorum Euclidis Oxoniæ habitæ," 1621, 4to. 7. "Oratio coram Elizabethâ Regina Oxoniæ habitæ, anno 1592, Oxon. 1658," 4to. 8. "Apology for the Oath of Allegiance," translated into Latin. He left several manuscripts behind him.

He had a younger brother, Thomas Savile, who was admitted probationer-fellow of Merton-College, Oxford, in 1580; afterwards travelled abroad into several countries; upon his return was chosen fellow of Eton-College; and died at London in 1592-3.

SAVILE (Sir GEORGE), marquis of Halifax, as great a statesman as any of his time, was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, and probably born about 1630, as is conjectured from the time of returning from his travels. He contributed all he could to bring about the Restoration; and, soon distinguishing himself after that æra by his great abilities, was created a peer, in consideration of his own and his father's merits to the crown. In 1668, he was appointed of that remarkable committee, which sat at Brook-Hall for the examination of the accounts of the money which had been given during the Dutch war, of which no member of the House of Commons was admitted. April 1672, he was called to a seat in the Privy-Council; and, June following, went over to Holland with the duke of Bucks and the earl of Arlington, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to treat about a peace with France, when he met with great opposition from his colleagues.

In 1675, he opposed with vigour the non-resisting test-bill; and was removed from the council-board the year following by the interest of the earl of Danby, the treasurer, whom he had provoked

by a shaft of his wit, in the examination before the councils concerning the revenue of Ireland. His removal was very agreeable to the duke of York, who at that time had a more violent aversion to him, than even to Shaftsbury himself; because he had spoken with great firmness and spirit in the House of Lords against the declaration for a toleration. However, upon a change of the ministry in 1679, his lordship was made a member of the new council.

When the exclusion-bill was brought into the House of Lords, Halifax appeared with great resolution at the head of the debates against it. This so highly exasperated the House of Commons, that they addressed the king to remove him from his councils and presence for ever: but he prevailed with his majesty soon after to dissolve that parliament, and was created an earl. However, upon his majesty's deferring to call a new parliament, according to his promise to his lordship, he fell sick through vexation of mind; and expostulated severely with those who were sent to him on that affair, refusing the post both of secretary of state and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. A parliament being called in 1680, he still opposed the exclusion-bill, and gained great reputation by his management of the debates, though it occasioned a new address from the House of Commons to remove him. However, after rejecting that bill in the House of Lords, his lordship pressed them, though without success, to proceed to limitations; and began with moving, that the duke might be obliged to live five hundred miles out of England during the king's life. August 1682, he was created a marquis, and soon after made privy-seal; and upon king James's accession, president of the council. But on refusing his consent to the repeal of the tests, he was told by that monarch, that though he could never forget his past services, yet, since he would not comply in that point, he was resolved to have all of a piece; and so his lordship was dismissed from all public employments. Upon the arrival of the prince of Orange, he was sent by the king, with the earls of Rochester and Godolphin, to treat with him.

In that assembly of the lords which met after king James's withdrawing himself the first time from Whitehall, the marquis was chosen their president: and, upon the king's return from Feverham, he was sent, together with the earl of Shrewsbury and lord Delamere, from the prince of Orange, ordering his majesty to quit his palace at Whitehall, and retire to Hull. In the convention-parliament, he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords; and strenuously supported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive sovereignty of the prince and princess, upon whose accession he was again made privy-seal. But in the session of 1689, upon the inquiry into the authors of the prosecutions against lord Russell, Algernon Sidney, &c. the marquis, having concurred in these councils in 1683, now quitted the court, and became a zealous opposer of the measures of the government, till his

his death, which happened in April 1695, being occasioned by a gangrene in a rupture he had long neglected.

His heart was much set on raising his family ; but, though he made a vast estate for them, he buried two of his sons, and almost all his grand-children. The son that survived him was an honest man, but far inferior to him : and this son dying without issue male, in 1700, the dignity became extinct in this family, and the title of earl of Halifax was revived in the person of Charles Montague, the same year.

Besides "The Character of a Trimmer," he wrote, "Advice to a Daughter ;" "The Anatomy of an Equivalent ;" "A Letter to a Dissenter, upon his Majesty's late Glorious Declaration of Indulgencies ;" "A Rough-Draught of a New Model at Sea, in 1694 ;" "Maxims of State." "The Character of King Charles the Second ; to which is subjoined, Maxims of State, &c. 1750." 8vo "Character of Bishop Burnet," printed at the end of his "History of his own Times ;" "Historical Observations upon the Reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Richard II. with Remarks upon their Faithful Counsellors and False Favourites, 1689." All his pieces are written with spirit and elegance.

SAUNDERS (Sir EDMUND), chief justice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Charles II. was originally a strolling-beggar about the streets, without either known parents or relations. He came often to beg scraps at Clement's-Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness ; and as he expressed a strong inclination to learn to write, one of the attorney's clerks taught him, and soon qualified him for an hackney-writer. He took all opportunities of improving himself, by reading such books as he borrowed of his friends ; and in the course of a few years, became an able attorney, and a very eminent counsel, and ultimately arrived at the chief-justiceship of England. He died in 1683.

SAUNDERSON (Dr. NICHOLAS), an illustrious professor of the mathematics in the university of Cambridge, and Fellow of the Royal-Society, was born in 1682, at Thurlston in Yorkshire ; where his father, besides a small estate, enjoyed a place in the Excise. When he was twelve months old, he was deprived by the small-pox, not only of his sight, but of his eyes also ; for they came away in abscesses ; so that he retained no more idea of light and colours, than if he had been born blind. He was sent early to a free-school at Penniston, and there laid the foundation of that knowledge of the Greek and Roman languages, which he afterwards improved so far by his own application to the classic authors, as to hear the works of Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus, read in their original Greek. As soon as he had gone through the business of the grammar-school, his father, whose occupation led him to be conversant in numbers, began to instruct him in the common

rules of arithmetic. At eighteen, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Richard West, of Undorbank, Esq. a gentleman of fortune and a lover of the mathematics: who, observing his uncommon capacity, took the pains to instruct him in the principles of algebra and geometry, and gave him every encouragement in his power to the prosecution of these studies. Soon after, he grew acquainted with Dr. Nettleton, who took the same pains with him; and it was to these gentlemen, that he owed his first institution in the mathematical sciences.

His passion for learning growing up with him, his father encouraged it; and sent him to a private academy at Attercliff near Sheffield, where he made but a short stay. He remained some time after in the country, prosecuting his studies in his own way, without either guide or assistant. His education had hitherto been carried on at the expence of his father, who, having a numerous family, grew uneasy under the burden: his friends therefore began to think of fixing him in some way of business, by which he might support himself. His own inclination led him strongly to Cambridge; but the expence of an education there was a difficulty not to be got over. At last, it was resolved he should try his fortune there, but in a way very uncommon; not as a scholar, but a master; for his friends, observing in him a peculiar felicity in conveying his ideas to others, hoped that he might teach the mathematics with credit and advantage, even in the university; or, if this design should miscarry, they promised themselves success in opening a school for him in London.

Accordingly in 1707, being now twenty-five, he was brought to Cambridge by Mr. Joshua Dunn, then a fellow-commoner of Christ's-College; where he resided with his friend, but was not admitted a member of the college. The society were much pleased with so extraordinary a guest, allotted him a chamber, the use of their library, and indulged him in every privilege that could be of advantage to him. But many difficulties obstructed his design: he was placed here without friends, without fortune, a young man, untaught himself, to be a teacher of philosophy in an university, where it then reigned in the greatest perfection. Whiston was at this time in the mathematical professor's chair, and read lectures in the manner proposed by Saunderson; so that an attempt of this kind looked like an encroachment on the privileges of his office: but, as a good-natured man and an encourager of learning, he readily consented to the application of friends, made in behalf of so uncommon a person. Saunderson's fame in a short time had filled the university; men of learning and curiosity grew ambitious and fond of his acquaintance; so that his lecture, as soon as opened, was frequented by many, and in a short time very much crowded. As he was instructing the academical youth in the principles of the Newtonian philosophy, it was not long before he became acquainted with the incomparable author, although he had
left

left the university several years; and enjoyed his frequent conversation concerning the more difficult parts of his works. He lived in friendship also with the most eminent mathematicians of the age; with Halley, Cotes, De Moivre, &c. Upon the removal of Whiston from his professorship, Saunderson's mathematical merit was universally allowed so much superior to that of any competitor, that an extraordinary step was taken in his favour, to qualify him with a degree, which the statutes require. Upon application made by the heads of colleges to the duke of Somerset their chancellor, a mandate was readily granted by the queen, for conferring on him the degree of master of arts: upon which he was chosen Lucasian professor of the mathematics, Nov. 1711. His first performance, after he was seated in the chair, was an inauguration speech made in very elegant Latin, and a style truly Ciceronian. From this time he applied himself closely to the reading of lectures, and gave up his whole time to his pupils. He continued among the gentlemen of Christ's-College till 1723; when he took a house in Cambridge, and soon after married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dickons, rector of Boxworth in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had a son and a daughter. In 1728, when George II. visited the university, he was pleased to signify his desire of seeing so remarkable a person; and accordingly the professor waited upon his majesty in the Senate-House, and was there created doctor of laws by royal favour.

Saunderson was naturally of a strong healthy constitution; but being too sedentary, and constantly confining himself to the house, he became at length a valetudinarian of a very scorbutic habit. For some years he frequently complained of a numbness in his limbs, which, in the spring of 1739, ended in a mortification of his foot; when, his blood being in a very ill state, no art or medicine were able to stop its progress. He died the 19th of April, in his 57th year; and lies buried, according to his request, in the chancel at Boxworth. He was a man rather to be admired than loved, for being in spite of blindness so great a mathematician, he excited universal astonishment. He had much wit and vivacity in conversation, so that none could be a better companion. He was not supposed to entertain any great notion of revealed religion, yet, we are told, appointed to receive the sacrament the evening before his death; which a delirium that never went off prevented him from doing. His "*Elements of Algebra*," which were composed in a short time, were published by subscription at Cambridge in 1740, in two vols. quarto.

SAVONAROLA (*JEROM*), a famous Italian monk, was descended from a family at Padua, and born at Ferrara in 1452. He became a Dominican friar at Bologna, without the knowledge of his parents, in 1474; and soon grew famous for piety and learning. His superiors employed him in teaching physics and metaphysics; but, having discharged that employment some years, he grew

weary of those vain subtilties, and applied himself entirely to the reading of pious books, and especially the holy scriptures. He was employed in preaching and confessions, which he did with great assiduity. He pretended to divine revelations, and many thence concluded him to be an impostor and wicked Tartuffe : but this is no proof, many a madman besides Savonarola having really and sincerely believed himself to have been inspired from above. In Italy he preached with so much zeal and eloquence against the corruptions of the court of Rome, and particularly against the flagitious life and practices of pope Alexander VI. that the pope, not being able to silence him, condemned him to be hanged and burned in 1498, which punishment he suffered with the greatest constancy and devotion. He wrote a prodigious number of books, to promote morality and piety.

SAURIN (JAMES), the son of an eminent Protestant lawyer, was born at Nismes in 1677. His father retired, after the repeal of the edict of Nantz, to Geneva, at which place he died. Saurin made no small progress in his studies, but abandoned them for some time, that he might follow arms. In 1694, he made a campaign as a cadet in lord Galloway's company, and soon afterwards procured a pair of colours. But as soon as the duke of Savoy had concluded a peace with France, Saurin quitted a profession for which he never was designed ; and, on his return to Geneva again, applied himself to philosophy and divinity, under Turretin and other professors. In 1700 he visited both Holland and England. In this last country he made a long stay ; and in 1703 marrying, returned to the Hague in 1705. He was possessed of great talents, to which were added a fine address, an harmonious voice, and a most eloquent unaffected style. He published five volumes of sermons at different times ; and since his death, which happened at the Hague Dec. 30, 1730, two other volumes appeared. He also drew up, by the advice of a friend, who was preceptor to the children of George II. when prince of Wales, a " Treatise on Education," to which he prefixed a dedication to the young princes. This, though never printed, was followed by a handsome present from the princess of Wales. He obtained also a pension from the king, to whom he had inscribed the third volume of his sermons. In 1727, he published " The State of Christianity in France." But his most considerable works, and which occasioned much controversy, was, " Discourses historical, critical, and moral, on the most memorable Events of the Old and New Testament."

SAUVEUR (JOSEPH), an eminent French mathematician, was born at La Fleche in 1653. He was absolutely dumb till he was seven years of age ; and then the organs of speech did not disengage themselves so effectually, but that he was ever after obliged to speak very slowly and deliberately. From his infancy he discovered

discovered a turn for mechanics; and was always inventing and constructing some little thing or other in that way. He was sent to the college of the Jesuits to learn polite literature, but made very little progress in poetry and eloquence. He went to Paris in 1670; and, being intended for the church, applied to philosophy and theology, but succeeded no better. In short, mathematics was the only study he had any passion or relish for, and this he cultivated with extraordinary success. As he had an impediment in his voice, he was prevailed on by Bossuet, at that time bishop of Condom, to apply himself to physic: but this was utterly against the inclination of an uncle, from whom he drew all his resources, who was strongly set upon his being a divine. At length, pursuing his favourite science, he resolved to teach it for his support; and so soon became the mathematician in fashion, that at twenty he had prince Eugene for his scholar. In 1686, he was made mathematical-professor of the Royal-College; and, in 1696, admitted a member of the academy of sciences. He conceived a design of writing a treatise upon fortification; and, in order to join practice with theory, went to the siege of Mons in 1691, where he continued all the while in the trenches: he made the tour also of Flanders with this view. At the latter part of his life, he had a pension. He died in 1616. He was twice married. He had children by both his wives; and by the latter a son, who, like himself, was dumb for the seven first years of his life. The principal of his writings, which consist of pieces rather than set works, is, "*Principes d'Acoustique & de Musique, ou Systeme general des intervalles des sons, & son application à tous les systemes & instruments de Musique, 1701.*"

SAXE (MAURICE, *Comte de*), natural son of Frederic Augustus II. elector of Saxony, king of Poland, and grand-duke of Lithuania, by Aurora countess Konigsmarc, youngest sister of Philip count Konigsmarc, (who was descended from an illustrious family in Sweden, and who fell a sacrifice for an alleged intrigue with the princess of Zell), was born at Dresden in 1696. He discovered an early genius for warlike exercises, neglecting every study but that of war. He accompanied the king his father in all his Polish campaigns, and began to serve in the allied army in the Netherlands in 1708, when, young as he was, he gave pregnant proof of an enterprising genius. He afterwards served in the war against the Swedes in Pomerania, and was made colonel of a regiment of horse. He entered into the Imperial service in 1717, and made several campaigns in Hungary against the Turks; in which he behaved with the greatest bravery, and thereby attracted the regard of prince Eugene of Savoy. In 1720, he visited the court of France, where he obtained a brevet of camp-marshal from the duke of Orleans, then regent of that kingdom. Two years after, he

purchased the colonelcy of the regiment of Spar; and gradually rose in military honours, from the rank of colonel to that of marshal-general.

While Saxe was residing in France, the States of Courland, foreseeing that their duchy would one day be without a head, duke Ferdinand, the last male of the family of Ketler, being valetudinary, and likely to die without issue, were prevailed on, by foreign influence, to choose him for their sovereign. The minute of election was signed by the States of Mittaw, the capital of Courland, July 5, 1726: but this election having been vigorously opposed by the court of Russia, and also by the republic of Poland, upon both of which the duchy was dependent, he could never make good his pretensions; so that, upon the death of duke Ferdinand in 1736, count Biron, a gentleman of Danish extraction, in the service of Russia, was preferred to him. When a war broke out in Germany, upon the death of the late king of Poland, our count's father, he attended the duke of Berwick, commander in chief of the French army sent into that country, and behaved with unparalleled bravery. When troubles broke out in the same quarter, upon the death of the emperor Charles VI. he was employed in the French army sent into the empire, to support the pretensions of the elector of Bavaria, and had no inconsiderable hand in storming Prague: by which he acquired the confidence and esteem of that unfortunate prince. When an invasion of Great-Britain was projected by the court of France, in 1744, in favour of Charles-Edward, the pretender's eldest son, he was appointed to command the French troops to be employed on that occasion. Both the young pretender and the count had come to Dunkirk, in order to proceed upon the intended expedition; but the design was frustrated by a furious storm, and the vigilance of the British fleet. France having, soon after that event, declared war against Great-Britain, he was appointed commander in chief of the French army in the Netherlands, and promoted to the rank of marshal of France. During the course of the war, he beat the allies in several battles, and made himself master of the whole Austrian Netherlands, with a good part of Dutch Brabant. Such eminent services procured him an act of naturalization by the king of France in April 1746: January following, he was raised to the rank of marshal-general, an office which had been vacant for many years; and, Jan. 1748, he was constituted governor-general of the Netherlands, with a large revenue annexed.

After the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, marshal Saxe, covered with glory, and loaded with the king's bounties, retired to Chambaud in France, where he spent his time in various employments and amusements: but, being seized with a fever, died Nov. 30, 1750. His corpse was interred, with great funeral pomp, at the king's expence, in the church of St. Thomas at Strasbourg.

Straßburg. He was bred a Protestant, of the Lutheran persuasion, under the eye of the countess his mother: and no worldly consideration could ever induce him to change his religion. He had unhappily, like his royal father, early engaged in a series of amorous adventures; and several natural children were the fruits of his rambling amours. Though he had been prevailed on by his mother to marry Victoria, countess of Lobin, a lady of distinguished birth and beauty, by whom he had a child or two, who died in their infancy; yet, a coldness having arisen between them, the marriage was dissolved, on account of adultery committed by the count, with a design to procure a divorce; and he never afterwards married. His "Reveries, or Memoirs concerning the Art of War," together with other small pieces, were translated into English, and published at London in 1757, 4to; and republished at Edinburgh in 1759, 8vo.

SAY (SAMUEL), born in 1675, was the second son of the Rev. Giles Say, who had been ejected from the vicarage of St. Michael's in Southampton by the Bartholomew-Act in 1662, and, after king James the second's liberty of conscience, was chosen pastor of a Dissenting congregation at Guestwick in Norfolk, where he continued till his death, April 7, 1692. Some years after, Samuel being at Southwark, where he had been at school, and conversing with some of the Dissenters of that place, met with a woman of great reputation for piety, who told him with great joy, that a sermon on Psalm cxix. 130. preached by his father thirty years before, was the means of her conversion. Being strongly inclined to the ministry, Mr. Say entered as a pupil in the academy of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Rowe, at London, about 1692. When he had finished his studies, he became chaplain to Thomas Scott, Esq. of Lynninge in Kent, in whose family he continued three years. From thence he removed to Andover in Hampshire, then to Yarmouth in Norfolk, and soon after to Lowestoffe in Suffolk, where he continued labouring in word and doctrine eighteen years. He was afterwards co-pastor with the Rev. Mr. Samuel Baxter, at Ipswich, nine years, and lastly was called, in 1734, to succeed Dr. Edmund Calamy in Westminster, where he died at his house in James-Street, April 12, 1743, of a mortification in his bowels, in the 68th year of his age. Soon after his death a thin quarto volume of his poems, with two essays in prose, "On the Harmony, Variety, and Power of Numbers," were published for the benefit of his daughter, who was married to the Rev. Mr. Toms, of Hadleigh in Suffolk. These essays have been much admired by persons of taste and judgment. He wrote several other pieces.

SCALA (BARTHELEMI), an Italian, eminent as a statesman and man of letters, when letters were just reviving in Europe, was

born about 1424, some say 1430. He was only the son of a miller; but, going early to Florence, he fell under the notice of Cosmo de Medicis; who, observing uncommon parts in him and a turn for letters, took him under his protection, and gave him an education. He studied the law; and, taking a doctor's degree in that faculty, frequented the bar. After the death of Cosmo in 1464, Peter de Medicis shewed the same regard for him; and Scala, through his means, was trusted by the republic in the nicest and most important negotiations. In 1471, the freedom of the city was conferred on him and his descendants; and the year after he obtained lettres de noblesse: he was then secretary or chancellor of the republic. In 1484, the Florentines sent a solemn embassy to Innocent VIII. to congratulate him on his being raised to the pontificate; when Scala, being one of the six deputed to go, delivered a speech so very pleasing to the pope, that he was made by him a knight of the golden-spur, and senator of Rome. In 1486, he was made holy-standard-bearer to the republic. He died at Florence in 1497; and left among other children a daughter, named Alexandria, who afterwards became famous for her learning and skill in the Greek and Latin tongues. She was married to Marullus, and died in 1506.

While Scala lived, were published the above-mentioned speech to pope Innocent; another speech which he made as chancellor of Florence, "*Pro Imperatoriis Militaribus signis dandis Constantio Sfortiæ Imperatori, in 1481;*" and, "*Apologia contra vituperatores civitatis Florentiæ, in 1496,*" in folio. His posthumous works are four books, "*De Historia Florentina,*" and, "*Vita di Vitaliani Borromeo;*" both printed at Rome in 1677, in 4to.

SCALIGER (JULIUS CÆSAR), was the son of Benedict Scalliger, who commanded for seventeen years the troops of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary; and was born at Ripa, a castle in the territory of Verona, in 1484. He learned the first elements of the Latin in his own country, having for his preceptor John Jocundus of Verona; and, at twelve, was presented to the emperor Maximilian, who made him one of his pages. He served that emperor seventeen years, and gave proofs of his valour and dexterity in several expeditions, in which he attended his master. He was at the battle of Ravenna in 1512, in which he lost his father and brother Titus: he conveyed their bodies to Ferrara, where his mother resided, who some time after died with grief.

His father dying in narrow circumstances, he found himself soon in great necessity; upon which he resolved to enter into the Franciscan order. For this purpose he went to Bologna, where he applied himself vigorously to study, especially to logic and Scotus's divinity; but, changing his mind with regard to becoming a monk, he took arms again, and served some time in Piedmont. A physician, whom

whom he knew at Turin, persuaded him to study physic; and accordingly, he prosecuted it at his leisure hours, while he was in the army: he likewise learned the Greek language, of which he had been entirely ignorant till then. At last the pains of the gout determined him, at forty years of age, to abandon a military life, and to devote himself entirely to the profession of physic. At the age of forty-two, he fell in love with a girl of thirteen; and, because her parents would not consent to his having her, on account of her youth, stayed at Agen, where he was attending the bishop, in order to marry her. He married her, three years after, in 1529; lived with her twenty-nine years; and had fifteen children by her, seven of whom survived him. She was a lady of good family. He did not begin to publish any of his works till he was forty-seven; but he soon repaired the time he had lost, and shortly gained a great name in the republic of letters. Study and the composition of books employed him till his death; which was occasioned by a retention of urine, and happened in 1588. His epitaph was, "Julii Cæsaris Scaligeri quod fuit." His principal works are, "Exercitationes contra Cardanum de Subtilitate;" "De causis linguæ Latinæ;" "Poetices libri septem;" "Poemata;" "Epistolæ;" and "Commentaries upon several ancient Authors, Theophrastus, Aristotle, and Hippocrates," or rather upon some works of these authors.

SCALIGER (JOSEPH JUSTUS), son of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, was born at Agen in 1540; and, at eleven years of age, was sent with two of his brothers to the college of Bourdeaux. He learned the elements of the Latin tongue, and continued there for three years; when the plague, coming to the place, obliged him to return home to his father, who himself took care of his studies. He had such a taste and inclination for poetry, that he wrote a tragedy upon the story of Oedipus, before he was seventeen. His father dying in 1558, he went to Paris the year following, with a design to apply himself to the Greek language; and for this purpose attended the lectures of Turnebus for two months. But finding, that in the usual course he should be a long while in gaining his point, he shut himself up in his closet, resolving to make use of no master but himself; and, having hastily run over the Greek conjugations, began to read Homer with a translation, and understood him perfectly in a short time. From this reading he formed to himself a grammar; then proceeding to the other Greek poets, and next to the historians and orators, he gained in the space of two years a perfect knowledge of the language. He afterwards turned his thoughts to the Hebrew, which he learned by himself with great facility: he had a particular talent for learning languages, and is said to have been well skilled in no less than thirteen. He made the same progress in the sciences, and in every branch of literature,

so that he at length obtained the reputation of being the most learned man of his age ; and perhaps he was the most learned man that any age has produced. In 1583, he was invited to the university of Leyden, to be honorary-professor of the Belles Lettres there : upon which occasion, Henry IV. of France treated him with great coldness and neglect. He went to Leyden, where he spent the remainder of his life ; and died there of a dropsy, Jan. 21, 1609, without having ever been married. His works are very numerous and various ; but his "*Opus de Emendatione Temporum*," printed at Paris in 1583, in folio, is his greatest performance. He wrote notes and animadversions upon almost all the Greek and Latin authors : those upon Varro "*de Lingua Latina*," were written by him at twenty years of age. He wrote some dissertations upon subjects of antiquity ; and gave specimens of his skill in all branches of literature. It is proper to observe, that Scaliger the father, lived and died in the church of Rome ; but the son embraced the principles of Luther, and declares that it was likewise his father's intention.

SCARRON (PAUL), an eminent comic, or rather burlesque French writer, was the son of Paul Scarron, a counsellor in parliament, and born at Paris in 1610. He was deformed, and of very irregular manners ; yet his father designed him for an ecclesiastic. He went to Italy when he was four and twenty ; but returned just as licentious as he went, and so continued, till by a terrible stroke he was deprived of all power to indulge vicious appetites. He was at Mans, where he was a canon ; but retiring thence, at a carnival season, into a damp and fenny situation, a torpor suddenly fell upon him, and he lost the use of his limbs. The physicians attempted in vain to restore them ; no applications were of the least avail ; and thus poor Scarron, at twenty-seven, had no movements left him, but those of his hands and tongue. Afterwards, a fresh misfortune overtook him : his father, who had hitherto supplied his wants, incurred the displeasure of cardinal Richelieu, and was banished. Scarron, deprived of his resources, presented an humble request to Richelieu, which was so humorously drawn, that the minister could not forbear laughing. What the effect would have been, cannot be said, since both Richelieu and his father died soon after : however, it is reckoned among his best pieces. This extraordinary person at length conceived thoughts of marriage ; and, in 1651, was actually married to Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards the most celebrated Madam de Maintenon, who lodged near him, and was about sixteen years of age. This lady, whose passion for Scarron, if she had any, must have been quite sentimental, had wit and beauty, and served to increase the good company which frequented his house : she also restrained him in his buffooneries, making him more reserved and decent. Scarron died in 1660. He had an infinite fund of wit and pleasantry, but could

could never prevent it from running into buffoonery. There are in his writings many things fine, ingenious, and delicate; but they are so mixed with what is flat, trifling, low, and obscene, that a reader upon the whole will be rather disgusted than amused.

SCHAAF (CHARLES), a learned German, was born at Nuys, in the electorate of Cologne, in 1646. His father was a major in the army of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He was bred to divinity at Duisbourg; and, having made the Oriental tongues his particular study, became professor of them in that university in 1677. In 1679, he removed to Leyden, to fill the same post for a better stipend; and there continued till 1729, when he died of an apoplexy. He published some useful books in the Oriental way.

SCHEFFER (JOHN), a learned German, was born at Strasburg in 1621; and, as far as we know, educated there. He applied himself principally to the study of Greek and Latin antiquities, and of history; and made himself a tolerable verbal critic upon Latin and Greek authors. He was driven out of his own country by the wars; and, as Christina of Sweden was shewing favour at that time to all men of letters, he withdrew into her kingdom in 1648. He was made, the same year, professor of eloquence and politics at Upsal; afterwards, honorary professor-royal of the law of nature and nations, and assessor of the royal-college of antiques; and, at length, librarian of the university of Upsal. He died in 1679, after having published a great number of works.

SCHEINER (CHRISTOPHER), an eminent mathematician and astronomer, and memorable for having first discovered the spots upon the sun, was born near Meckelburg in Germany, in 1575. He entered into the society of the Jesuits when he was twenty; and afterwards taught the Hebrew tongue and the mathematics at Ingolstadt, Friburg, Brisac, and Rome. At length, he became rector of the college of the Jesuits at Neisse in Silesia, and confessor to the archduke Charles. He died at Neisse in 1650. Besides his great work upon the sun, he wrote some pieces relating to mathematics and philosophy.

SCHIAVONE (ANDREA), so called from the country where he was born in 1522, was an eminent Venetian painter. He was so very meanly descended, that his parents, after they had brought him to Venice, were not able to allow him a master. His first employment was to serve those painters who kept shops; where his mind opened, and inclination and genius served him for a master. He studied hard, and took infinite pains; and this, with such helps as he received from the prints of Parmegiano, and the paintings of Giorgione and Titian, raised him to a degree of excellence very surprising.

surprising. But so malicious was fortune to poor Schiavone, that his pictures were but little valued in his life-time; and he never was paid any otherwise for them than as an ordinary painter: though after his decease, which happened in 1582, his works turned to much better account, and were esteemed but little inferior to those of his most famous contemporaries.

SCHMIDT (ERASMUS), born at Delitzch in Misnia in 1560, was eminent for his skill in the Greek tongue and in the mathematics; both which, he professed with great reputation for many years at Wittemberg, where he died in 1637. He published an edition of "Pindar," in 1616, in 4to. with a Latin version and learned notes. He also wrote notes upon Lycophron, Dionysius Periegetes, and Hesiod; which last was published at Geneva in 1693.

SCHMIDT (JOHN ANDREW), a learned Lutheran divine, born at Worms in 1652. At the age of 27, he fell out of a chamber-window of the second story into the street, and was taken up for dead. He hurt his right arm with the fall so much, that he could never recover the use of it: he learned to write, however, tolerably well with the left; so as to be able to make near a hundred publications, without the help of an amanuensis. He was learned, but seems to have been strongly infected with the *cacoethes scribendi*; for he wrote upon all subjects. He died in 1726.

There was also a SEBASTIAN SCHMIDT, professor of Oriental languages at Strasburg, who published many works.

SCHOEPFLIN (JOHN DANIEL), was born Sept. 6, 1694, at Sulzbourg, a town in the margraviate of Baden-Dourlach; his father, holding an honourable office in the Margrave's court, died soon after in Alsace, leaving his son to the care of his mother. After ten years studying at Dourlach and Basil, he kept a public exercise on some contested points of ancient history with applause, and finished his studies in eight years more at Strasbourg. The resort of students to him from the Northern nations was very great: the princes of Germany sent their sons to study law under him. The professorship of history at Francfort on the Oder was offered to him; the Czarina invited him to another at St. Petersburg, with the title of Historiographer-Royal; Sweden offered him the same professorship at Upsal, formerly held by Scheffer and Boecler, his countrymen; and the university of Leyden named him successor to the learned Vitriarius. He preferred Strasbourg to all. Amidst the succession of lectures public and private, he found time to publish an innumerable quantity of historical and critical dissertations, too many to be here particularised. In 1726, he quitted his professorship, and began his travels at the public expence. From Paris he went to Italy, stayed at Rome six months, received from the king

king of the Two Sicilies a copy of the “*Antiquities of Herculanum*,” and from the duke of Parma the “*Museum Florentinum*.” He came to England at the beginning of the late king’s reign, and left it the day that Pere Courayer, driven out of Paris by theological disputes, arrived in London. He was now honoured with a canonry of St. Thomas, one of the most distinguished Lutheran chapters, and visited Paris a third time in 1728. He had long meditated one of those works, which alone by their importance, extent, and difficulty, might immortalize a society, a History of Alsace. To collect materials for this, he travelled into the Low-Countries and Germany in 1738, and into Switzerland in 1744. At Prague he found, that the fragment of St. Mark’s Gospel, so carefully kept there, is a continuation of that at Venice. The chancellor D’Aguelfeau sent for him to Paris in 1746, with the same view. His plan was to write the History of Alsace, and to illustrate its geography and policy before and under the Romans, under the Franks, Germans, and its present governors; and, in 1751, he presented it to the king of France, who had before honoured him with the title of “*Historiographer-Royal and Counsellor*,” and then gave him an appointment of 2000 livres, and a copy of the catalogue of the royal-library. He availed himself of this opportunity to plead the privileges of the Protestant university of Strasburg, and obtained a confirmation of them. His 2d volume appeared in 1761; and he had prepared, as four supplements, a collection of charters and records, an ecclesiastical history, a literary history, and a list of authors who have treated of Alsace: the publication of these he recommended to Mr. Koch, his assistant and successor in his chair. Between these two volumes he published his “*Vindiciæ Cælicæ*,” in which he examines the origin, revolution, and language of the Celts. The “*History of Baden*,” was his last considerable work, a duty which he thought he owed his country. He completed this history in seven volumes in four years; the first appeared in 1763, the last in 1766. In 1771, he was attacked by a slow fever, occasioned by an obstruction in his bowels, and an ulcer in his lungs, after an illness of many months. He died Aug. 7, the first day of the eleventh month of his 77th year, sensible to the last. He was buried in the collegiate church of St. Thomas, the city in his favour dispensing with the law which forbids interment within the city.

SCHOREL (JOHN), a Flemish painter, was born in 1495, at a village called Schorel, near Alkmaer in Holland; and worked some time with Albert Durer. While he was travelling up and down Germany, he met with a friar, who was a lover of painting, and then going to Jerusalem; and these two circumstances induced him to accompany him. He designed in Jerusalem, on the banks of the river Jordan, and in several other places sanctified by the presence.

of our Saviour. In his way home, he stopped at Venice, and worked a while there; and, having a desire to see Raphael's painting, went to Rome, where he designed his and Michael Angelo's works after the antique sculptures, and the ruins of the ancient buildings. Adrian VI. being about that time advanced to the papal chair, gave Schorel the charge of superintendant of the buildings at Belvidere; but, after the death of this pontiff, who reigned little more than a year, he returned to the Low-Countries. He stayed awhile at Utrecht, and drew several rare pieces there. He passed through France, as he returned home; and refused the offers made him by Francis I. out of his love to ease and a quiet life. He was endowed with various accomplishments, being a musician, poet, orator, and knowing in four languages, Latin, French, Italian, and German. He died in 1562.

SCHOMBERG (FREDERICK, Duke of), was born in 1608, descended of a noble family in Germany, and son of count Schomberg, by his first wife, an English lady, daughter of the lord Dudley; which count was killed at the battle of Prague in Bohemia, in 1620, together with several of his sons. He served first in the army of the United Provinces, and afterwards became the particular confident of William II. prince of Orange; in whose last violent actions he had so great a share, and particularly in the attempt upon Amsterdam, that, on the prince's death in 1650, he retired into France. Here he gained so high a reputation, that, next to prince of Conde and Turenne, he was esteemed the best general in that kingdom; though, on account of his firm adherence to the Protestant religion, he was not for a considerable time raised to the dignity of a marshal. Nov. 1659, he offered his service to Charles II. for his restoration to the throne of England; and, the year following, the court of France being greatly solicitous for the interest of Portugal against the Spaniards, he was sent to Lisbon; and, in his way thither, passed through England, in order to concert measures with king Charles for the support of Portugal.

In Portugal he did such eminent services to that kingdom, that he was created a grandee of it, and count Mertola, with a pension of 5000*l.* to himself and his heirs. In 1673, he came over again into England, to command the army; but, the French interest being then very odious to the English, though he would at any other time of his life have been very acceptable to them, he was at that crisis looked on as one sent over from France to bring our army under a French discipline: he grew obnoxious to the nation, and at the same time not loved by the court, as being found not fit for the designs of the latter; for which reason he soon returned to France. June 1676, he was left by the king of France, upon his return to Paris, with the command of his army in Flanders; and

soon

soon after obliged the prince of Orange to raise the siege of Maëstricht, and was made a marshal of France. But, when the persecution against those of the Reformed religion was begun in that kingdom, he desired leave to return into his own country; which was denied him, and all the favour he could obtain was to go to Portugal. And though he had preserved that nation from falling under the yoke of Castile, yet now when he came thither for refuge, the inquisition represented the matter of giving harbour to an heretic so odiously to the king, that he was forced to send the marshal away. He went thence to England; and, passing through Holland, entered into a particular confidence with the prince of Orange; and, being invited by the elector of Brandenburg to Berlin, was made governor of Prussia, and set at the head of all the elector's armies. He was treated likewise by the young elector with the same regard that his father had shewn him; and, in 1688, was sent by him to Cleves, to command the troops which were raised by the empire for the defence of Cologne.

When the prince of Orange was almost ready for his expedition into England, marshal Schomberg obtained leave of the elector of Brandenburg to accompany his highness in that attempt; and, after their arrival at London, he is supposed to have been the author of that remarkable stratagem for trying the affections of the people, by raising an universal apprehension over the kingdom of the approach of the Irish with fire and sword. Upon the prince's advancement to the throne of England, he was appointed master of the ordnance, and general of his majesty's forces; April 1689, knight of the garter, and the same month naturalized by act of parliament; and, in May, was created a baron, earl, marquis, and duke of this kingdom, by the name and title of baron Teys, earl of Brentford, marquis of Harwich, and duke of Schomberg. The House of Commons likewise voted to him 100,000*l.* for the services which he had done; but he received only a small part of that sum, the king after his death paying his son 5000*l.* a year for the remainder. Aug. 1689, he sailed for Ireland, with an army for the reduction of that kingdom; and, having mustered all his forces there, and finding them to be not above 14000 men, among whom there were but 2000 horse, he marched to Dundalk, where he posted himself: king James being come to Ardee, within five or six miles of him, with above thrice his number. Schomberg, therefore, being disappointed of the supplies from England, which had been promised him, and his army being so greatly inferior to the Irish, resolved to keep himself on the defensive. He lay there six weeks in a rainy season; and his men, for want of due management, contracted such diseases, that almost one half of them perished. His conduct indeed exposed him to the reproaches of some persons; but better judges thought, that the managing this campaign, as he did, was one of the greatest actions of his life. At

the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, he passed the river in his station, and immediately rallied and encouraged the French Protestants, who had been left exposed by the death of their commander, with this short harangue; "Allons, messieurs, voilà vos persecuteurs," pointing to the French Papists in the enemy's army. But these words were scarcely uttered, when a few of king James's guards, who returned full speed to their main body, after the slaughter of their companions, and whom the French refugees suffered to pass, thinking them to be of their own party, fell furiously upon the duke, and gave him two wounds over the head, which however were not mortal. Upon this, the French regiment acknowledged their error by committing a greater; for, firing rashly on the enemy, they shot him through the neck, of which wound he instantly died. He was buried in St. Patrick's-Cathedral, where the dean and chapter erected a small monument to his honour, at their own expence, with an elegant inscription by Dr. Swift.

SCHOTTUS (ANDREAS), a very learned German, to whom the republic of letters has been considerably indebted, was born at Antwerp in 1552; and educated at Louvain. Upon the taking and sacking of Antwerp in 1577, he retired to Douay: and, after some stay there, went to Paris, where Busbequius received him into his house, and made him partner of his studies. Two years after, he went into Spain, and was at first at Madrid; then he removed to Alcala, and then in 1580 to Toledo, where his great reputation procured him a Greek professorship. In 1584, he was invited to Saragossa, to teach rhetoric and the Greek language; and, two years after, entered into the society of Jesuits, and was called by the general of the order into Italy, to teach rhetoric at Rome. He continued three years there, and then returned to his own country; where he spent the remainder of a long life in reading and writing books. He died at Antwerp Jan. 23, 1629, after having published a great number of books.

SCHREVELIUS (CORNELIUS), a laborious critic of Holland, who, though his name is often seen in the title-pages of illustrious authors, had no great genius or acumen. He gave editions of several classic authors, under the title of "Variorum." The best of all his works is supposed to be a Lexicon, Greek and Latin, which is very commodious to young beginners. He died in 1667.

SCHROETER (JOHN SAMUEL), was a native of Saxony. He came to London about 1774, with his father, a musician of no great eminence, but who bestowed much pains in giving his son a complete musical education. The discipline of Germany is almost as severe in musical as in military movements; and the elder Schroeter

Schroeter was a martinet of very terrific abilities. By virtue of hunger and hard blows he compelled his son to practise for several years without intermission eight hours a day; and to this may be imputed the remarkable facility with which he executed the most difficult music at sight. But while he applied thus diligently to the practice, he did not neglect the theory of the science, the rudiments of which he acquired under the famous Emanuel Bach, which he afterwards cultivated and improved from studying the works of that great master in score.

For some time after his arrival in London, the splendid talents of young Schroeter were either unknown or neglected. He occasionally played the organ at a German chapel in the city, a situation which by no means accorded with his genius, as he was not there permitted to indulge his fancy in any musical flights beyond the formal rules of the cathedral schools. It was at this time that he composed his first set of lessons for the piano-forte, which he offered to several of the music-sellers of London on their own terms, but in vain. He was at last recommended by the late J. C. Bach to Napier, who soon distinguished his merit as a composer, and purchased the copy-right of his work at a liberal price. Being now announced to the musical world as a composer, Schroeter began to acquire some celebrity in the profession, which procured him several scholars in the fashionable circles. Upon the publication of his first set of concertos, his reputation was such, that he took the lead as a performer in all the musical entertainments of the nobility at which he assisted.

Soon after this period he married a lady who was his pupil, by whom he was entitled to a very considerable fortune; but her friends taking violent offence at the match, and threatening poor Schroeter with the terrors of the Court of Chancery, which he then conceived to be more dreadful than the inquisition, he gave up his claim to her fortune, in consideration of receiving an annuity of 500*l.* clogged with a very unreasonable condition, "that he was to relinquish his profession so far as never to perform at any public concert." This, which more ambitious men would have spurned at, Schroeter, who had much indolence of disposition, as well as carelessness of fame, agreed to, and for some years he retired from town, and resided chiefly in the country.

But talents like his could not be long buried in oblivion. The prince of Wales heard him play at a private concert, and expressed the highest admiration of his performance. His royal highness's household was then about to be established, and without any solicitation Schroeter was appointed one of his band of music, with a liberal salary. His last set of sonatas, which have a very elegant accompaniment for a violin and violoncello, were composed at the desire of the prince, to whom it was dedicated, and his royal highness frequently accompanied Schroeter in his favourite work.

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The grand piano-forte was Schroeter's favourite instrument. His style of playing was distinguished by that peculiar elegance and delicacy, which a chaste and correct taste, improved by science, alone can acquire. As a composer he certainly ranks very high; his melodies are in general exquisitely beautiful, and his harmonies are rich, and often display the originality of genius. He died in 1785.

SCHULTENS (ALBERT), a German divine, born at Groningen, and greatly distinguished by a taste and skill in Arabic learning. He became a minister of Wallenar, and professor of the Oriental tongues at Franeker. At length, he was invited to Leyden, where he taught Hebrew and the Oriental languages with reputation till his death, which happened in 1741. There are many works of Schultens, which shew profound learning and just criticism; as, "Commentaries upon Job and the Proverbs;" "Vetus et regia via Hebraizandi;" "A Treatise of Hebrew Roots;" &c.

SCHURMAN (ANNA-MARIA A), a most extraordinary German lady, was the daughter of parents, who were both sprung from noble Protestant families; and was born at Cologne in 1607. She discovered from her infancy an uncommon dexterity of hand; for, at six years of age, she cut with her scissors upon paper all sorts of figures, without any model. At eight, she learned in a few days to design flowers in a very agreeable manner; and two years after, she was but three hours in learning to embroider. Afterwards, she was taught music vocal and instrumental, painting, sculpture, and engraving; and succeeded equally in all these arts. Her hand-writing in all languages was inimitable; and some curious persons have preserved specimens of it in their cabinets. She was very skilful in miniature, and made portraits upon glass with the point of a diamond. She painted her own picture by means of a looking-glass; and made artificial pearls so like natural ones, that they could not be distinguished but by pricking them with a needle.

The powers of her understanding were not inferior to those of her hand; for at eleven, when her brothers were examined about their Latin, she often whispered to them what they were to answer, though she had only heard them say their lessons *en passant*. Her father, collecting from this that she was formed for literature, applied himself to cultivate her talents that way, and helped her to gain that knowledge, which made her so justly celebrated. The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages became so familiar to her, that she not only wrote, but spoke them, in a manner which surprised the most learned men. She made a great progress also in the Oriental, which have a relation to the Hebrew, as the Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Ethiopic; and, for the living languages, she understood

understood perfectly, and spoke readily, the French, English, and Italian. She was competently versed in geography, astronomy, philosophy, and the sciences, so as to be able to judge of them with exactness: but, as her nature was formed for religion, these vain amusements did not satisfy her; and therefore she applied herself at length to divinity, and the study of the scriptures.

Her father, who had settled at Utrecht while she was an infant, and afterwards removed to Franeker for the more convenient education of his children, died there in 1623. His widow then returned to Utrecht, where Anna-Maria continued her studies very intensely; and this undoubtedly restrained her from marrying, as she might have done advantageously with Mr. Cats, pensionary of Holland, and a celebrated poet, who wrote verses in her praise when she was but fourteen. At last, her name became so famous, that persons of the first rank, and even princesses, paid her visits. About 1650, she made a great alteration in her religious system. She performed her devotion in private, without frequenting any church, upon which it was reported that she was inclined to Popery; but she attached herself to the famous Labadie, and, embracing his principles and practices, accompanied him wherever he went. She lived some time with him at Altena in Holstein, and attended him at his death there in 1674. She afterwards retired to Wiewart in Friseland, where William Penn, the Quaker, visited her in 1677; and died at this place in 1678. She wrote, "*De vitæ humanæ termino. Ultraj. 1639*;" "*Dissertatio de ingenii muliebris ad doctrinam et meliores literas aptitudine. L. Bat. 1641*." She wrote afterwards, "*Eukleria, seu melioris partis electio*." Altena 1673.

SCIOPPIUS (*GASPAR*), a most learned German writer of the 17th century, is represented as one of the greatest savages these latter ages have produced. He attacked with the utmost brutality and fury every man of reputation, and had the impudence to boast of sparing neither quality nor merit. This extraordinary person was born about 1576; and studied first at Amburg, then at Heidelberg, afterwards at Altdorf, at the charges of the elector palatine. Having made a considerable stay at Ingolstadt, he returned to Altdorf, where he began to publish books highly esteemed, when he was but sixteen. One of his early productions was a commentary upon the "*Priapeia*:" Ingolstadt 1595. For this he was afterwards very severely handled: not so much because he had commented upon obscene verses, as because he had stuffed his commentary with many obscenities; and had complained in particular, that nature had not provided so well for men as for sparrows. In the mean time, notwithstanding the raileries his commentary exposed him to, it has never been insisted on that he was a debauched man.

He made a journey into Italy, and, after he had been some time at Verona, returned into Germany; whence he went again into Italy, and published at Ferrara a panegyric upon the king of Spain, and pope Clement VIII. He turned Roman-Catholic in 1599, and, whatever was the reason of it, was very angry with the Jesuits; against whom he wrote above thirty treatises under fictitious names, the very titles whereof are enough to strike one with horror. On the other side, he inveighed with the utmost fury against the Protestants, and solicited the princes to extirpate them by the most bloody means. He attacked the king of England in two books, 1611, without the least regard to his quality, and in a very abusive way. He abused Henry IV. of France in a most outrageous manner; which occasioned his book to be burnt at Paris. He gloried in this disgrace; and added, that himself was hanged in effigy in a farce, which was acted before the king of England. His behaviour, however, procured him some correction; for, in 1614, the servants of the English ambassador set upon him at Madrid, and mauled him most heartily. He boasted of the wounds he received in this conflict; for he was mighty apt to boast of what he ought to be ashamed of, as he did, when he boasted of having been the principal contriver of the Catholic league, which proved so ruinous to the Protestants in Germany. Going through Venice in 1607, he had a conference with father Paul, whom he endeavoured by promises and threats to bring over to the pope's party; which perhaps, with other circumstances, occasioned his being imprisoned there three or four days. After he had spent many years in censuring, biting, and defaming every body, he applied himself to the prophecies of Holy-Scripture. He looked for the key of them; and flattered himself, as he was apt to do upon all occasions, that he had found that very key which St. Peter left, and which nobody had found before him. He sent some of his apocalyptical chimeras to cardinal Mazarine, but the cardinal had something else to do than to examine them. He died in 1649.

SCOT (REYNOLDE), a learned English gentleman, was a younger son of Sir John Scot, of Scot's-Hall, near Smeeth in Kent, where he was probably born; and, about seventeen, sent to Hart-Hall in Oxford. He retired to his native country without taking a degree, and settled at Smeeth; and, marrying soon after, gave himself up solely to reading, to the perusing of obscure authors, which had by the generality of scholars been neglected, and at times of leisure to husbandry and gardening. In 1576, he published a second edition, for we know nothing of the first, of "A Perfect Platform of a Hop Garden," &c. in 4to: and, in 1584, another work, which shewed the great depth of his researches, and the uncommon extent of his learning, entitled, "The Discovery of Witchcraft," &c. The reality of witches being at this time universally

universally believed, it is said that his book was actually burned. Certain it is, however, that it was greatly opposed. This sensible, learned, and pious man, died in 1599, and was buried among his ancestors in the church at Smeeth.

SCOTT (Dr. JOHN), a learned English divine, was son of Mr. Thomas Scott, a substantial grazier; and was born in the parish of Chepingham in Wiltshire, about 1638. He served as an apprentice in London, much against his will, for about three years; but, his humour inclining him strongly to learning, he quitted his trade, and went to Oxford. He was admitted of New-Inn a commoner in 1657, and made a great progress in logic and philosophy; but he left the university without taking a degree, and, getting into orders, at last became minister of St. Thomas's in Southwark. In 1677, he was made rector of St. Peter's-Poor in London; and was collated to a prebend in St. Paul's-Cathedral in 1684. In 1685, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, having before taken no degree in arts or any other faculty. In 1691, he succeeded Sharp, afterwards archbishop of York, in the rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields; and the same year was made canon of Windsor. He died in 1694, and was buried in St. Giles's-Church. He published some sermons; also, an excellent work, called "The Christian Life;" which has been often printed, and much read. He published two pieces against the Papists: 1. "Examination of Bellarmine's eighth Note concerning Sanctity of Doctrine." 2. "The Texts examined, which Papists cite out of the Bible concerning Prayer in an unknown Tongue." He wrote also "Certain Cases of Conscience resolved, concerning the Lawfulness of joining with Forms of Prayer and Public Worship, 1683," in two parts.

SCUDERY (GEORGE DE), a French writer of eminence in his day, was descended from an ancient and noble family of Apt in Provence, and born at Havre-de-Grace in 1603. He spent part of his youth at Apt, and afterwards came and settled at Paris, where he had little to subsist on, but what he acquired by a prodigious facility in writing. In 1637, he published observations upon the "Cid" of Corneille, with a view of making his court to cardinal Richelieu: for this great man could not be content with being the greatest statesman in the world; he would be a poet, a wit, a bel-esprit, and so became obnoxious to the passions of envy and jealousy, which usually torment that little tribe. He was received a member of the academy in 1650. He had before been made governor of the castle of Notre-Dame de la Garde near Marseilles. He died at Paris in 1667. His works consist of dramatic pieces, poems of all kinds, and prose; but are little read.

SCUDERY (MAGDELEINE DE), sister of George de Scudery, was born at Havre-de Grace in 1607, and became very eminent for her wit and her writings. She went early to Paris, and made herself amends for the want of that proper education, which the poorness of her father's circumstances had not permitted. Her fine parts gained her admission into all assemblies of the wits, and even the learned caressed and encouraged her. Necessity put her first upon writing; and, as the taste of that age was for romances, so she turned her pen that way, and succeeded wonderfully in hitting the public humour. Her books were greedily read, and spread her reputation far and near. The celebrated academy of the Ricovrati at Padua, complimented her with a place in their society; and she succeeded the learned Helena Cornaro. Several great personages gave her many marks of their regard by presents, and other honours which they did her. She died in 1701, aged 94; and two churches contended fiercely for the honour of possessing her remains, which, it seems, was thought a point of so much consequence, as nothing less than the authority of the Cardinal de Noailles, to whom the affair was reserved, was sufficient to decide. She was a very voluminous writer, as well as her brother, but of more merit; and it is remarkable of this lady, that she obtained the first prize of eloquence, founded by the academy.

SEBASTIANO, called del Piombo from an office given him by pope Clement VII. in the lead-mines, was an eminent painter at Venice, where he was born in 1485. He was designed by his father for the profession of music, which he practised for some time with reputation; till, following at last the more powerful dictates of nature, he betook himself to painting. He became a disciple of old Giovanni Bellino; continued his studies under Giorgione; and, having attained an excellent manner of colouring, went to Rome. Here he insinuated himself so far into the favour of Michael Angelo, by siding with him and his party against Raphael, that, pleased with the sweetness and beauty of his pencil, Michael immediately furnished him with some of his own designs; and, letting them pass under Sebastian's name, cried him up for the best painter in Rome. He has the name of being the first who invented the art of preparing plaster-wall for oil-painting, with a composition of pitch, mastic, and quick-lime; but was generally so slow and lazy in his performances, that other hands were often employed in finishing what he had begun. He died in 1547.

SECKENDORF (GUI-LOUIS DE), a very learned German, was descended from ancient and noble families; and born at Aurach, a town of Franconia, in 1626. He made good use of a liberal education, and was not only a master of the French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, but had also some skill in mathematics

matics and the sciences. The great progress he made in his youth coming to the ears of Ernestus the Pious, duke of Saxe-Gotha, this prince sent for him from Cobourg, where he then was to be educated with his children. He stayed two years at Gotha, and then went in 1642 to Straßburg; but returned to Gotha in 1646, and was made honorary-librarian to the duke. Afterwards, in 1651, he was made aulic and ecclesiastical counsellor; and, in 1663, a counsellor of state, first minister, and sovereign director of the consistory. The year after, he went into the service of Maurice, duke of Saxe-Zeitz, as counsellor of state and chancellor; and was no less regarded by this new master, than he had been by the duke of Saxe-Gotha. He continued with him till his death, which happened in 1681; and then retired from all business into a state of repose and tranquillity, where he composed a great many works. Nevertheless, in 1691, Frederic III. elector of Brandenburg, drew him again out of his retreat, and made him a counsellor of state and chancellor of the university of Hall. He could not avoid accepting these dignities; but he did not enjoy them long, for he died at Hall, Dec. 18, 1692, aged almost 66. He was twice married, but had only one son, who survived him. He was a good linguist; learned in law, history, and divinity; and is also said to have been a tolerable painter and engraver. He wrote a great many books; his chief work is, "*Commentarius Historicus & Apologeticus de Lutheranism, &c.*" 2 vols. in folio, 1692.

SECKER (THOMAS), a prelate of very considerable eminence, was born at a small village called Sibthorpe, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, in 1693. His father was a Protestant Dissenter, and, having a small patrimony of his own, followed no profession. He was sent to school, first at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, which he left about the year 1708, and went to a dissenting academy in Yorkshire, from which, in about a year's time, he removed to another in Gloucestershire. Here he stayed about three years, and contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham. Besides making a considerable progress in classical learning, he applied himself very early to critical and theological subjects, particularly to the controversy betwixt the church of England and the Dissenters. About the year 1716, he applied himself to the study of physic. This he pursued in London till 1719, when he went to Paris, and there attended lectures on all the various branches of the medical art, yet never wholly discontinued his application to divinity. Foreseeing at this time many obstacles in his way to the practice of physic, and having an unexpected offer made to him by Mr. Edward Talbot (through Mr. Butler) of being provided for by his father, the bishop of Durham, if he chose to take orders in the church of England; he took some months to consider of it. After mature deliberation, he resolved to embrace the pro-

posal ; and came over to England in 1720, when he was introduced by Mr. Butler to Mr. Edward Talbot, to whom he was before unknown. To facilitate his obtaining a degree at Oxford, he went in Jan. 1721 to Leyden, where he took the degree of M. D. and published his exercise, a Dissertation “*de Medicina Statica.*” He left Leyden after about three months residence, and entered himself a gentleman-commoner in Exeter-College, Oxford, and was soon after admitted to the degree of B. A. He was ordained deacon in St. James’s-Church, Westminster, by bishop Talbot, Dec. 23, 1721, and priest in the same church by the same bishop, March 10, 1722 ; and immediately became his lordship’s domestic chaplain. On Feb. 12, 1723-4, he was instituted to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring in the county of Durham ; and in the same year was admitted to the degree of M. A. In Oct. 1725, he married the sister of his friend Dr. Martin Benson ; and, on account of her health principally, he exchanged Houghton for the third prebend in the church of Durham, and the living of Ryton, near Newcastle, to both which he was instituted June 3, 1727. His degrees of B. and D. LL. he took at the regular times. In July 1732, he was made chaplain to the king ; in May 1733, he resigned the living of Ryton for that of St. James’s, Westminster ; and, on the fifth of July in the same year, he preached his celebrated sermon before the university of Oxford at the public act. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol, Jan. 19, 1734-5, and translated to Oxford, May 14, 1737. His incessant labouring in the care of his parish growing rather too great for his health and strength, he accepted, in Dec. 1750, the deanery of St. Paul’s, for which he resigned his prebend of Durham, and the rectory of St. James’s. He was without his knowledge recommended to the king by the duke of Newcastle for the see of Canterbury, and was confirmed archbishop at Bow-Church, in April 1758. He died Aug. 3, 1768, and was buried, pursuant to his own directions, in the passage from the garden-door of his palace to the north-door of the parish-church at Lambeth : he forbade any monument or epitaph to be placed for him any where.

SECUNDUS (JOHN), a celebrated modern Latin poet of Holland, was born at the Hague in 1511, and died at Utrecht in 1536. Though he lived only five and twenty years, he left abundance of Latin poems : three books of “*Elegies* ;” one of “*Epigrams* ;” two of “*Epistles* ;” one of “*Odes* ;” one of “*Sylvæ*,” or miscellaneous pieces ; one of “*Funeral Inscriptions* ;” besides some very gay, but very elegant, poems, called “*Basia.*” He also cultivated painting and engraving, but did not live to figure in these.

SEDLEY (Sir CHARLES), an English poet and great wit, was the son of Sir John Sedley, of Aylestord in Kent, by a daughter of Sir

Sir Henry Savile; and was born about 1639. At seventeen, he became a fellow-commoner of Wadham-College in Oxford; but, taking no degree, retired to his own country, without either travelling or going to the inns of court. As soon as the Restoration was effected, he came to London, in order to join the general jubilee; and then commenced wit, courtier, poet, and gallant. He was so much admired and applauded, that he began to be a kind of oracle among the poets; and no performance was approved or condemned, till Sir Charles Sedley had given judgment.

While he thus grew in reputation for wit, and in favour with the king, he grew poor and debauched: his estate was impaired, and his morals much corrupted. June 1663, Sir Charles Sedley, lord Buckhurst, Sir Thomas Ogle, and others, being indicted for a riot before Sir Robert Hyde, they were all severely fined: Sir Charles 500*l*. After this, his mind took a more serious turn; and he began to apply himself to politics. He had been chosen to serve for Romney in Kent, in the long parliament, which began May 8, 1661; and continued to sit for several parliaments after. He was extremely active for the Revolution, which was thought the more extraordinary, as he had received favours from James II. That prince had an amour with a daughter of Sir Charles, who was not very handsome, James being remarkable for not fixing upon beauties; and had created her countess of Dorchester. This honour, far from pleasing, shocked Sir Charles; for, as great a libertine as he had been himself, he could not bear his daughter's dishonour, which he considered as made more conspicuous by this exaltation; and accordingly became James's enemy: he lived to the beginning of queen Anne's reign. His works were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1719; and consist of plays, translations, songs, prologues, epilogues, and little occasional pieces.

SEE-MA-KOANG, one of the most excellent men that ever lived, was of the ancient family of the See-Ma, which See-Ma-tien, the restorer of the Chinese history, rendered so famous. See-Ma-Koang was born in the year 1018 of the Christian æra; a period, in which there was at the court of Peking a greater spirit of civilization, and superior displays of eloquence in writing long letters, and making long speeches, than were to be observed in any other part of the world. The probity and candour, the generosity and justice, the frugal simplicity and unexampled beneficence of See-Ma-Koang, were, indeed, illustrious: his capacity and genius were also uncommon, and his application to literature and science, ardent and assiduous. Of his presence of mind he gave an early proof; for even before his seventh year, being at play with several other children, when one of them fell into a large jar of water, where they had been looking at the gold-fish swimming, he immediately ran to seek a stone, broke the jar, and then letting the water

out,

out, saved the life of his companion. When he became the friend of the virtuous emperor Jen-tsoung, and was exalted by him to the highest offices, he displayed all the talents of a consummate statesman. Of his literary abilities, it is sufficient to say, that he was the author of "A General History of the Chinese Empire," in 294 volumes. He was assisted in this great work by a considerable number of learned men, who were employed in collecting the materials for it. But how respectable soever this great man was for his political and literary abilities, he was more illustrious still after his retirement from court. Here he was seen to visit the cottage of the poor, to comfort the afflicted, to mitigate the sufferings of the sick, to terminate the contentions of the village, and, in fine, to distinguish every day and every hour with some useful counsel, or well-timed bounty. In this happy retirement, however, he was not allowed to continue. After the death of the emperor, he was recalled to court, and appointed tutor to the successor, and minister of the empire. Ten years after, by the order of his Imperial pupil, he was declared the enemy of his country and of his sovereign, and pronounced guilty of high-treason. By the same order were his titles erased; his monument destroyed; the marble, on which his eulogy was inscribed, thrown down; and another erected on the spot, containing a long enumeration of fictitious crimes. An inquisitorial perquisition was made after his writings, which were committed to the flames with all the savageness of rancour. This outrage against a character so illustrious and unsullied, was the contrivance of a wicked cabal, whose abuses had been reformed, whose iniquitous practices had been detected and disconcerted by the deceased minister, and whose pernicious suggestions had deceived the young prince, and seduced him to the commission of this act of injustice and barbarity; an act, which was afterwards condemned and cancelled by his successor, who restored the memory of See-Ma-Koang to its pristine glory.

SEGRAIS (JOHN-RENAUD DE), a French poet, was born at Caen in 1624, and made his first studies in the college of the Jesuits there. As he grew up, he applied himself to the French poetry, and continued to cultivate it to the end of his life. It was far from proving unfruitful to him; for it enabled him to rescue himself, four brothers, and two sisters, from the unhappy circumstances in which the extravagance of a father had left them. He was not more than twenty, when the count de Frisque, being removed from court, retired to Caen; and there was so charmed with Segrais, who had already given public specimens of a fine genius, that upon his recall, he carried him back with him, and introduced him to Madam de Montpensier, who took him under protection as her gentleman in ordinary. He continued with this princess a great many years, and then was obliged to quit her service, for opposing her

her marriage with Count de Lauzun. He immediately found a new patroness in Madam de la Fayette, who admitted him into her house, and assigned him apartments. He lived seven years with this generous lady, and then retired to his own country, with a resolution to spend the rest of his days in solitude; and there married a rich heiress, about 1679. He was admitted of the French-Academy in 1662; and he now gave a stable form to that of Caen. He died at this place of a dropy in 1701. His prose-writings, though for the most part frivolous, yet have great merit as to their style, which may be considered as a standard. Of this kind are his "*Nouvelles Françaises*," and the romances called, "*La Princesse de Cleves & Zayde*." But it is principally for his poems, that Segrais was so distinguished in his day; and these consist of "*Diverses Poësies*," printed at Paris in 1658, in 4to. "*Athis*," a pastoral, and a translation of "*Virgil's Georgics and Æneid*."

SELDEN (JOHN), an English gentleman of most extensive knowledge and prodigious learning, was descended from a good family, and born at Salvinton in Suffex, in 1584. He was educated at the free-school in Chichester; and, at sixteen, sent to Hart-Hall in Oxford, where he continued about three years. Then he entered himself of Clifford's-Inn, London, in order to study the law; and about two years after removed to the Inner-Temple, where he soon acquired a great reputation by his learning. In 1610, he began to distinguish himself by publications, and put out two pieces that year; "*Jani Anglorum facies altera*;" and, "*Duello*," or "*The Original of single Combat*." In 1612, he published notes and illustrations on the first eighteen songs in Drayton's "*Poly-Olbion*;" and the year after wrote verses in Greek, Latin, and English, upon Browne's "*Britannia's Pastorals*." In 1614, came out his "*Titles of Honour*," a work much esteemed at home and abroad. In 1616, he published "*Notes on Fortescue de legibus Angliæ*;" and, in 1617, "*De Diis Syris Syntagmata Duo*," which was re-printed at Leyden in 1629, in 8vo. by Ludovicus de Dieu, after it had been revised and enlarged by Selden himself.

Selden was not above three and thirty; yet had shewn himself a great philologist, antiquary, herald, and linguist; and his name was so wonderfully advanced, not only at home, but in foreign countries, that he was actually then become, what he was afterwards usually styled, the great dictator of learning to the English nation. In 1618, his "*History of Tithes*," was printed in 4to. This book gave great offence to the clergy, and was animadverted on by several writers; by Montague, afterwards bishop of Norwich, in particular. The author was also called, not indeed before the high-commission-court, as hath been represented, but before some lords of the high-commission, and also of the privy-council, and obliged to make a submission; which he did most willingly.

for publishing a book, which against his intention had given offence, yet without recanting any thing contained in it, which he never did.

In 1621, king James being displeased with the parliament, and having imprisoned several members, whom he suspected of opposing his measures, ordered Selden likewise to be committed to the custody of the sheriff of London; for, though he was not then a member of the House of Commons, yet he had been sent for and consulted by them, and had given his opinion very strongly in favour of their privileges, in opposition to the court. However, by the interest of Andrews, bishop of Winchester, he with the other gentlemen were set at liberty in five weeks. He then returned to his studies, and wrote and published learned works, as usual. In 1623, he was chosen a Burgess for Lancaster; but, amidst all the divisions with which the nation was then agitated, kept himself perfectly neuter. In 1625, he was chosen again for Great-Bedwin in Wiltshire: in this first parliament of king Charles, he declared himself warmly against the duke of Buckingham; and, when that nobleman was impeached in 1626, was one of the managers of the articles against him. He opposed the court-party the three following years with great vigour in many speeches. The king, having dissolved the parliament in 1629, ordered several members of the House of Commons to be brought before the King's-Bench bar, and to be committed to the Tower. Selden, being one of this number, insisted upon the benefit of the laws, and refused to make any submission to the court; upon which he was sent to the King's-Bench prison. He was released the latter end of the year, though it does not appear how; only, that the parliament in 1646, ordered him 500*l.* for the losses he had sustained on that occasion. In 1630, he was again committed to custody, with the earls of Bedford and Clare, Sir Robert Cotton, and Mr. St. John, being accused of having dispersed a libel, entitled, "A Proposition for his Majesty's Service to bridle the Impertinency of Parliaments;" but it was proved, that Sir Robert Dudley, then living in the duke of Tuscany's dominions, was the author. All these various imprisonments and tumults gave no interruption to his studies; but he proceeded, in his old way, to write and publish books.

King James had ordered him to make collections, proper to shew the right of the crown of England to the dominion of the sea, and he had engaged in the work; but, upon the affront he had received by his imprisonment, he laid it aside. However, in 1634, a dispute arising between the English and the Dutch concerning the herring-fishery upon the British coast, and Grotius having before published in 1609, his "*Mare Liberum*," in favour of the latter, Selden was prevailed upon by archbishop Laud, to draw up his "*Mare Clausum*;" and it was accordingly published in 1636. This book recommended him highly to the favour of the court,

court, and he might have had any thing he would; but his attachment to his books, together with his great love of ease, made him indifferent to posts and preferment. In 1640, he published, "*De Jure Naturali & Gentium juxta disciplinam Hebræorum*," in folio. The same year, he was chosen member of parliament for the university of Oxford; and, though he was against the court, yet in 1642, the king had thoughts of taking the seal from the lord-keeper Littleton, and giving it to him. In 1643, he was appointed one of the lay-members, to sit in the assembly of divines at Westminster, in which he frequently perplexed those divines with his vast learning. About this time, he took the covenant; and was by the parliament appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. In 1644, he was elected one of the twelve commissioners of the admiralty; and the same year was nominated to the mastership of Trinity-College in Cambridge, which he did not think proper to accept. About this time, he did great services to the university of Oxford, as appears from several letters written to him by that university, which are printed. He died Nov. 30, 1654, in White-Friars, at the house of Elizabeth, countess of Kent, with whom he had lived some years in such intimacy, that they were reported to be as man and wife. He was buried in the Temple-Church, where a monument was erected to him; and archbishop Usher preached his funeral sermon.

SEED (JEREMIAH), an English divine, was born at Clifton, near Penrith in Cumberland, of which place his father was rector. He had his school-education at Lowther, and his academical at Queen's-College in Oxford. Of this society he was chosen fellow in 1732. The greatest part of his life was spent at Twickenham, where he was assistant or curate to Dr. Waterland. In 1741, he was presented by his college to the living of Enham in Hampshire, at which place he died in 1747, without ever having obtained any higher preferment, which he amply deserved. He published in his life-time, "*Discourses on several important Subjects*," in 2 vols. 8vo. and his "*Posthumous Works*, consisting of Sermons, Letters, Essays, &c." in 2 vols. 8vo. were published from his original manuscript, by Jos. Hall, M. A. fellow of Queen's-College, Oxford, in 1750.

SENECA (LUCIUS ANNÆUS), a Stoic philosopher, was born at Corduba in Spain, about the beginning of the Christian æra, of an Equestrian family, which had probably been transplanted thither in a colony from Rome. He was the second son of Marcus Annæus Seneca, commonly called the rhetorician, whose remains are printed under the title of "*Senatoris & Controversiarum, cum Declamationum Excerptis*;" and his youngest brother Annæus Mela, for there were three of them, was memorable for being the

father of the poet Lucan. He was removed to Rome, together with his father and the rest of his family, while he was yet in his infancy. There he was educated in the most liberal manner, and under the best masters. He learned his eloquence from his father; but his genius rather leading him to philosophy, he put himself under the Stoics Attalus, Sotion, and Papirius Fabianus; men famous in their way, and of whom he has made honourable mention in his writings. It is probable too, that he travelled when he was young, since we find him in several parts of his works, making very exact and curious observations upon Egypt and the Nile. But this, though entirely agreeable to his own humour, did not at all correspond with that scheme or plan of life which his father had drawn out for him; who therefore forced him to the bar, and put him upon soliciting for public employments; so that he afterwards became questor, prætor, and, as Lipsius will have it, even consul.

In the first year of Claudius, when Julia the daughter of Germanicus was accused of adultery by Messalina, and banished, Seneca was banished too, being charged as one of the adulterers. Corsica was the seat of his exile, where he lived eight years; and wrote his books "Of Consolation," addressed to his mother Helvia, and to his friend Polybius, and perhaps some of those tragedies which go under his name. When Agrippina was married to Claudius, as she was upon the death of Messalina, she prevailed with the emperor to recall Seneca from banishment; and afterwards procured him to be tutor to her son Nero, whom she designed for the empire. By the bounty and generosity of his royal pupil, he acquired that prodigious wealth which rendered him in a manner equal to kings. All this wealth, however, together with the luxury and effeminacy of a court, does not appear to have had any ill effect upon the temper and disposition of Seneca. He continued abstemious, exact in his manners, and, above all, free from the vices so commonly prevalent in such places, flattery and ambition. How well he acquitted himself in quality of preceptor to his prince, may be known from the five first years of Nero's reign, which have always been considered as a perfect pattern of good government. But, when Poppæ and Tigellinus had got the command of this prince's humour, and hurried him into the most extravagant and abominable vices, he soon grew weary of his master, whose life must indeed have been a constant rebuke to him. Seneca perceiving, that his favour declined at court, and that he had many accusers about the prince, who were perpetually whispering in his ears his great riches, magnificent houses, fine gardens, &c. and what a favourite through their means he was grown with the people, made an offer of them all to Nero. Nero refused to accept them; but, having, as it is supposed, dispatched Burrhus by poison, could not be easy till he had rid himself of Seneca also. Accord-

ingly

ingly he attempted, by means of Cleonicus, a freedman of Seneca, to take him off by poison; but, this not succeeding, he ordered him to be put to death, upon an information, that he was conscious to Piso's conspiracy against his person; not that he had any real proofs of Seneca's being at all concerned in this plot, but only that he was glad to lay hold of any pretence for destroying him. He left Seneca, however, at liberty to choose his manner of dying, who caused his veins to be opened immediately; his friends standing round him, whose tears he endeavoured to stop, sometimes by gently admonishing, sometimes by sharply rebuking them. His wife Paulina, who was very young in comparison of himself, had yet the resolution and affection to bear him company, and thereupon ordered her veins to be opened at the same time; but, as Nero had no particular spite against her, and was not willing to make his cruelty more odious and insupportable than there seemed occasion for, he gave orders to have her death prevented; upon which her wounds were bound up, and the blood stopped, in just time enough to save her; but she looked miserably pale and wan all her life after. In the mean time Seneca, finding his death slow and lingering, desired Statius Annæus his physician, to give him a dose of poison, which had been prepared some time before, in case it should be wanted; but, this not having its usual effect, he was carried to a hot bath, where he was at length stifled with the steams. He died, as Lipsius conjectures, in his 63d or 64th year, and in the 10th or 11th of Nero. His works are so well known by the several editions which have been published, that we need not be particular in an account of them. Some have imagined, that he was a Christian, and that he held a correspondence with St. Paul by letters. He must have heard of Christ and his doctrine, and his curiosity might lead him to make some inquiry about them; but, as for the letters published under the names of the Philosopher and Apostle, they have long been declared spurious by the critics, and perfectly unworthy of either of them.

SENNERTUS (DANIEL), an eminent physician of Germany, was born at Breslaw, where his father was a shoe-maker, in 1572. He was sent to the university of Wittemburg in 1593, and there made a great progress in philosophy and physic. He visited the universities of Leipzig, Jena, and Francfort upon the Oder; and afterwards went to Berlin in 1601, to learn the practice of physic. He did not stay long there, but returned to Wittemburg the same year; where also he was promoted to the degree of doctor in physic, and soon after to a professorship in the same faculty. He was the first who introduced the study of chemistry into that university. He gained a great reputation by his writings and by his practice. He took what was offered him for his pains, but demanded nothing; and even restored to the poor what they gave him. The plague

was above seven times at Wittemburg, while he was professor there ; but he never retired, nor refused to assist the sick ; and the elector of Saxony, whom he had cured of a dangerous illness in 1628, though he had appointed him one of his physicians in ordinary, yet gave him leave to continue at Wittemburg. He married three times ; had seven children by his first wife, but none by his two last. He died of the plague at Wittemburg, July 21, 1637. His works are very numerous, and have often been printed in France and Italy.

SENNERTUS (ANDREW), a German, eminent for his skill in the Oriental languages, was born at Wittemburg in 1535. He learned the Arabic tongue at Leyden under Golius, and found out a very good method of teaching it. He was made professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Wittemburg in 1568, and held it to the day of his death, in 1619. He discharged the duties of his professorship learnedly and worthily, and published a very great number of books.

SERRANUS (JOANNES), or JOHN de SERRES, a learned Frenchman, was born in the 16th century ; and was of the Reformed religion. His parents sent him to Lausanne, where he made a good progress in the Latin and Greek languages, and attached himself much to the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle ; and, on his return to France, he studied divinity, in order to qualify himself for the ministry. He began to distinguish himself by his writings in 1570 ; and, in 1573, was obliged to fly a refugee to Lausanne, after the dreadful massacre on St. Bartholomew's-Day. Returning soon to France, he published a piece in French, in which he was thought to treat Bodin so injuriously, that Henry III. ordered him to prison for it. Obtaining his liberty, he became a minister at Nîmes in 1582, but never was looked upon as very staunch to Protestantism. Some say, that he actually abjured it. He is, however, supposed to have been one of those four ministers, who declared to Henry IV. that a man might be saved in the Popish as well as the Protestant religion ; and that was certainly more than enough to bring him into suspicion with his brethren the Hugonots. This suspicion was afterwards increased by a book, which he published, in 1597, with a view to reconcile the two religions, entitled, "*De Fide Catholica, sive de principiis religionis Christianæ, communi omnium consensu semper & ubique ratis :*" a work, little relished by the Catholics, but received with such indignation by the Calvinists of Geneva, whither he was retired, that they were suspected to have given the author poison, and to have occasioned an immature kind of death to him ; for he died suddenly in 1598, when he was not more than fifty. His wife, we are told, was buried in the same grave with him ; it is therefore supposed, the whole

whole family was at once dispatched. He was the author of a great many things; some theological, some historical; also, several works, in Latin and in French, relating to the history of France. But the work for which he is most known, is his “*Latin Version of Plato*.”

SERVETUS (MICHAEL), a most ingenious and learned Spaniard, famous for his opposition to the received doctrine of the Trinity, and for the martyrdom he underwent on that account, was born in 1509, at Villanueva in Arragon. His father, who was a notary, sent him to the university of Toulouse, to study the civil law; and there he began to read the scriptures for the first time, probably because the Reformation made then a great noise in France. He was presently convinced, that the church wanted reforming; and it may be he went so far as to fancy, that the Trinity was one of the doctrines to be rejected. Be that as it will, he grew very fond of Antitrinitarian notions; and, after he had been two or three years at Toulouse, resolved to retire into Germany, and set up for a reformer. He went to Basil, by way of Lyons and Geneva; and, having had some conferences at Basil with Oecolampadius, set out for Strasburg, being extremely desirous to discourse with Bucer and Capito, two celebrated reformers of that city. At his departure from Basil, he left a manuscript, entitled, “*De Trinitatis Erroribus*,” in the hands of a bookseller, who sent it afterwards to Haguenau, whither Servetus went, and got it printed in 1531. The next year, he printed likewise at Haguenau another book, with this title, “*Dialogorum de Trinitate libri duo* :” in an advertisement to which, he retracts what he had written in his former book against the Trinity, not as if it was false, but because it was written imperfectly, confusedly, unpolitely, and as it were by a child for the use of children.

Having published these two books, he resolved to return to France, because he was poor, and did not understand the German language. He went to Basil, and thence to Lyons, where he lived two or three years. Then he went to Paris, and studied physic under Sylvius, Fernelius, and other professors: he took his degree of master of arts, and was admitted doctor of physic in the university there. Having finished his medical studies at Paris, he left that city, to go and practice in some other place: he settled two or three years in a town near Lyons, and then at Vienne in Dauphiny, for the space of ten or twelve. His books against the Trinity, had raised a great tumult among the German divines, and spread his name throughout all Europe. While Servetus was at Paris, his books were dispersed in Italy, and very much approved by many who had thoughts of forsaking the church of Rome: upon which, in 1539, Melancthon wrote a letter to the senate of Venice, importing, that “*a book of Servetus, who had revived*

the error of Paulus Samosatenus, was handed about in their country, and beseeching them to take care, that the impious error of that man may be avoided, rejected, and abhorred." Servetus was at Lyons in 1542, before he settled in Vienne; and corrected the proofs of a Latin Bible that was printing there, to which he added a preface and some marginal notes, under the name of Villanovanus; for he was called in France Villeneuve, from Villanueva, the town where he was born.

Servetus continued to be so fond of his Antitrinitarian notions, that he resolved to publish a third work in favour of them. This came out in 1553 at Vienne, with this title, "*Christianismi Restitutio*, &c." Servetus did not put his name to this work; but Calvin informed the Roman-Catholics in France, that he was the real author of it. Upon this information, Servetus was imprisoned at Vienne, and would certainly have been burnt alive, if he had not made his escape; however, sentence was passed on him, and his effigy was carried to the place of execution, fastened to a gibbet, and afterwards burned, with five bales of his books. Servetus in the mean time, was retiring to Naples, where he hoped to practice physic with the same high repute as he had practised at Vienne; yet was so imprudent as to take his way through Geneva, though he knew that Calvin was his mortal enemy. Calvin, being informed of his arrival, acquainted the magistrates with it; upon which he was seized and cast into prison, and a prosecution was presently commenced against him for heresy and blasphemy. Calvin pursued him with a malevolence and fury, which was manifestly personal; though no doubt that reformer easily persuaded himself, that it was all pure zeal for the cause of God, and the good of his church. The articles of his accusation were numerous, and not confined to his book, called, "*Christianismi Restitutio*;" but were sought out of all his other writings, which were ransacked for every thing that could be strained to a bad sense.

The magistrates of Geneva being sensible, in the mean time, that the trial of Servetus was a thing of the highest consequence, did not think fit to give sentence, without consulting the magistrates of the Protestant cantons of Switzerland; to whom therefore they sent Servetus's book, printed at Vienne, and also the writings of Calvin, with Servetus's answers; and at the same time desired to have the opinion of their divines about that affair. They all gave vote against him; in consequence of which, he was condemned and burnt alive, Oct. 27, 1553.

SERVIUS (MAURUS HONORATUS), a celebrated grammarian and critic of antiquity, who flourished about the times of Arcadius and Honorius. He is known now chiefly by his commentaries upon Virgil, which are looked upon by many as a valuable remnant of antiquity. They were first published at Paris, by Robert Stephens,

phens, in folio, and by Fulvius Urfinus, in 1569, 8vo. There is also extant, and printed in several editions of the ancient grammarians, a piece of Servius upon the feet of verses and the quantity of syllables, called "Centimetrum."

SEVERUS (CORNELIUS), an ancient Latin poet of the Augustan age, whose "*Ætna*," together with a fragment "*De morte Ciceronis*," was published with notes and a prose interpretation by Le Clerc, at Amsterdam, 1703, in 12mo. Quintilian calls Severus a versificator, rather than a poet; yet adds, that if he had finished the Sicilian war, in the manner he had written the first book, he might have claimed a much higher rank. But though an immature death, prevented him from doing this, yet his juvenile works shew the greatest genius. Ovid addresses him not only as his friend, but as a court favourite and a great poet.

SEVINGE (MARIE DE RABUTIN, Marquise de), a French lady, celebrated for her wit and her wisdom, was born in 1626; and was not above a year old, when her father was killed, at the descent of the English upon the isle of Rhee. In 1644, she married the marquis of Sevigné, who was killed in a duel in 1651; and had a son and a daughter by him, to the care of whose education she afterwards religiously devoted herself: they became accordingly most accomplished persons, as it was reasonable to expect. This illustrious lady was acquainted with all the wits and learned of her time. She died in 1696, and left us a most valuable collection of letters; the best edition of which is that of Paris, 1754, in 8 vols. 12mo.

SEWELL (WILLIAM), one of the people called Quakers, and worthy to be recorded, as well for some valuable works of his own, as for translating some books of good account into his native language. He was born in Holland about 1654, and son of Jacob Seywell, who had descended from an English family, but was a free citizen and chirurgeon of Amsterdam: his parents were both Quakers. He had a considerable knowledge in several of the European tongues, as well as of the Latin. The two principal works of his own are, "*An History of the Rise and Progress of the people called Quakers*;" written in Low Dutch, and published at Amsterdam in 1717. It was soon after translated into English, and printed at London in one volume, folio; and is supposed by the Quakers themselves to contain the best account of this people that has been published. His other principal performance is, "*A Dictionary of the English and Low Dutch tongues*," in 4to; which is in good repute, and has passed several editions. He wrote also a "*Grammar of the Low Dutch*," and an "*English and Dutch Grammar*;" both in 12mo. Some of the works he translated

lated in the Low Dutch are, " Josephus's History of the Jews ;" " Kennet's Antiquities of Rome ;" and " Penn's No Cross no Crown." He died in 1720 at Amsterdam, where he seems to have spent the greatest part of his life.

SEWELL (GEORGE). an English poet and physician, was born at Windsor, where his father was treasurer and chapter-clerk of the college ; received his education at Eton-School, and Peter-House, Cambridge ; where having taken the degree of B. M. he went to Leyden, to study under Boerhaave, and on his return practised physic in the metropolis with reputation. In the latter part of life he retired to Hampstead, where he pursued his profession with some degree of success till three other physicians came to settle at the same place, when his practice so far declined as to yield him very little advantage. He kept no house, but was a boarder. He was much esteemed, and so frequently invited to the tables of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, that he had seldom occasion to dine at home. He died Feb. 8, 1726 ; and was supposed to be very indigent at the time of his death, as he was interred on the 12th of the same month in the meanest manner, his coffin being little better than those allotted by the parish to the poor who are buried from the work-house ; neither did a single friend or relation attend him to the grave. No memorial was placed over his remains ; but they lie just under a hollow tree which formed a part of a hedge-row that was once the boundary of the church-yard.

Besides seven controversial pamphlets, he wrote, 1. " The Life of John Philips ;" 2. " A Vindication of the English Stage, exemplified in the Cato of Mr. Addison, 1716 ; 3. " Sir Walter Raleigh, a Tragedy, acted at Lincoln's-Inn Fields, 1719 ; and part of another play intended to be called " Richard the First," the fragments of which were published in 1718, with " Two moral Essays on the Government of the Thoughts, and on Death," and a collection of " several Poems published in his life-time." Dr. Sewell was an occasional assistant to Harrison in the fifth volume of " The Tatler ;" was a principal writer in the ninth volume of " The Spectator ;" and published a translation of " Ovid's Metamorphoses," in opposition to the edition of Garth.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, an ancient Greek author, and most acute defender of the Pyrrhonian or sceptical philosophy, was a physician, and seems to have flourished under the reign of Commodus, or perhaps a little later. He was, against what has been usually imagined, a different person from Sextus, a Stoic philosopher of Chæroneæ, and nephew of Plutarch : and this is all we are able to say of him ; for no particular circumstances of his life are recorded. Of a great many, that have perished, two works of his are still extant : three books of " Pyrrhonian institutions ;" and

ten books against the "Mathematici," by whom he means all kind of dogmatists.

SHADWELL (THOMAS), an English poet, was descended of a good family in the county of Stafford; but born at Stanton-Hall in Norfolk, a seat of his father's, about 1640. He was educated at Caius-College in Cambridge, and afterwards placed in the Middle-Temple; where he studied the law some time, and then went abroad. Upon his return from his travels, he applied himself to the dramatic kind of writing; and was so successful therein, that he became known to several persons of great wit and great quality, and was highly esteemed and valued by them. At the Revolution he was, by his interest with the earl of Dorset, made historiographer. He also succeeded Dryden as poet-laureat; for Dryden had so warmly espoused the opposite interest, that at the Revolution he was dispossessed of his place. This, however, was a great mortification to Dryden, who resented the indignity very warmly, and immediately conceived an antipathy to Shadwell. Shadwell was not indeed so great a poet as Dryden, but Shadwell did not write nonsense. He died Dec. 9, 1692; and his death was occasioned, as some say, by too large a dose of opium, given him by mistake. A white marble monument with his bust is erected in Westminster-Abbey by his son Sir John Shadwell, physician to king George I. and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Nicholas Brady, the translator of the Psalms. Besides his dramatic writings, which are seventeen in number, he was the author of several pieces of poetry: the chief of which are his congratulatory poem on the prince of Orange's coming to England; another on queen Mary; a translation of the tenth satire of Juvenal, &c. Many of his comedies are very good, have fine strokes of humour in them, and abound in original characters, strongly marked and well sustained.

SHAKSPEARE (WILLIAM), the great poet of nature, and the glory of the British nation, was descended of a reputable family at Stratford upon Avon. His father was in the wool-trade, and dealt considerably that way. He had ten children, of whom our immortal poet was the eldest, and was born April 16, 1564. At a proper age he was put to the free-school in Stratford, where he acquired the rudiments of grammar-learning. Whether he discovered at this time any extraordinary genius or inclination for literature, is uncertain. His father had no design to make a scholar of him: on the contrary, he took him early from school, and employed him in his own business; but he did not continue long in it, at least under control, for at seventeen years of age he married, commenced master of a family, and became a parent before he was out of his minority. He is now supposed to have settled in business for himself, and to have had no other thoughts than of pursuing the wool-trade; when, happening to fall into acquaintance

with some persons who followed the practice of deer-stealing, he was prevailed upon to engage with them in robbing Sir Thomas Lucy's park, near Stratford. The injury being repeated more than once, that gentleman was provoked to enter a prosecution against the delinquents; and Shakspeare, in revenge, made him the subject of a ballad, which, tradition says, was pointed with so much bitterness, that it became unsafe for the author to stay any longer in the country. To escape the law, he fled to London, where, as might be expected from a man of wit and humour in his circumstances, he threw himself among the players. His first admission into the play-house was suitable to his appearance; a stranger, and ignorant of the art, he was glad to be taken into the company in a very mean rank; nor did his performance recommend him to any distinguished notice. Having, by practice and observation, acquainted himself with the mechanical œconomy of the theatre, his native genius supplied the rest: but the whole view of his first attempts in stage-poetry being to procure a subsistence, he directed his endeavours solely to hit the taste and humour that then prevailed amongst the meaner sort of people, of whom his audience was generally composed; and therefore his images of life were drawn from those of an inferior rank. Thus did Shakspeare set out, with little advantage of education, no advice or assistance of the learned, no patronage of the better sort, or any acquaintance among them. But when his performances had merited the protection of his prince, and the encouragement of the court had succeeded to that of the town, the works of his riper years were manifestly raised above the level of his former productions. In this way of writing he was an absolute original, and of such a peculiar cast, as hath perpetually raised and confounded the emulation of his successors; a compound of such very singular blemishes, as well as beauties, that these latter have not more mocked the toil of every aspiring undertaker to emulate them, than the former, as flaws intimately united to diamonds, have baffled every attempt of the ablest artists to take them out without spoiling the whole. It is said, that queen Elizabeth was so much pleased with the delightful character of Sir John Falstaff, in the two parts of "Henry the Fourth," that she commanded the author to continue it for one play more, and to shew the Knight in love; which he executed inimitably, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The names of his patrons are now unknown, except that of the earl of Southampton, who is particularly honoured by him, in the dedication of two poems, "Venus and Adonis," and the "Rape of Lucrece;" in the latter especially he expresses himself in such terms, as gives countenance to what is related of that patron's distinguished generosity to him.

In the beginning of king James I's reign (if not sooner) he was one of the principal managers of the play-house, and continued in it several years afterwards; till, having such a fortune as satisfied

his moderate wishes and views in life, he quitted the stage and all other business, and passed the remainder of his time in an honourable ease, at his native town of Stratford, where he lived in a handsome house of his own purchasing, to which he gave the name of New-Place ; and he had the good fortune to save it from the flames, in the dreadful fire that consumed the greatest part of the town, in 1614. He died on the 23d of April 1616, being the fifty-third year of his age ; and was interred among his ancestors, on the North-side of the chancel, in the great church of Stratford, where there is a handsome monument erected for him. In 1740, another very noble one was raised to his memory, at the public expence, in Westminster-Abbey, an ample contribution for this purpose being made, upon exhibiting his tragedy of “ Julius Cæsar,” at the theatre-royal in Drury-Lane, April 28, 1738.

SHARP (JAMES), archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born of a good family in Bantshire in 1618. The early discoveries he made of a masterly genius determined his father to dedicate him to the church, and to send him to the university of Aberdeen. The learned men of this seminary, appearing very zealous against the Scottish covenant, made in 1638, suffered many insults and indignities. Among these was Sharp, on which account he retired into England, and was in a fair way of obtaining promotion from the acquaintance he happily contracted with doctors Sanderfon, Hammond, Taylor, and others of our most eminent divines. But he returned to his native country, on account of the civil wars, and a bad state of health. Happening by the way to fall into company with lord Oxenford, that nobleman was pleased with his conversation, and carried him to his own house in the country. Here he became known to several of the nobility, who patronized him on account of his merit, and procured him a professorship in St. Andrew's. After some stay here with growing reputation, through the friendship of the earl of Crauford, he was appointed minister of Carail. In this town he acquitted himself of his ministry in an exemplary and acceptable manner ; only some of the more rigid sort would sometimes intimate their fears that he was not sound. And according to their notions he certainly was not ; for he did every thing in his power to revive the fainting spirit of loyalty, and kept up a correspondence with his exiled prince.

About this time the covenanting Presbyterians in Scotland split into two parties. The spirit raged with great violence ; and the privy-council established in that country could not restrain it, and therefore referred them to Cromwell himself, then lord-protector. These parties were called public-resolutioners, and protectors or remonstrators. They sent deputies up to London ; the former, Mr. Sharp, knowing his activity, address, and penetration ; the latter, Mr. Guthry, a famous zealot. A day being appointed for hearing

the two agents, Guthry spoke first; and his harangue was so tedious, that, when he ended, the protector told Sharp, he would hear him another time, for his hour for other business was approaching. But Sharp begged to be heard, promising to be short; and, being permitted to speak, he in a few words urged his cause so well, as to incline Oliver to his party. Having succeeded in this important affair, he returned to the exercise of his function; and always kept a good understanding with the chief of the opposite party that were most eminent for worth and learning. When general Monk advanced to London, the chief of the kirk sent Sharp to attend him, to acquaint him with the state of things, and to put him in mind of what was necessary. At the earnest desire of Monk and the leading Presbyterians of Scotland, Sharp was sent over to king Charles to Breda, to solicit him to own the godly sober party. He returned to London, and acquainted his friends, that he found the king very affectionate to Scotland, and resolved not to wrong the settled government of their church; but he apprehended they were mistaken, who went about to settle the Presbyterian government. His endeavours were not wanting to promote the Presbyterian interest according to the covenant; but, finding that cause wholly given up and lost, and the gale blowing strongly for the prelatist party, with many other sober men, he resolved to yield to a liturgy and moderate episcopacy; and soon after became a zealous member of the church of England, and accepted of the archbishopric of St. Andrew's.

In 1668, an unsuccessful attempt on his life was made by James Mitchel, a conventicle-preacher, for which he was executed some years afterwards. But, in 1679, he was attacked by nine ruffians on Magalk-Moor, about three miles from St. Andrew's, and murdered in a cruel and barbarous manner.

SHARP (Dr. JOHN), an English prelate, was the son of an eminent tradesman of Bradford in Yorkshire; and born there in 1644. He was admitted into Christ-College, Cambridge, in 1660, and took the degrees in arts; yet, notwithstanding his great merit, could not obtain a fellowship, because his county was full. In 1667, he went into orders; and the same year, through the recommendation of Dr. Henry More, became domestic chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, then attorney-general. In 1672, he was made archdeacon of Berks; prebendary of Norwich, in 1675; and rector, first of Bartholomew, near the Royal Exchange, London; and then of St. Giles's in the Fields, the same year. The year after, he married Elizabeth, a younger daughter of William Palmer of Wintthrop, in the county of Lincoln, Esq. In 1679, he accepted the lecture of St. Laurence-Jewry, London, at the earnest desire of Dr. Whichcot, then rector of the said parish; and held it as long as the doctor lived, which was till 1683, and no longer. He took
a doctor

a doctor of divinity's degree the same year, 1679. In 1681, he was made dean of Norwich, by the interest of his patron Sir He-neage Finch, then lord-chancellor of England. In 1686, he was suspended for taking occasion, in some of his sermons, to vindicate the doctrine of the church of England, in opposition to Popery. In 1688, he was sworn chaplain to James II. being then probably restored after his suspension; for it is certain, that he was chaplain to Charles II. and attended as court-chaplain at the coronation of king James, though we do not find when he was first made so. In 1689, he was made dean of Canterbury. Upon the deprivation of the bishops, for refusing the oaths to William and Mary, he had an offer made him to succeed in some of those vacancies; but could not by any means be persuaded to accept it. Upon this, in 1691, his intimate friend Dr. Tillotson came to him, and told him, that, since he had so absolutely refused to accept any bishopric vacant by the deprivation, he knew but one expedient for him to avoid the king's displeasure; which was, to put his refusal upon the desire of staying till the death of Dr. Lamplugh, that he might be preferred in his own country. To which he replied, that he would do any thing to avoid his majesty's displeasure; and accordingly promised to accept the archbishopric when vacant, which happened in May 1692. In 1702, he preached the sermon at the coronation of queen Anne; was sworn of the privy-council; and made lord-almoner to her majesty. He died at Bath in 1713, and was interred in the cathedral of York; where a monument is erected to his memory, with an inscription written by bishop Smal-ridge. His sermons were collected after his death, and have been several times printed, in 7 vols. in 8vo.

SHARP (GREGORY), D. D. F. R. and A. SS. master of the Temple, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, was born in Yorkshire in 1713, and, after passing some time at the grammar-school of Hull, came to Westminster, where he studied under the celebrated Dr. Friend. While here, he fell into a youthful mistake, which rendered his continuance at the seminary uneasy to himself and his relations, who becoming acquainted with the late Principal Blackwell then at London, they settled Mr. Sharpe with him in the summer of 1731. He studied philosophy under Mr. William Duff (who wrote some part of the history of Scotland), and applied to mathematics under Mr. John Stewart, professor there, but made no considerable progress under the two last-named masters. After the doctor had finished his studies at Aberdeen, he came up to England, and in a few years entered into orders; and after the translation of the late Dr. Secker to the deanery of St. Paul's, he was appointed minister of the Broad-Way-Chapel, St. James's, in which he continued till the death of Dr. Nicolls, of the Temple, when, on account of his great learning, he

he was declared the doctor's successor, and in this station he was at his death, which happened at the Temple-House, Jan. 8, 1771. The doctor never was married. His abilities and attainments in every kind of useful knowledge were conspicuous, and his skill in the Oriental languages extensive and uncommon. His publications were not very numerous, but they were respectable.

SHAW (THOMAS), D. D. son of Mr. Gabriel Shaw, was born at Kendal in Westmoreland, about 1692. He received his education at the grammar-school of that place; was admitted bachelor at Queen's-College, Oxford, Oct. 5, 1711, where he took the degree of B. A. July 5, 1716; M. A. Jan. 16, 1719; went into orders, and was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Algiers. In this station he continued several years, and from thence took opportunities of travelling into several parts. During his absence, he was chosen fellow of his college, March 16, 1727; and, at his return in 1733, took the degree of doctor in divinity, July 5, 1734; and in the same year was elected F. R. S. He published the first edition of his "Travels," at Oxford in 1738; bestowed on the university some natural curiosities, and some ancient coins and busts, which he had collected in his travels. On the death of Dr. Felton, in 1740, he was nominated by his college principal of St. Edmund-Hall, which he raised from a ruinous condition by his munificence; and was presented at the same time to the vicarage of Bramley in Hants. He was also regius-professor of Greek at Oxford till his death, which happened Aug. 15, 1751.

SHEBBEARE (JOHN), was born about the year 1710. He wrote himself into a degree of eminence, but not such of which a good man may be proud. His first publication, was the "Marriage Act," a novel, in 1754. The freedom, or rather virulence, in which he treated the legislature in this novel, produced a warrant for taking him into custody, which was executed a few days after its appearance. He wrote another novel, replete with equal scurrility and malignity in 1755, called, "Lydia, or Filial Piety." He wrote some other things; but what chiefly distinguished this writer, was his "Six Letters to the People of England, in 1755 to 1758," for which the author was deservedly exalted to the pillory. He published after this some political tracts, and always styled himself doctor, although the place where he took his degree, could never be ascertained. Latterly, his politics were thought more favourably of, and he enjoyed a comfortable pension to the day of his death, which happened Aug. 1, 1788.

SHEFFIELD (JOHN), duke of Buckinghamshire, and a writer of some name both in verse and prose, was born about 1650. He lost his father at nine years of age; and, his mother marrying
lord

lord Ossulston, the care of his education was left entirely to a governor, who travelled with him into France, but did not greatly improve him in his studies. Having however, fine parts and a turn to letters, he made up the defects of his education, and acquired a very competent share of learning. He went a volunteer in the second Dutch war; and afterwards, between 1673 and 1675, made a campaign in the French service. As Tangier was in danger of being taken by the Moors, he offered to head the forces which were sent to defend it, and accordingly was appointed commander of them. He was then earl of Mulgrave, and one of the lords of the bed chamber to Charles II. May 1674, he was installed knight of the garter; and now began to make a figure at court. An affection to the princess Anne, and an attempt to be more closely connected with her, involved him about this time in some small disgrace with Charles II. whose favour however, he soon recovered, and enjoyed ever after. He continued in several great posts, during the short reign of James II. He had been appointed lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household in 1685, and was also one of his privy-council.

He greatly disapproved several imprudent and unjustifiable measures taken by king James, yet was not a friend to the Revolution; and, though he paid his respects to king William before he was advanced to the throne, yet was not in any post of the government till some years after. Nevertheless, when it was debated in parliament, whether the prince of Orange should be proclaimed king, or the princess reign solely in her own right, he voted and spoke for the former. He was created marquis of Normandy by king William, enjoyed some considerable posts under that prince, and was generally pretty well in his favour and confidence. April 1702, after the accession of queen Anne, he was sworn lord-privy-seal; appointed the same year one of the commissioners, to treat of an union between England and Scotland; and, in March following, created duke of Normandy first, and then duke of Buckinghamshire. He was always attached to Tory principles; and was instrumental in the change of the ministry in 1710. Before this time, he had been out of place, and did not so much as pay his compliments at court; but, in 1711, he was made steward of her majesty's household, and president of the council, and so continued to the end of her reign. Upon her decease, Aug. 1, 1714, he was one of the lords-justices of Great-Britain, till George I. arrived from Hanover: after which, he seems to have been laid aside, as of principles and a complexion different from the succeeding ministry, and therefore of no further use. He spent the remainder of his life in an indolent retirement, and died Feb. 24, 1720-1, aged 75. He was buried in Westminster-Abbey, after lying some days in state at Buckingham-House; and a monument was erected over him, agreeable to the manner he desired. The duke had three wives, the

last of which was Catherine, natural daughter to James II. by Catherine Sedley, countess of Dorchester. He had only one son by this lady, who, dying at Rome in 1735, just when he had entered his 20th year, left the family-estate to be inherited by natural children, of which the duke had several. His writings are in two volumes. The first contains his poems upon various subjects: the second, his prose-works, which consist of historical memoirs, speeches in parliament, characters, dialogues, critical observations, essays, and letters. Great elogiums have been bestowed upon our author and his works.

SHELDON (GILBERT), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1598, entered of Trinity-College, Oxford, in 1613; and, in 1622, was elected fellow of All-Souls in the same university. About this time, taking orders, he became chaplain to Thomas lord Coventry, keeper of the great seal, who found him very expert, and of great use, not only in matters relating to the church, but in many other businesses of importance; on which account he highly esteemed him, gave him a prebend of Gloucester, and recommended him to Charles I. He was presented by the king to the vicarage of Hackney in Middlesex; and was also rector of Ickford in Buckinghamshire, and of Newington in Oxfordshire. In 1635, he was chosen warden of All-Souls-College; and, being esteemed a learned man, and equal to any preferment the church could yield, was designed to be made master of the Savoy-Hospital, and dean of Westminster; but, his settlement in them was prevented by the civil wars. During these he firmly adhered to the king, and was one of the chaplains whom his majesty sent for to attend his commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. Here he argued so warmly in favour of the church of England, that he drew upon himself the envy and resentment of the parliamentarians, which they made him afterwards sufficiently feel; for their visitors ejected him from his wardenship, took possession of his lodgings by force, and imprisoned him and Dr. Hammond for six months, that their eminence and influence in the university might not obstruct their proceedings. But the reforming committee set him at liberty, Oct. 24, 1648, on condition that he should never come within five miles of Oxford; that he should not go to the king in the Isle of Wight; and that he should give security to appear before them, at fourteen days warning, whenever cited.

He now retired to Shelston in Derbyshire, and spent his time in a studious retirement, till a fair prospect of a happy restoration. On this event, he became re-possessed of his wardenship, was made master of the Savoy, and dean of the chapel-royal; and, on Juxon's translation to Canterbury, was promoted to London. In 1663, he succeeded to the archbishopric of Canterbury; and, during the time of the plague, in 1665, continued at his palace at Lambeth.

In 1667, he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, in the room of lord Clarendon. The same year, he lost the king's confidence, by advising him to put away his mistress Barbara Villiers, which he never afterwards could recover. Two years after, he retired from public business, and spent his remaining days chiefly at his palace at Croydon. He died Nov. 9, 1677, aged almost 80.

SHENSTONE (WILLIAM), eldest son of a plain uneducated country gentleman, of Hales-Owen, Shropshire, who farmed his own estate, was born in Nov. 1714. He learned to read of an old dame, whom his poem of the "School-Mistress," has delivered to posterity; and soon received such delight from books, that he was always calling for new entertainment, and expected that, when any of the family went to market, a new book should be brought him, which, when it came, was in fondness carried to bed and laid by him. As he grew older, he went for a while to the grammar-school in Hales-Owen, and was placed afterwards with Mr. Crumpton, an eminent school-master at Solihul, where he distinguished himself by the quickness of his progress. At ten years of age, he was deprived of his father, and two years after, of his grandfather; and was, with his brother, who died afterwards unmarried, left to the care of his grandmother, who managed the estate. From school he was sent in 1732 to Pembroke-College in Oxford, a society which for half a century has been eminent for English poetry and elegant literature. Here it appears that he found delight and advantage; for he continued his name there ten years, though he took no degree. After the first four years he put on the Civilian's gown, but without shewing any intention to engage in the profession. At Oxford, he employed himself upon English poetry; and, in 1737, published a small miscellany, without his name. He then for a time wandered about, to acquaint himself with life; and was sometimes at London, sometimes at Bath, or any place of public resort; but he did not forget his poetry. He published in 1740, his "Judgment of Hercules," addressed to Mr. Lyttelton, whose interest he supported with great warmth at an election; this was two years afterwards followed by the "School-Mistress." On the death of his guardian, Mr. Dolman; in 1745, the care of his own fortune fell upon him. He tried to escape it a while, and lived at his house with his tenants, who were distantly related; but, finding that imperfect possession inconvenient, he took the whole estate into his own hands, more to the improvement of its beauty, than the increase of its produce. Now began his delight in rural pleasures, and his ambition of rural elegance; but in time his expences brought clamours about him: he spent his estate in adorning it, and his death was probably hastened by his anxieties. He died at the Leafowes, of a putrid fever, about five on Friday morning, Feb. 11, 1763; and was buried by the side of

his brother in the church-yard of Hales-Owen. He was never married, though he might have obtained the lady, whoever she was, to whom his "Pastoral Ballad" was addressed. His "Works" were collected by Mr. Doddsley, in three volumes, 8vo. They consist of odes, elegies, songs, ballads, &c.

SHERBURNE (Sir EDWARD), an English gentleman, son of Edward Sherburne, Esq; a native of Oxford, was born in the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London, in 1618, and trained up in grammar-learning under Mr. Thomas Farnaby. In 1640, he was sent by his father to travel abroad; but upon his father's indisposition, returned from France, and on his decease in 1641, succeeded him in the clerkship of his majesty's ordnance; he was, however, ejected from his place by warrant of the House of Lords, and committed prisoner to the Black Rod, for adhering to the king's interests. In October, he was released, and went immediately to the king, who made him commissary-general of his artillery; in which place he served at the battle of Edge-Hill, and some time after. Meanwhile, he was deprived of a considerable estate, had his house plundered, and a very fine library taken away. After the battle of Edge-Hill, he retired with his majesty to Oxford; where he was created master of arts; and, after the surrender of Oxford to the parliament, lived for some time in the Middle-Temple at London, where he published several pieces, as, 1. "Medea," a tragedy, translated from Seneca. London, 1648. 2. "Seneca's Answer to Lncius's Quære, why good Men suffer Misfortunes, seeing there is a Divine Providence?" London 1648." dedicated to king Charles, during his captivity in the Isle of Wight. 3. "A Collection of Poems and Translations, in 1651."

Upon the return of Sir George Savile, afterwards marquis of Halifax, from his travels in 1652, he was invited to take upon him the charge of his affairs; and, some time after, recommended by lady Savile to undertake the tuition of her nephew Sir John Coventry, in his travels abroad. He set out with him from England in March 1654; and, having travelled through France, Italy, part of Hungary, Germany, Holland, and Flanders, returned in October 1659. After the Restoration, he recovered his place of clerk of the ordnance: though the best perquisites thereof were soon after retrenched to the value of 500*l.* per annum, on which account his majesty settled on him an annual pension of 100*l.* In 1682, his majesty also conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He betook himself ever after to a retired and studious life; and died Nov. 4, 1702, in his 85th year. He was a gentleman extremely accomplished in the Belles Letters; understood the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages; and was very conversant with their writers, especially their poets.

Besides his works already mentioned, he published some others ; as, 4. " The Sphere of Manilius," 1675. 5. " Troades," or " The Royal Captives," a tragedy translated from Seneca, 1679. He had likewise in manuscript a translation of Seneca's tragedy of " Hyppolitus ;" and the translation of Theocritus's 16th Idyllium," printed in Tate's " Miscellanies."

SHEREBATOF (PRINCE), a learned Russian nobleman, is editor of the following works: 1. " A Journal of Peter the Great," in 2 vols. 4to. which he found in the archives, and published by order of the empress. It consists of eight books, five of which were corrected by Peter himself. 2. " The Russian History, by an Ancient Annalist, from the Beginning of the Reign of Volodimir Monomoka in 1114, to 1472," in which the author particularly dwells upon the civil feuds in the city of Novogorod, and its subjection to Ivan Vassilievitch I. 3. " The Life of Peter the Great," in the Russian language, first published at Venice ; which the prince reprinted in 1774, and, according to his usual custom, enriched with many historical observations. His own works are, " An Account of the Russian Impostors," and the " History of Russia, from the earliest Times."

SHERIDAN (THOMAS), D. D. is said to have been born about 1684, in the county of Cavan, where his parents lived in no very elevated state. They are described as being unable to afford their son the advantages of a liberal education ; but he, being observed to give early indications of genius, attracted the notice of a friend to his family, who sent him to the college of Dublin, and contributed towards his support while he remained there. He afterwards entered into orders, and set up a school in Dublin, which long maintained a very high degree of reputation, and is thought to have produced in some years the sum of one thousand pounds. It does not appear that he had any considerable preferment ; but his intimacy with Swift, in 1725, procured for him a living in the South of Ireland, worth about 150*l.* a year, which he went to take possession of, and, by an act of inadvertence, destroyed all his future expectations of rising in the church ; for being at Cork on the first of August, the anniversary of king George's birth-day, he preached a sermon, which had for its text, " Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." On this being known, he was struck out of the list of chaplains to the lord-lieutenant, and forbidden the castle.

This living Dr. Sheridan afterwards changed for that of Dunboyne, which, by the knavery of the farmers and power of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, fell as low as 80*l.* per annum. He gave it up for the free-school of Cavan, where he might have lived well in so cheap a country on 80*l.* a year salary, besides his

scholars; but the air being as he said too moist and unwholesome, and being disgusted with some persons who lived there, he sold the school for about 400*l.* and having soon spent the money, fell into diseases, and died Sept. 10, 1738, in his 55th year.

One of the volumes of Swift's Miscellanies, consists almost entirely of letters between him and the dean. He published a prose translation of *Perfius*; to which he added the best notes of former editors, together with many judicious ones of his own. This work was printed in London, 1739, in 12mo.

SHERIDAN (THOMAS,) son of the preceding, an eminent actor, philological writer, and lexicographer, was born at Quilca, in Ireland, in 1721. His father attended himself to the cultivation of his son; and Swift, who was his godfather, observed his literary attainments with approbation. In 1734, he was placed on the foundation in Westminster-School, where he continued two years; but he was obliged to quit it, on account of the pecuniary difficulties in which his father was involved. On his return to Dublin, he entered into the university there, and took his degree in Arts. When his father died, it was his intention to succeed him in his profession. But the study of the English language, and of the art of oratory, which he observed to be totally neglected in all the seminaries of education, became such a favourite object with him, that, in order to cultivate this study with greater success, in the practical as well as theoretical parts, he deemed it expedient to enter upon the stage. His first appearance was in 1743, at Dublin, in *Richard III.* He met with unbounded applause. In 1744, he came to England, and appeared in *Hamlet* at Covent-Garden. The next season, he engaged at Drury-Lane, and performed *Siffredi* in *Tancred* and *Sigismunda*. At this period, a quarrel ensued between Mr. Garrick and him, which was not reconciled when Mr. Sheridan left London. On his return to Dublin, he undertook the management of the theatre there; and, finding Mr. Garrick was then unemployed, he, in a very manly manner, invited him over, upon very liberal terms. Mr. Garrick closed with Mr. Sheridan's proposals. But, though Mr. Barry and Miss Bellamy frequently acted with them, they were not able to exhibit plays oftener than two nights in a week, and the receipt for the season did not exceed 3,400*l.*

Mr. Sheridan, moreover, soon found his theatrical reign very turbulent. In 1747, in particular, the violent behaviour of a drunken young gentleman, who found means to form a party in his favour, was productive of such disturbances, that the theatre was shut for some time, till the affair was brought into the court of King's-Bench, by two counter trials; in one of which the manager was tried for an assault on the young gentleman, and acquitted; and the result of the other was, that the rioter, who was the cause

of all the disturbances, was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.* and to be imprisoned three months. After he had been confined a week, he solicited the interference of Mr. Sheridan, who instantly applied to the government to remit the fine, and succeeded. He then became solicitor and bail himself to the court of King's-Bench for his enlargement, and obtained it. This disagreeable affair, however, was productive of more decency and order than the theatre had been hitherto accustomed to. It was productive, moreover, of a very fortunate event: it was the means of introducing him to the acquaintance of Miss Frances Chamberlaine, grand-daughter of Sir Oliver Chamberlaine, the lady whom he afterwards married; who, during a controversy occasioned by the riots, wrote a small pamphlet in favour of the manager. This seasonable interference attracted the attention of Mr. Sheridan, who obtained an introduction to his fair champion, and soon after married her.

The harmony of the theatre, after this event, met with little interruption till 1754, when politics ran high. Mr. Sheridan had instituted a club, consisting of about fifty noblemen and members of parliament, who dined every week at the manager's apartment in the theatre. At this club no female was admitted but Mrs. Woffington, who sat as president. The manager had no party views in instituting it; but, in 1753, by means of Mrs. Woffington, it was diverted from its original design; and the toasts being generally in favour of the court, Mr. Sheridan became himself obnoxious to the popular party. On the 25th of February 1754, at the representation of the tragedy of Mahomet, Mr. Digges was encored in a speech that contained some severe imprecations against venal senators and courtiers. To encore a speech was not then more customary in Ireland than it is in England. The pit, however, being filled with the leaders of the popular party, Mr. Digges yielded to the violence of the torrent, and repeated the speech, which was received with the loudest plaudits. Previous to the next representation of this tragedy, Mr. Sheridan made some observations in the green-room on this conduct, as a circumstance of self-degradation in the actor. Mr. Digges, in course, desiring his directions, in case he should be called upon to repeat the speech, the manager left him to his own discretion. Accordingly, on the next performance of the play, the speech was encored with the same violence as before. Mr. Digges, then, after professing the great pleasure he should have in complying with the request of the audience, begged they would be so good as to excuse him, as his compliance would be greatly injurious to him. There was instantly an universal vociferation for the manager. Mr. Sheridan, apprehensive of personal outrage, retired to his own house: nothing, however, could appease the audience but his appearance: a message was sent, assuring him that they would wait one hour for his return. In vain were the solicitations of his friends, and the hour being

being expired, at a signal given, the inside of the theatre was demolished, and the greatest part of the property destroyed. After this event, Mr. Sheridan could not appear again before an exasperated audience. He published his case, and then letting his theatre for two years, embarked for England.

On his arrival at London, he engaged at Covent-Garden theatre, and made his first appearance, in 1754, in *Hamlet*. He also produced an alteration of *Coriolanus*, from Shakspeare and Thomson. He likewise performed *Cato*, *Œdipus*, *Richard III.* *Shylock*, *Lord Townly*, *Romeo*, and several other characters; but his profits (which were a moiety on the nights he should perform) fell far short of his hopes. As the successor of Barry (who had gone to Ireland) and the rival of Garrick, Mr. Sheridan was far from answering the public expectations. Exclusive of some unpleasing peculiarities in his manner, nature had denied him the qualifications requisite to form a popular actor. Even those who could not but applaud his skill and judgment, generally came away without that complete satisfaction which was to be found at Drury-Lane, where Garrick and Nature carried all before them. He began now to be weary of the stage, and to wish to turn all his thoughts to his plan of education, and to the publications necessary to enforce it.

But, in 1756, the term for which he had let his theatre having expired, and being unable to find a proper person to succeed himself in the management of it, he found it necessary (notwithstanding the disinclination which he now felt for the stage) to appear again before a Dublin audience. The ferment, he hoped, had subsided. An apology, however, for his former conduct was demanded by the public; and, previous to his appearance, he was obliged to promise unconditional submission. The house was crowded; and never did any man, in such a situation, appear before the public with so much address, nor speak to the passions with such propriety. Tears gushed from the eyes of several; in a word, his pardon was sealed with the loudest acclamations.

But Mr. Sheridan now met with a new circumstance of mortification. Mr. Barry and Mr. Woodward had been prevailed upon, about this time, to engage in the building of a new theatre in Crow-Street. Mr. Sheridan foresaw, that this step would not only prove injurious to his interest, but would terminate (as it certainly did) in the ruin of his opponents. We will not enter into a detail of the measures which he pursued to maintain his ground. In some respects, he was absurd; in others, impolitic; in almost all, unsuccessful. It will be sufficient to observe, that, on the 27th of April 1759, the theatre, on his account, was entirely closed.

During this period, Mr. Sheridan had composed his "*Lectures on Elocution*," and began to deliver them at London, Oxford, Cambridge, and other places, with great success. At Cambridge, in 1759, he received the degree of M. A. In 1760, he engaged
with

with Mr. Garrick at Drury-Lane. But this union, so favourable to both parties, was soon brought to a conclusion. The marked approbation of his majesty to Mr. Sheridan's Jolin, excited the jealousy of Mr. Garrick, who would not permit that play to be afterwards performed. Disputes arose, and they parted with animosity. In 1769, he exhibited, at the Haymarket, an entertainment of reading, singing, and music, which he called the "Attic Evening Entertainment." A similar species of entertainment, called, "Readings," he attempted again in 1785, at Free-Mason's-Hall, in conjunction with the late Mr. Henderson, and met with the greatest success.

Previous to this, in 1756, Mr. Sheridan published, "British Education; or, The Source of the Disorders of Great-Britain; being an Essay toward proving, that the Immorality, Ignorance, and False Taste, which so generally prevail, are the necessary and natural Consequences of the present defective System of Education: With an Attempt to shew, that a Revival of the Art of Speaking, and the Study of our own Language, might contribute, in a great Measure, to the Cure of those Evils." In this work, the man of learning, and the true patriot, are conspicuous. This was followed, in 1758, by a very spirited oration, on the establishment of a proper mode of education in Ireland, in order to remedy the destructive effects that resulted from the number of absentees from that country. This oration he had delivered before the nobility and gentry assembled at the Music-Hall, in Dublin, Dec. 6, 1757. In 1759, he published, "A Discourse delivered at Oxford, &c. introductory to his Lectures on Elocution." In 1762, appeared his "Dissertation on the Causes of the Difficulties which occur in learning the English Tongue." The same year, he published, "A Course of Lectures on Elocution;" and, in 1769, "A Plan of Education for the young Nobility and Gentry of Great-Britain." In 1775, appeared, "Lectures on the Art of Reading." In 1780, his "General Dictionary of the English Language," in 2 vols. 4to. one main object of which is, to establish a plain and permanent standard of pronunciation. In 1784, he published a new edition of Swift's works, in 17 vols. 8vo. the first volume of which, contains some new and copious memoirs of that celebrated man. The last work of this ingenious and indefatigable writer was, in 1786, "Elements of English; being a new Method of teaching the whole Art of Reading, both with regard to Pronunciation and Spelling, Part I. 12mo." Besides these, Mr. Sheridan printed alterations of "The Loyal Lover," from Beaumont and Fletcher, of Romeo and Juliet, and of the Coriolanus before mentioned.

At the accession of his present majesty, in 1760, Mr. Sheridan was one of the first on whom, as a man of genius, a pension was conferred. For the two or three succeeding years, he was employed in delivering his lectures in different parts of the kingdom;

and

and he was honoured with so much attention in Scotland, as to have a society established for promoting the reading and speaking of the English language. The members of this society were some of the principal literary persons in that part of the kingdom. His lectures were generally approved; although they sustained some slight injury from the ridicule of Mr. Foote, who produced a burlesque on them in 1762, at the theatre in the Hay-Market. About 1764, he went to France, and took up his residence at Blois; and here he lost his excellent wife, who died on the 26th of September 1766, leaving, in her sons, two splendid ornaments to this family of genius—Charles Francis Sheridan, late Secretary at War in Ireland, and author of an excellent “History of the Revolution of Sweden in 1772;” and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, celebrated as a dramatic writer, and now one of the most distinguished orators in the British senate. Their mother was born in Ireland, about the year 1724, being descended from a good English family which had removed thither. She produced other works besides the pamphlet already mentioned. Her “Sydney Biddulph,” may be ranked with the first productions of that class in ours, or in any other language. She also wrote a little romance in one volume, called, “Nourjahad,” in which there is a great deal of imagination productive of an admirable moral. And she was the authoress of two comedies; “The Discovery,” and “The Dupe.”

On Mr. Garrick's retiring from the stage in 1776, the purchasers of his share in Drury-Lane theatre (of whom Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan was one) agreed to invest Mr. Sheridan with the powers of a manager, for which office he was well qualified by his abilities, experience, and integrity; but which he relinquished at the expiration of three years.

In 1786, he visited Ireland, and was much consulted about some improvements in the modes of education in that kingdom. Finding his health declining, he returned to England, in hopes of re-establishing it, and went to Margate, where his strength gradually failed, and he died on the 14th of August 1788.

SHERLOCK (Dr. WILLIAM), an English divine, was born in Southwark about 1641, and educated at Eton-School, where he distinguished himself by the vigour of his genius and application to his studies. Thence he removed to Peter-House in Cambridge, where he took a bachelor of arts degree in 1660, and a master's in 1665; and, four years after, became rector of St. George's, Botolph-Lane, London. In 1680, he took a doctor of divinity's degree; and, the following year, was collated to a prebend of St. Paul's. Soon after this, he was chosen master of the Temple, and had the rectory of Therfield in Hertfordshire. After the Revolution, he was suspended from his preferments, for refusing the oaths to William and Mary; but at last took them, and, in 1691, was made

made dean of St. Paul's. He was the author of near fifty books and pamphlets, the greater part of which were of the controversial kind. He wrote several pieces against the Papists, in the reign of James II. he had a terrible controversy with South upon the doctrine of the Trinity: he wrote against the Socinians, and against the Dissenters; and he was obliged to defend himself against the clamours and attacks of the Nonjurors, after he had consented to take the oaths. He was the author also of several works, not controversial; and his "Practical Treatise on Death," in particular, has been highly valued and very much read. He died at Hampstead, June 19, 1707, in his 67th year; and was interred in the cathedral of St. Paul. He left two sons and two daughters.

SHERLOCK (Dr. THOMAS), late bishop of London, was the elder son of Dr. William Sherlock, and born in 1678. He was sent, after a proper preparation, to Catherine-Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees; and of which he became master. He was made master of the Temple very young, upon the resignation of his father; and, what is very remarkable, this mastership was held successively by father and son for more than seventy years. He was likewise dean of Chichester. His first appearance as an author, as far as we are able to discover, was in the way of controversy; and that too carried on with uncommon warmth and spirit. He was at the head of the opposition against Hoadly, then bishop of Bangor; during which contest he published a great number of pieces.

In 1728, he was preferred to the bishopric of Bangor; and translated thence to Salisbury in 1734. In 1747, upon the death of Potter, he had an offer made him of the archbishopric of Canterbury, but declined it on account of the very ill state of health he was then in; yet, recovering in a good degree, he ventured to succeed Gibson in the see of London the year after. But bodily infirmities began to affect him very much; and, though for three or four years he applied himself to business, and made one general visitation of his diocese in person, yet he was then visited with a very terrible illness, which deprived him almost first of the use of his limbs, and then of his speech, insomuch that he could not be understood but by those who were constantly about him. Still the powers of his understanding continued in their full vigour; and under this weak state of body, in which he lay many years, he revised, corrected, and published, 4 vols. of sermons in 8vo. which, besides the excellencies they have in common with the best productions in this way, are particularly to be admired for their ingenuity and elegance. He died July 18, 1761, in his 84th year.

SHIRLEY (JAMES), an English dramatic writer and poet, was of an ancient family, and born about 1594, in the parish of St. Mary.

Mary-Woolchurch, London. He was educated at Merchant-Taylor's-School, and thence removed to St. John's-College, Oxford; where Laud, then president of that college, conceived a great affection for him, on account of his excellent parts; yet would often tell him, that he was an unfit person to take the sacred function upon him, and should never have his consent; because Shirley had then a large mole upon his left cheek, which some esteemed a deformity. Afterwards, leaving Oxford without a degree, he went to Cambridge, where it is presumed he took the degrees in arts; for he soon after entered into orders, and took a cure at or near St. Alban's in Hertfordshire. Mean while, growing unsettled in his principles, he changed his religion for that of Rome, left his living, and taught a grammar-school in the town of St. Alban's; but, this employment being uneasy to him, he retired to London, lived in Gray's-Inn, and set himself heartily to write plays. By this he gained, not only a comfortable livelihood, but also very great respect and encouragement from persons of quality; especially from Henrietta Maria, Charles the Ist's queen, whomade him her servant. When the rebellion broke out, he was obliged to leave London and his family; for he had a wife and children: and, being invited by his patron William earl of Newcastle, to take his fortune with him in the wars, he attended his lordship. Upon the decline of the king's cause, he retired to London; where, among other of his friends, he found Thomas Stanley, Esq. author of the "Lives of the Philosophers," who supported him for the present. The acting of plays being prohibited, he then returned to his old occupation of teaching school, which he did in White-Friars; and educated many youths, who afterwards proved eminent men. At the Restoration, several of his plays were brought upon the theatre again; and it is probable he subsisted very well, though it does not appear how. In 1666, he was forced with his second wife Frances, by the great fire in September, from his house near Fleet-Street, into the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, where, being extremely affected with the loss and terror that fire occasioned, they both died within the space of twenty-four hours, and were interred in the same grave, Oct. the 29th.

Besides thirty-seven plays, tragedies and comedies, printed at different times, he published a volume of poems in 1646, in 8vo. with his picture before them; and three tracts relating to grammar. He assisted his patron the earl, afterwards duke, of Newcastle, in composing several plays, which the duke published; as likewise Mr. John Ogilby, in his translation of Homer and Virgil, with writing notes on them.

There was one Mr. HENRY SHIRLEY, a contemporary of our author, who wrote a tragedy, called, "The Martyred Soldier," in 1631, which was often acted with general applause.

SHOVEL.

SHOVEL (*Sir CLOUDESLEY*), born about 1650, of parents in middling circumstances, and put apprentice to some mean trade, to which he applied himself for some years; but, finding no appearance of raising his fortune in that way, he betook himself to sea, under the protection of Sir Christopher Mynns, with whom he went as a cabin-boy; but, applying himself very assiduously to the study of navigation, soon became an able seaman, and quickly arrived at preferment. In 1674, our merchants in the Mediterranean, being very much distressed by the piratical state of Tripoly, a strong squadron was sent into those parts under the command of Sir John Narborough, who arrived before Tripoly in the spring of the year, and found all things in good order for his reception. Being, according to the nature of his instructions, desirous to try negotiation rather than force, he thought proper to send Shovel to demand satisfaction for what was past, and security for the time to come. Shovel went on shore, and delivered his message with great spirit; but the Dey, despising his youth, treated him with much disrespect, and sent him back with an indefinite answer. Shovel, on his return to the admiral, acquainted him with some things he had observed on shore. Sir John sent him back with another message, and well furnished him with proper rules for conducting his inquiries and observations. The Dey's behaviour was worse the second time. When Shovel returned, he assured the admiral it was very practicable to burn the ships in the harbour, notwithstanding their lines and forts; accordingly, in the night on the 4th of March, Shovel, with all the boats in the fleet, filled with combustible matter, went boldly into the harbour, and met with more success, in destroying the enemy's ships, than could have been expected. Of this Sir John Narborough gave so honourable an account in all his letters, that the next year Shovel had the command given him of the *Sapphire*, a fifth rate; whence he was not long after removed into the *James-Gally*, a fourth rate, in which he continued till the death of Charles II. There were some reasons, which engaged king James to employ captain Shovel, though he was a man far from being in his favour: accordingly, he was preferred to the *Dover*, in which situation he was when the Revolution took place.

He was in the first battle, that of Bantry-Bay, in the *Edgar*, a third rate; and so distinguished himself by courage and conduct, that, when king William came down to Portsmouth, he conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1690, he was employed in conveying king William and his army into Ireland, who was so highly pleased with his diligence and dexterity, that he did him the honour to deliver him a commission of rear-admiral of the blue with his own hand. Just before the king set out for Holland, in 1692, he made him rear-admiral of the red, at the same time appointing him commander of the squadron that was to convoy him thither. On his return, Shovel joined admiral Russel with the

grand fleet, and had a share in the glory of the victory at La-Hogue. In 1700, he was sent to bring the spoils of the Spanish and French fleets from Vigo. In 1703, he commanded the grand fleet up the Streights; where he protected our trade, and did all that was possible to be done for the relief of the Protestants then in arms in the Cevennes; and countenanced such of the Italian powers as were inclined to favour the allies. In 1704, he was sent with a powerful squadron to join Sir George Rooke, who commanded a grand fleet in the Mediterranean, and had his share in the action off Malaga. Upon his return he was presented to the queen, by prince George, as lord high-admiral, and met with a very gracious reception; and was next year employed as commander in chief. In 1705, when it was thought necessary to send both a fleet and army to Spain, Sir Cloudesley accepted the command of the fleet jointly with the earls of Peterborough and Monmouth, which sailed to Lisbon, thence to Catalonia, and arrived before Barcelona on the 12th of August; and it was chiefly through his activity, in furnishing guns for the batteries and men to play them, and assisting with his advice, that the place was taken.

After the unsuccessful attempt upon Toulon, in which Sir Cloudesley performed all in his power, he bore away for the Streights; and soon after resolved to return home. He left Sir Thomas Dilkes at Gibraltar, with nine ships of the line, for the security of the coasts of Italy; and then proceeded with the remainder of the fleet, consisting of ten ships of the line, four fire-ships, a sloop, and a yacht, for England. Oct. 22, he came into the sounding, and had ninety fathom water. About noon he lay-by; but at six in the evening he made sail again, and stood away under his courses, believing, as it is supposed, that he saw the light on Scilly. Soon after which, several ships of his fleet made the signal of distress, as he himself did; and several perished, besides the admiral's: there were on board the Association with him, his sons-in-law, and many young gentlemen of quality. His body was thrown ashore the next day upon the island of Scilly, where some fishermen took him up; and, having stolen a valuable emerald ring from his finger, stripped and buried him. This coming to the ears of Mr. Paxton, who was purser of the Arundel, he found out the fellows, declared the ring to be Sir Cloudesley Shovel's, and obliged them to discover where they had buried the body; which he took up and carried on board his own ship to Portsmouth. It was thence conveyed to London; and buried in Westminster-Abbey with great solemnity, where a monument was afterwards erected to his memory by the queen's direction.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel was at the time of his death rear-admiral of England, admiral of the white, commander in chief of her majesty's fleet, and one of the council to prince George of Denmark, as lord high-admiral of England. He married the widow of his patron

patron Sir John Narborough, by whom he left two daughters co-heiresses.

SIDNEY (SIR PHILIP), was the son of Sir Henry Sidney, by Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; and born, as is supposed, at Penshurst in Kent, in 1554. His Christian name is said to have been given him by his father from king Philip of Spain, then lately married to queen Mary of England. While he was very young, he was sent to Christ-Church in Oxford; where he continued till he was about seventeen, and then was sent to travel. He was at Paris the 24th of August 1572, when the dreadful massacre of the Hugonots was made; and fled with other Englishmen to the house of Walsingham, the ambassador there from England. Thence he went soon after through Lorrain, and by Strasburg and Heidelberg, to Francfort. In Germany, he became acquainted with Huberts Languet; whose letters to him in Latin were printed at Amsterdam in 1646. Sir Philip lived with him at Vienna for some months; and, in September 1573, went into Hungary, and thence into Italy, where he continued all the winter, and most of the summer of 1574. He returned then to Germany, and about May 1575, to England. In 1576, he was sent by the queen to Randolph emperor of Germany, to condole the death of Maximilian, and also to other princes of Germany. The year following, in his return, he visited Don John of Austria, vice-roy in the Low-Countries for the king of Spain, and William prince of Orange; the former of whom, though at first receiving him carelessly on account of his youth, yet upon a closer converse and better knowledge of him, shewed him higher marks of respect, than he did to the ambassadors of great princes. In 1579, though neither magistrate nor counsellor, he opposed the queen's intended marriage with the duke of Anjou, and gave his reasons in a letter humbly addressed to her majesty, which is printed in the "Cabala." About the same time, there happened a high quarrel between him and Edward Vere earl of Oxford: it was brought before the queen, and probably occasioned him to withdraw from court in 1580. It was during this retirement, that he is supposed to have written his celebrated romance, called, "Arcadia." In 1582, he was knighted by her majesty. In 1585, he designed an expedition with Sir Francis Drake into America; but was restrained by the queen, and was made governor of Flushing, and general of the horse. He distinguished himself in both these posts by his valour and prudence. July 1586, he surprised Axil; and preserved the lives and honour of the English army, at the enterprize of Gravelin. But the glory of this Marcellus of the English nation, as it shone exceedingly splendid for the time, so it was but short-lived; for, Sept. 22, 1586, he was wounded at the battle of Zutphen, and carried to Arnheim, where he languished about three weeks, and died the 16th

of October. His body was brought to England, and buried with great funeral pomp in St. Paul's-Cathedral, but he had no monument or inscription over him. James, king of Scots, afterwards of England, honoured him with an epitaph of his own composition: the university of Oxford published verses to his memory in 1587; and many members of Cambridge, as well as others, wrote poems on his death. He married the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Francis Wallingham, secretary of state; by whom he had one daughter, born in 1585, who was married to Roger Manners earl of Rutland, but died without issue. Sir Philip's widow, afterwards became the wife of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. It does not appear, that any of his writings were published to the world till some time after his death. His "*Arcadia*," which is his chief work, was written for the use of his noble, virtuous, and learned sister Mary, the wife of Henry earl of Pembroke. Some smaller productions of his pen, as well in verse as prose, were likewise communicated to the public.

SIDNEY (ALGERNON), an English gentleman, who set up Marcus Brutus for his pattern, and died like him in the cause of liberty, was second son of Robert earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; and was born about 1617. Of his education, and how he spent the younger part of his life, we know nothing. During the civil wars, he adhered to the interest of the parliament, in whose army he was a colonel; and was nominated one of the king's judges, though he did not sit among them. He was a zealous republican, and on that account a violent enemy to Cromwell, after he had made himself protector.

At the Restoration, Sidney would not personally accept of the oblivion and indemnity, generally granted to the whole nation; but continued abroad till 1677. Then he returned to England, and obtained from the king a particular pardon, upon repeated promises of constant and quiet obedience for the future. In 1683, he was accused of being concerned in the Rye-House plot; and, after lord Russel had been examined, was next brought before the king and council. He said, that he would make the best defence he could, if they had any proof against him, but would not fortify their evidence by any thing he should say; so that the examination was very short. He was arraigned for high-treason before the chief-justice Jeffreys, in Nov. 1683, and found guilty. After his conviction, he sent to the marquis of Halifax, who was his nephew by marriage, a paper to be laid before the king, containing the main points of his defence; upon which he appealed to the king, and desired he would review the whole matter; but this had no other effect, except only to respite his execution for three weeks. When the warrant for his execution was brought, he told the sheriff, that he

he would not expostulate any thing upon his own account ; for the world was nothing to him ; but he desired it might be considered, how guilty they were of his blood, who had not returned a fair jury, but one packed, and as directed by the king's solicitor. He was beheaded on Tower-Hill, where he delivered a written paper to the sheriff, Dec. 7, 1683, but his attainder was reversed, if that could make him any amends, in the first year of William and Mary. He left behind him, " Discourses upon Government ;" which were highly esteemed.

SIDONIUS (C. SOLLIUS APOLLINARIS), was descended of an illustrious family, his father and grand-father having been præfecti-prætorio in Gaul, and was born at Lyons about 430. He was educated with care, performed his studies under the best masters of that time, and became very skilful in all parts of literature, especially in poetry. He married Papianilla, the daughter of Avitus, who, from præfectus-prætorio in Gaul, was raised to the imperial throne, after the death of Maximus. But Majorianus, whom Leo had taken into a partnership of the empire, forced Avitus to lay down his crown ; and came to besiege the city of Lyons, where Sidonius had shut himself up. The city being taken, he fell into the hands of the enemy ; but the reputation of his great learning procured him all the favour he could desire ; and, as a grateful acknowledgment of it, he made a panegyric in honour of Majorianus, which was so well taken, that the latter erected Sidonius's statue in the city of Rome. The emperor Anthemius did more honourably requite the panegyric, which Sidonius made in his honour, by making him governor of the city of Rome, and afterwards raising him to the dignity of a patrician ; but he soon quitted his secular employment, and turned himself to the government of the church. The see of Clermont being vacant in 472, Sidonius, though yet no more than a layman, was chosen into it without competition ; and applying himself to such studies as were proper for his vocation, performed all the offices of a wise and good bishop. Clermont being besieged by the Goths, he encouraged the people to stand upon their defence, and would never consent to the surrender of the city ; so that, when it was delivered up, he was forced to fly, but was soon restored. Some time after, he was crossed by two factious priests, who deprived him of the government of his church ; but he was again settled with honour at the end of a year. He died in 487, after he had been bishop fifteen years. He wrote several things, none of which are extant, except nine books of epistles, with about four and twenty poems interspersed.

SIGNORELLI (LUCA), a Florentine painter, was born at Cortona in 1439. He was excellent at designing naked bodies.

He had a son 'extremely handsome, and a youth of great hopes, who was unfortunately killed at Cortona. This son, infinitely beloved by him, was brought home ; upon which he ordered his corpse to be carried into his painting-room ; and, having stripped him, immediately drew his picture, without shedding a tear. He painted a great deal for pope Sixtus IV. and died very rich in 1521.

SIGONIUS (CAROLUS), a most learned Italian, was of an ancient family of Modena, and born there in 1525. His father designed him for a physician, and sent him to Bologna with that view ; but he soon abandoned this pursuit, and gave himself up to the Greek and Latin learning, which was more agreeable to his taste and humour. He taught Greek, first at Venice, then at Padua, and lastly at Bologna. He had some literary disputes with Robortellus and Gruchius upon Roman antiquities, in which he was exceedingly well versed. He wrote a vast number of books : the most esteemed of his works are, " De Republica Hebræorum ;" " De Republica Atheniensium ;" " Historia de Occidentali Imperio ;" and, " De regno Italiæ." He died in 1584, aged 60.

SILIUS ITALICUS (CAIUS), an ancient Roman poet, and author of an epic poem, in seventeen books, which contains an account of the second Punic war, so famous in history for having decided the empire of the world in favour of the Romans. He was born in the reign of Tiberius, and is supposed to have derived the name of Italicus from the place of his birth ; but whether he was born at Italica in Spain, or at Corfinium in Italy, which according to Strabo, had the name of Italica given it during the social war, is a point which cannot be known. When he came to Rome, he applied himself to the bar ; and by a close imitation of Cicero succeeded so well, that he became a celebrated advocate and most accomplished orator. His merit and character recommended him to the highest offices in the republic, even to the consulship, of which he was possessed when Nero died. He is said to have been aiding and assisting in accusing persons of high rank and fortune, whom that wicked emperor had devoted to destruction : but he retrieved his character afterwards by a long and uniform course of virtuous behaviour. He held a principal place under the emperor Vitellius, which he executed so well, that he preserved his credit with the public. Vespasian sent him as proconsul into Asia, where he behaved with unblemished reputation. After having thus spent the best part of his life in the service of his country, he bid adieu to public affairs, resolving to consecrate the remainder to a polite retirement and the Muses. He had several fine villas in the country ; one at Tusculum, celebrated for having been Cicero's ; and a farm near Naples, said to have been Virgil's, and at which was his tomb, which Silius often visited. He spent many years in these retirements ;

retirements ; till at last he was seized with an incurable ulcer, which afflicted him with insupportable pains, and drove him to put an end to his life by refraining from sustenance. This was a common practice among the Romans, and, according to the principles of the Stoics, an act of bravery.

SIMON (RICHARD), a French critic and divine of great sense and learning, was born at Dieppe in 1638 ; and commenced his studies among the priests of the oratory in the same town. He quitted them for some time, and went to Paris, where he applied himself to divinity, and made a vast progress in the knowledge of the Oriental tongues, for which he had always a particular turn ; but he returned to the oratory, and became a priest of it, about 1660. He died at Dieppe in April 1712. He was author and editor of several works. But the most important work he ever published, was his " Critical History of the Old Testament," in 1678 : it was immediately suppressed by the intrigues and management of Messieurs du Port Royal ; who pretended, that it contained things false and dangerous to religion and the church. It was re-printed the year after, and was so much admired for the excellent learning and admirable criticism it is full of, that it became an object of attention to foreigners ; and thus was published in Latin at Amsterdam in 1681 ; in English at London in 1682. In the mean time, on account of some singularities, it laid a foundation for the disputes which he afterwards had with Le Clerc, Isaac Vossius, Jurieu, and other learned men. He also published, " The History of the Rise and Progress of Ecclesiastical Revenues," in 1684, under the name of Jerome a Costa ; it being very common with him to assume fictitious names.

SIMONIDES, an ancient Greek poet and philosopher, was born at Ceos, an isle in the Ægean sea, about the 56th Olympiad ; and kept a school in his first years at Carthea in that island, teaching the art of singing and dancing in the chorus. Then he left his country, and removed into Sicily ; where, by his wisdom and his verse, he gained the esteem and favour of the three greatest men perhaps then in the world ; Pausanias general of Sparta, Themistocles the Athenian, and Hiero of Sicily, the wisest and most moderate of the ancient tyrants. He composed poems in almost every way, but especially in the elegiac. His wit was above the censure of the critics ; but the common fault laid to his morals was extreme covetousness. He is generally supposed to have been a very long liver. Plutarch has an inscription, which shews him to have won the poetic prize after he was eighty. Suidas allows him 89 years ; and Lucian gives him above 90. If we believe the old Greek epigrams made on his person and works, he died in Sicily ; and probably in the court of king Hiero.

SIMPLICIUS, an ancient philosopher, by country, a Cilician, was a disciple of Ammonius, and like him a firm adherer to Paganism. He was one of those, who, distrustful the security of their situation under the emperor Justinian, went with Areobindus to Cosroes, king of the Persians; but, this removal not answering their expectations, they returned to Athens, after it had been stipulated in a truce between the Persians and the Romans, A. D. 549, that they should live quietly and securely upon their own, and not be compelled by the Christians to depart from the religion of their ancestors. Simplicius was a professor of the Peripatetic philosophy; not, however, as an opposer of other sects, but desirous to reconcile them all. He wrote commentaries upon several parts of Aristotle's works; but of all his productions, some of which are lost, at least unpublished, none exceed his "Commentary upon Epictetus," which has been several times printed in Greek and Latin.

SIMPSON (THOMAS), late professor of mathematics in the king's academy at Woolwich, fellow of the Royal-Society, and member of the Royal-Academy at Stockholm, was born at Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire, Aug. 20, 1710. His father was a stuff-weaver in that town; and, though in tolerable circumstances, yet, intending to bring up his son to his own business, he took so little care of his education, as only to have him taught English. In May 1724, there happened a great eclipse of the sun, that was total in several parts of England; which phenomenon struck the mind of young Simpson with a strong curiosity to enter into the reason of it, and so be able to predict the like surprising events. It was, however, five or six years before he could obtain his desire, which at length was gratified by the following accident. Being at the house of a relation, where he had resided some time, a pedlar came that way, and took a lodging at the same house. This man, to his profession of an itinerant merchant, had joined the more profitable one of a fortune-teller, which he performed by judicial astrology. Simpson looking upon this man as a prodigy, endeavoured to ingratiate himself into his favour. He succeeded; and the pedlar, intending a journey to Bristol fair, left in his hands an old edition of Cocker's Arithmetic; to which was subjoined a short appendix on algebra; and a book of Partridge, the almanack-maker, on genitures. These he had perused to so good purpose, during the absence of his friend, as to excite his amazement upon his return: and not long after, Simpson, being pretty well qualified to erect a figure himself (having now acquired the ability of writing) did, by the advice of his friend, make an open profession of casting nativities; whence he derived a pretty pittance, so that he quite neglected weaving, and soon became the oracle of Bosworth and its environs. Scarce a courtship advanced to a match, or a bargain to a sale, without previously consulting the infallible Simpson about

about the consequences. Together with his astrology, he had furnished himself with sufficient arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, to qualify him for looking into the Ladies Diary (of which he had afterwards the direction) whereby he came to understand, that there was still a higher branch of mathematical knowledge than any he had been yet acquainted with; and this was the method of fluxions. An acquaintance lent him Stone's Fluxions; and by this one book, and his own penetrating talents, he was enabled in a very few years to compose a much more accurate treatise on that subject, than any that had before appeared in our language.

After he had bid adieu to astrology and its emoluments, he was driven to hardships for the subsistence of his family; having married a widow with two children, who soon brought him two more. He came up to London; and for some time wrought at his business in Spitalfields, and taught mathematics when he had any spare time. His industry turned to so good account, that he went home and brought up his wife and children to settle in London. The number of his scholars increasing, and his abilities becoming in some measure known to the public, he put forth proposals for publishing by subscription, "A New Treatise of Fluxions, &c. &c." This was not published till 1737. In 1740, he published "A Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance," 4to. also "Essays on several curious and useful Subjects in speculative and mixed Mathematics," 4to. In 1742, "The Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions," &c. 8vo. This in 1743 was followed by "An Appendix." At the same time he published "Mathematical Dissertations on a Variety of Physical and Analytical Subjects," 4to. His next book was, "A Treatise of Algebra," to which he added, "The Construction of a great Number of Geometrical Problems, with the Method of resolving them numerically." In 1748, came out "Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, with the Construction and Application of Logarithms," 8vo. Also "Select Exercises for young Proficients in the Mathematics," 8vo. In 1750, "The Doctrine and Applications of Fluxions, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. His "Miscellaneous Tracts," printed in 1757, 4to. was his last legacy to the public: a most valuable bequest, whether we consider the dignity and importance of the subjects, or his sublime and accurate manner of treating them. Several papers of Mr. Simpson's were read at Meetings of the Royal-Society, and printed in their Transactions. Mr. Simpson, through the interest and solicitations of William Jones, Esq; was, in 1743, appointed professor of the mathematics, then vacant by the death of Mr. Derham, in the King's Academy at Woolwich; his warrant bearing date August 25. Not long after, he was chosen a member of the Royal-Society. The president and council, in consideration of his very moderate circumstances, were pleased to excuse his ad-

mission fees, and likewise his giving bond for the settled future payments. At the academy he exerted his faculties to the utmost, in instructing the pupils who were the immediate objects of his duty, as well as others, whom the superior officers of the ordnance permitted to be boarded and lodged in his house. He had the misfortune to find his health decline, through his close manner of living, and the want of conversing with his friends. The physicians advised his native air for his recovery; and, Feb. 1761, he set out, for Bosworth, along with some relations. The journey fatigued him to such a degree, that, upon his arrival, he betook himself to his chamber; and died the same year, May 14, aged 51. He left a son and a daughter; the former an officer in the royal regiment of artillery. The king, at the instance of lord Ligonier, in consideration of Mr. Simpson's great merits, was pleased to grant a pension to his widow, together with handsome apartments adjoining to the academy; a favour never conferred on any before.

SIRMOND (JAMES), a French Jesuit, was the son of a magistrate, and born at Riom in 1559. At ten years of age, he was sent to the college of Billom, the first which the Jesuits had in France. He entered into the society in 1756, and two years after made his vows. His superiors, finding out his uncommon talents and great genius, sent him to Paris; where he taught classical literature two years, and rhetoric three. During this time, he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues; and formed his style, which has been so much esteemed by the learned. In 1586, he began his course of divinity, which lasted four years. He undertook at that time to translate into Latin the works of the Greek fathers, and began to write notes upon Sidonius Apollinaris. In 1590, he was sent for to Rome by his general Aquaviva, to take upon him the office of his secretary; which he discharged sixteen years with success. The study of antiquity was at that time his principal object: he visited libraries, and consulted manuscripts: he contemplated antiquities, medals, and inscriptions: and the Italians, though jealous of the honour of their nation, acknowledged, that he knew these curiosities better than they did; and frequently consulted him upon difficult questions.

Sirmond returned to Paris in 1606; and from that time did not cease to enrich the public with a great number of works. Many years after, pope Urban VIII. who had long known his merit, had a desire to draw him again to Rome: and caused a letter for that purpose to be sent to him by Father Vittelleschi, who was at that time general of their order: but Lewis XIII. would not suffer a person who did so much honour to his kingdom, and could do him great services, to be ravished from him. In 1637, he was chosen the king's confessor, in the room of father Caussin, who had

who had the misfortune to displease cardinal de Richelieu : which delicate office he accepted with great reluctance, yet conducted it with the utmost caution and prudence. After the death of Lewis XIII. in 1643, he left the court ; and resumed his ordinary occupations with the same tranquillity as if he had never quitted his retirement. In 1645, he went to Rome, notwithstanding his great age, for the sake of assisting at the election of a general upon the death of Vittelleschi, as he had done thirty years before upon the death of Aquaviva ; and, after his return to France, prepared himself, as usual, to publish more books. But having heated himself a little, in the college of the Jesuits, with endeavouring to support his opinion, he was attacked with the jaundice ; which, being accompanied with a large effusion of bile over his whole body, carried him off in a few days. He died Oct. 7, 1651, aged 92. He spent a considerable part of his life in seeking out the authors of the Middle Age, in copying and causing them to be printed, and enriching them with notes, which shew great justness of understanding, as well as extent of learning. He was the author and editor of as many works as amounted to 15 vols. in folio ; five of which contain his own.

SIXTUS V. (POPE), was born in 1521, in the signiory of Montalto : his Father Francis Peretti, for his faithful service to a country gentleman, with whom he lived as a gardener, was rewarded with his master's favourite servant-maid for a wife. These were the parents of that pontiff, who, from the instant of his accession to the papacy, even to the hour of his death, made himself obeyed and feared, not only by his own subjects, but by all who had any concern with him. Our pope was their eldest child, and named Felix. Though he very early discovered a fitness and inclination for learning, the poverty of his parents prevented their indulging it ; wherefore, at about nine years of age, his father hired him to an inhabitant of the town, to look after his sheep : but his master, being on some occasion disobliged, removed him to a less honourable employ, and gave him the care of his hogs. He was soon released, however, from this degrading occupation : for, in 1531, falling accidentally under the cognizance of father Michael Angelo Selleri, a Franciscan friar, who was going to preach during the Lent season at Ascoli, the friar was so exceedingly struck with his conversation and behaviour, as to recommend him to the fraternity whither he was going. Accordingly, with the unanimous approbation of the community, he was received among them, invested with the habit of a lay-brother, and placed under the sacristan, to assist in sweeping the church, lighting the candles, and such little offices ; who, in return for his services, was to teach him the responses, and rudiments of grammar.

Such

Such was Felix's introduction to greatness. By a quick comprehension, strong memory, and unwearied application, he made such a surprising progress in learning, that, in 1534, he was thought fit to receive the cowl, and enter upon his noviciate; and, in 1535, was admitted to make his profession, being no more than fourteen. He pursued his studies with so much assiduity, that, in 1539, he was accounted equal to the best disputants, and was soon admitted to deacon's orders. In 1545, he was ordained priest, and assumed the name of Father Montalto; the same year, he took his bachelor's degree, and two years after his doctor's; and was pitched upon to keep a divinity act before the whole chapter of the order, at which time he so effectually recommended himself to cardinal Di Carpi, and cultivated so close an intimacy with Bossius his secretary, that they were both of them ever after his steady friends. Through the recommendation of father Ghisilieri he was appointed inquisitor-general at Venice, by Paul IV. soon after his accession to the papacy in 1555. But the severity, with which he executed his office, was so offensive to a people jealous of their liberties, as the Venetians were, that he was obliged to owe his preservation to a precipitate flight from that city.

After his retreat from Venice, we find him acting in many public affairs at Rome, and as often engaged in disputes with the conventuals of his order; till he was appointed to attend, as chaplain and confessor of the inquisition, cardinal Buon Compagnon, afterwards Gregory XIII. who was then legate de latere to Spain. Here Montalto had great honours paid him: he was offered to be made one of the royal chaplains, with a table and an apartment in the palace, also a very large stipend, if he would stay there; but, having centered his views at Rome, he declined accepting these favours, and only asked the honour of bearing the title of his majesty's chaplain wherever he went. While things were thus circumstanced at Madrid, news was brought of the death of Pius IV. and the elevation of cardinal Alexandrino to the holy see, with the title of Pius V. Montalto was greatly transported at this news, the new pontiff having ever been his steady friend and patron; for this new pontiff was father Ghisilieri, who had been promoted to the purple by Paul IV. Montalto's joy at the promotion of his friend was not ill founded, nor were his expectations disappointed; for Pius V. even in the first week of his pontificate, appointed him general of his order, an office that he executed with his accustomed severity. In 1568, he was made bishop of St. Agatha; and, in 1570, was honoured with a red hat and a pension. During this reign he had likewise the chief direction of the papal councils, and particularly was employed to draw up the bull of excommunication against our queen Elizabeth.

Being now in possession of the purple, he began to aspire to the papacy: and upon the death of Pius V. which happened in 1572,
he

he entered the conclave with the rest of the cardinals; but, appearing to give himself no trouble about the election, kept altogether in his apartment, without ever stirring from it, except to his devotions. The election being determined in favour of cardinal Buon Compagnon, who assumed the name of Gregory XIII. Montalto did not neglect assuring him, that he had never withstood for any thing so much in his life, and that he should always remember his goodness, and the favours he received from him in Spain. However, the new pope not only shewed very little regard to his compliment, but during his pontificate treated him with the utmost contempt, and deprived him of the pension which had been granted to him by Pius V. Montalto, however, notwithstanding his affected indifference to what passed in the world, was never without able spies, who informed him from time to time of every minute particular. He had assumed great appearance of imbecility and all the infirmities of old age, for some years before the death of Gregory XIII. in 1585; when it was not without much seeming reluctance, that Montalto accompanied the rest of the cardinals into the conclave, where he maintained the same uniformity of behaviour, in which he had so long persisted. He kept himself close shut up in his chamber, and was no more thought or spoken of, than if he had not been there. He very seldom stirred out, and when he went to mass, or any of the scrutinies, appeared so little concerned, that one would have thought he had no manner of interest in any thing that happened within those walls; and, without promising any thing, he flattered every body. This method of proceeding was judiciously calculated to serve his ambition. He was early apprised, that there would be great contests or divisions in the conclave; and he knew it was no uncommon case, that when the chiefs of the respective parties met with opposition to the person they were desirous of electing, they would all willingly concur in the choice of some very old and infirm cardinal, whose life would last only long enough to prepare themselves with more strength against another vacancy. These views directed his conduct, nor was he mistaken in his expectations of success. Three cardinals, who were the heads of potent factions, finding themselves unable to choose the persons they respectively favoured, all concurred to choose Montalto. As it was not yet necessary for him to discover himself, when they came to acquaint him with their intention, he fell into such a violent fit of coughing, that they thought he would have expired upon the spot. When he recovered himself, he told them, that his reign would be but for a few days; nor would he be prevailed on to accept it on any other terms, than that they should all three promise not to abandon him, but take the greatest part of the weight off his shoulders, as he was neither able, nor could in conscience pretend, to take the whole upon himself. The cardinals

nals swallowed the bait; and, in confidence of engrossing the administration, they exerted their joint interests so effectually, that Montalto was elected. He now immediately pulled off the mask he had worn for fourteen years with an amazing steadiness and uniformity. As soon as ever he found a sufficient number of votes to secure his election, he threw the staff with which he used to support himself into the middle of the chapel; and appeared taller by almost a foot than he had done for several years. Nor was the change in his manners less remarkable than in his person: he immediately divested himself of the humility he had so long professed; and, laying aside his accustomed civility and complaisance, treated every body with reserve and haughtiness.

The lenity of Gregory's government had introduced a general licentiousness among all ranks of people; which, though somewhat restrained while he lived, broke out into open violence the very day after his death; so that the reformation of abuses, in the church as well as the state, was the first and principal care of Sixtus V. for such was the title Montalto assumed. It having been customary with preceding popes to release prisoners on the day of their coronation, delinquents were wont to surrender themselves after the pope was chosen; and several offenders, judging of Montalto's disposition by his behaviour while a cardinal, came voluntarily to the prisons, not making the least doubt of a pardon: but they were fatally disappointed. Likewise, in the place of such judges as were inclined to lenity, he substituted others of a more austere disposition, and appointed commissaries to examine not only their conduct, but also that of other governors and judges for many years past; promising rewards to those who could convict them of corruption, or of having denied justice to any one at the instance or request of men in power. All the nobility and persons of the highest quality were strictly forbid, on pain of displeasure, to ask the judges any thing in behalf of their nearest friends or dependants; at the same time the judges were to be fined in case they listened to any solicitation. He further commanded every body, on pain of death, not to terrify witnesses by threats, or tempt them by hopes or promises. He ordered the syndics and mayors of every town and signiory, as well those that were actually in office, as those who had been for the last ten years, to send him a list of all the vagrants, common debauchees, loose and disorderly people in their districts, threatening them with the strappado and imprisonment, if they omitted or concealed any one. In consequence of which ordinance, the syndic of Albano, leaving his nephew, who was an incorrigible libertine, out of the list, underwent the strappado in the public market-place, though the Spanish ambassador interceded strongly for him. He particularly directed the legates and governors of the ecclesiastical state to be expeditious in carrying on all criminal processes; declaring, he had

the gibbets and gallies full, than the prisons. had rather have perished with death: nor was he less severe to those Adultery he permitted a prostitution of their wives; a custom who voluntarily permitted a prostitution of their wives; a custom at that time very common in Rome. The female sex, especially the younger part, attracted, in a very particular manner, the attention of Sixtus: not only the debauching of any of them, whether by force or artifice, but even the attempting of it, or offering the least offence against modesty, was very severely punished. For the more effectual prevention, as well of private assassinations, as public quarrels, he forbade all persons, on pain of death, to draw a sword, or to carry arms specified in the edict; nor would he be prevailed on to spare any who transgressed this order: even to threaten another with an intended injury was sufficient to entitle the menacer to a whipping and the gallies; especially if the nature of their profession furnished the means of carrying their threats into execution. He obliged the nobility of Rome, and the country round it, to an exact payment of their debts. He abolished all protections and other immunities, in the houses of ambassadors, cardinals, nobles, or prelates.

Sixtus, before he had been pope two months, quarrelled with Philip II. of Spain, Henry III. of France, and Henry, king of Navarre. His intrigues in some measure may be said to have influenced, in his day, all the councils of Europe. Sixtus had caused the Vulgate Latin edition of the Bible to be published, which occasioned a good deal of clamour; but nothing like what there was upon his printing an Italian version of it. This set all the Roman Catholics in some measure in an uproar. Though this pope's behaviour, in some particulars, may not command an universal applause, yet it is certain the holy see was under very great obligations to him. His impartial, though rigorous administration of justice, had a very happy effect: he strenuously defended the rights of the poor, the widow, and the orphan; he refused audience to nobody, ordering his masters of the ceremonies to introduce the poorest to him first; but was more particularly ready to hear any accusation against the magistrates: the same conduct he observed between the clergy and their superiors, always applying his quick and effectual, though mostly severe, remedies. To him the city of Rome was obliged for several of its greatest embellishments, particularly the Vatican library; and to him its citizens were indebted for the introduction of trade into the ecclesiastical state. He was exceedingly beneficent, and, among many other noble charities, his appropriation of three thousand crowns a year for the redemption of Christian slaves out of the hands of the infidels will hardly be reckoned the least meritorious.

This great man, who was an encourager of arts as well as arms, died, not without a suspicion of being poisoned by the

Spaniards, Aug. 27, 1590, having enjoyed the papacy little more than five years.

SKINNER (STEPHEN), an English antiquary, was born either in London, or in the county of Middlesex, about 1622. He was admitted on the royal foundation at Christ-Church in Oxford, in 1638; but, the civil wars breaking out before he could take any degree, he travelled beyond the seas, and studied in several universities abroad. About 1646, he returned home; and going to Oxford, which at this time ceased to be a garrison, he took both the degrees in arts the same year. Then he travelled again into France, Italy, Germany, the Spanish Netherlands, and other countries; visited the courts of divers princes; frequented several universities; and established an acquaintance with the learned in different parts of Europe. He took a doctor of physic's degree at Heidelberg; and, returning to England, was incorporated into the same at Oxford in 1654. About this time he settled at Lincoln; where, after practising physic with success, he died of a malignant fever in 1667. His works were collected together and published under the title of "*Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ*, &c. 1671," folio.

SLEIDAN (JOHN), an excellent German historian, was born in 1506, at Sleiden, a small town upon the confines of the duchy of Juliers, whence he derived his name. He went through his first studies in his own country, together with the learned John Sturmius, who was born in the same town with himself; and afterwards removed first to Paris, and then to Orleans, where he studied the law for three years. He took the degree of licentiate in this faculty; but, having always an aversion to the bar, he continued his pursuits chiefly in polite literature. Upon his return to Paris, he was recommended by his friend Sturmius, in 1535, to John du Bellay, archbishop and cardinal; who conceived such an affection for him, that he settled on him a pension, and communicated to him affairs of the greatest importance; for Sleidan had a genius for business, as well as for letters. He accompanied the ambassador of France to the diet of Haguenau, but returned to Paris, and stayed there till it was not safe to stay any longer, for he was strongly infected with Luther's opinions. He retired to Strasburg in 1542, where he acquired the esteem and friendship of the most considerable persons, by whose counsel he undertook, and was enabled to write, the history of his own time. He was employed in some negotiations both to France and England; and, in one of these journeys, he happened on a lady, whom he married in 1546. In 1551, he went, on the part of the Republic, to the council of Trent; but, the troops of Maurice, elector of Saxony, obliging that council to break up, he returned to Strasburg

burg without doing any thing. He was busied in other affairs of state, when the death of his wife, in 1555, plunged him into so deep a melancholy, that he became absolutely ill, and lost his memory so entirely, as not to know his own children. He died of an epidemical illness at Strasburg, in 1556. He was a learned man, and an excellent writer.

SLOANE (Sir HANS), Baronet, an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Killileagh in the North of Ireland, in 1660, of Scottish extraction. The very first bent of his genius discovered itself towards the knowledge of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He chose physic for his profession; and, in order to attain a perfect knowledge of the several branches of it, repaired to London. Here he attended all the public lectures of anatomy, botany, and chemistry. Having spent four years in London, he went to Paris; and there attended the hospitals, heard the lectures of Tournefort the botanist, of Du Verney the anatomist, and other eminent masters. Having obtained letters of recommendation from Tournefort, he went to Montpellier. He spent a whole year in collecting plants in this place, and travelled through Languedoc with the same view. In 1684, he returned to London, with an intent to settle, and follow his profession. During which time he was chosen a fellow of the Royal-Society, and of the College of Physicians. But a prospect of making new discoveries in natural productions induced him to take a voyage to Jamaica, in quality of physician to Christopher, 'duke of Albemarle, then governor of that island. His whole stay at Jamaica was scarce fifteen months; in which time he collected a variety of plants. He now applied himself closely to his profession, and became so eminent, that he was chosen physician to Christ's-Hospital on the first vacancy. He was chosen secretary to the Royal-Society in 1693, and immediately revived the publication of the "Philosophical Transactions," which had been omitted for some time: he continued to be editor of them till 1712; and the volumes, which were published in this period, contain many pieces written by himself. He was created a baronet by George I. chosen a foreign member of the Royal Academy at Paris, president of the College of Physicians, and president of the Royal-Society on the death of Sir Isaac Newton. Having faithfully discharged the respective duties of the places he enjoyed, and answered the high opinion which the public had conceived of him, he retired, at the age of eighty, to Chelsea, to enjoy in a peaceful tranquillity the remains of a well-spent life. He died Jan. 11, 1752. He published the "History of Jamaica," in 2 vols. folio; which elaborate work is in high estimation.

SMALRIDGE (Dr. GEORGE), was born of a good family at Litchfield in Staffordshire, about 1666; and educated at West-

minster-School, where he distinguished himself by excellent parts and a good turn for classical literature. May 1682, he was elected from Westminster-School to Christ-Church in Oxford; where in due time he took both the degrees in arts and divinity. He gave an early specimen of his abilities and learning, by publishing in 1687, "*Animadversions on a Piece upon Church Government, &c.*" printed that year at Oxford; and, in 1689, a Latin poem, entitled, "*Auctio Davisiana Oxonii habita per Gul. Cooper & Edw. Millington Bibliopolas Londinenses.*" He afterwards went into orders, and rose, through several preferments, to the bishopric of Bristol. In 1693, he was made prebendary of Litchfield; after which, he became lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West, in the city of London, and minister of the New-Chapel in Tothill-Fields, Westminster. Soon after, he was made canon of Christ-Church, Oxford, and then dean of Carlisle. In 1713, he was made dean of Christ-Church, and the year after bishop of Bristol. Upon the accession of George I. he was appointed lord-almoner to the king; but removed from that post, for refusing with bishop Atterbury to sign the declaration of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops in and near London, against the rebellion in 1715. He died Sept. 27, 1719, and was interred at Christ-Church.

SMEATON (JOHN), Esq. F. R. S. was a most celebrated civil engineer, unequalled by any of the age he lived in. His building of the Eddystone light-house, were there no other monument of his fame, would establish his character for ever. Of this undertaking Mr. Smeaton published an account, in which he apologizes for his defects as a writer, and acknowledges that he found much more difficulty in writing than he did in building; for, that though the making the original draughts, and completing the building, was the work of only three years and an half, writing the description of it was not concluded in less than seven years: from which he acknowledges that he is almost tempted to subscribe to the sentiment, that "Nature's chief master-piece is writing well." In the early part of Mr. Smeaton's life he was appointed one of the receivers for the Derwentwater estate for Greenwich-Hospital; and in that, as well as every other undertaking in which he was engaged, distinguished himself by his modesty, punctuality, and undeviating integrity. He died at his house at Aulthorpe in Yorkshire, Oct. 28, 1792. The time of his birth is unknown.

SMITH (Sir THOMAS), a learned English writer, and secretary of state in the reign of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, was of a gentleman's family, and born in 1512, at Walden in Essex. He was sent to Queen's-College in Cambridge at fourteen, where he distinguished himself to such advantage, that, together with

John

John Cheke, he was appointed Henry the Eighth's scholar. In 1531, he was chosen fellow of his college; and, about two years after, appointed to read the public Greek lectures. In 1536, he was made university-orator. In 1539, he travelled into foreign countries, and studied some time in the universities of France and Italy: he took the degree of doctor of civil law at Padua. After his return, he took the same degree at Cambridge in 1542; and was made regius-professor of civil law in that university. He became likewise chancellor of the church of Ely. During his residence at Cambridge, he wrote a tract concerning the correct writing and true pronounciation of the English tongue; and as he was thus useful to learning in the university, so he promoted likewise the reformation of religion. Upon the accession of Edward VI. he removed from Cambridge into the duke of Somerset's family; where he was employed in matters of state by that great person, who was uncle and governor of the king, and protector of his realms. He was appointed master of requests to the duke, steward of the stanneries, provost of Eton, and dean of Carlisle. He married while he was in the protector's family. In 1548, he was advanced to be secretary of state, and knighted by his majesty; and, the same year, sent ambassador to Brussels, to the emperor's council there. He was concerned about this time in the reformation of religion, and the redress of base coin; upon which last point he wrote a letter to the duke of Somerset. In 1549, this nobleman being brought into trouble, Sir Thomas Smith, who adhered faithfully to him, seems to have been involved in it, and was deprived of his place of secretary of state for a time, but soon after restored; and, in 1551, still under that name, was appointed one of the ambassadors to France. After Mary came to the crown, though he lost all his places, and was charged not to depart the kingdom; yet he enjoyed uncommon privileges. He was allowed a pension of 100*l.* per annum; he was highly favoured by Gardiner and Bonner; and he enjoyed a particular indulgence from the pope. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he was employed in the settlement of religion, and in several important affairs of state. In 1562, he was sent ambassador to France, and continued there till 1566. He wrote, while he was in France, his work, entitled, "*The Commonwealth of England*," in Latin as well as English; which, though many copies of it were taken, does not appear to have been published before 1621. He was sent to France twice afterwards in quality of ambassador; and continued to be employed in state-affairs till the time of his death; which happened in 1577. He was a man of very uncommon qualities and attainments; an excellent philosopher, physician, chemist, mathematician, astronomer, linguist, historian, orator, and architect; and, what is better than them all, a man of virtue, and a good Protestant.

SMITH (JOHN), a learned English divine, was born in 1618 at Achurch near Oundle in Northamptonshire; where his father possessed a small farm. April 1636, he was admitted of Emanuel-College in Cambridge; where he had the happiness of having Dr. Whichcote, then fellow of the college, afterwards provost of King's, for his tutor. He took a bachelor of arts degree in 1640, and a master's in 1644; and, the same year, was chosen a fellow of Queen's-College, the fellowships appropriated to his county in his own being none of them vacant. He died August 7, 1652, and was interred in the chapel of the same college. His moral and spiritual perfections could be only known to his contemporaries; but his uncommon abilities and erudition appear manifestly in those treatises of his, which were published by Dr. John Worthington at Cambridge, 1660, 4to. under the title of "Select Discourses."

SMITH (Dr. THOMAS), a learned English writer and divine, was born in the parish of Allhallows, Barking, in London, in 1638; and admitted of Queen's-College in Oxford at nineteen, where he took the degrees in arts. In 1663, he was made master of the free-school joining to Magdalen-College; and in 1666, elected fellow of that college, being then famous for his skill in the Oriental languages. June 1668, he went as chaplain to Sir Daniel Harvey, ambassador to Constantinople; and returned thence in 1671. In 1676, he travelled into France; and, returning after a short stay, became chaplain to Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state. In 1679, he was designed to collate and publish the Alexandrian manuscript in St. James's library, and to have for his reward (as Charles II. promised) a canonry of Windsor or Westminster; but that design was not executed. He published a great many works, and had an established reputation among the learned. In 1683, he took a doctor of divinity's degree; and, the year after, was nominated by his college to the rectory of Stanlake, in the diocese of Oxford, but upon some dislike resigned it in a month. In 1687, he was collated to a prebend in the church of Heyghbury in Wilts. August 1688, he was deprived of his fellowship by Dr. Giffard, the Popish president of Magdalen-College, because he refused to live among the new Popish fellows of that college. He was restored in October following; but, afterwards refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, his fellowship was pronounced void July 25, 1692. He died at London, May 11, 1710.

He published four letters in Latin, at two different times, which he afterwards translated into English, and thus entitled: "Remarks upon the Manners, Religion, and Government of the Turks, &c. 1678," 8vo. He wrote both in Latin and English, "An Account of the Greek Church, &c. 1680," 8vo. He published a Latin Life of Camden, in 1691, 4to; and, afterwards, *Vitæ quorundam*

dam Eruditissimorum & illustrium virorum, 1707," 4to. He wrote several other learned things.

SMITH (JOHN), an English divine of good abilities and learning, was born at Lowther in Westmoreland, in 1659, of which parish his father was rector. He was trained under his father for some time; after which he was sent, by the unlucky advice of some friends, to Bradford in Yorkshire, and placed under Mr. Christopher Nettle, a leading man among the Dissenters. Here he continued two years, and lost under this Presbyterian almost all that he had learned from his father; but recovered it again, as we are informed, under one Mr. Thomas Lawson, a Quaker, who was a favourer of learning, an excellent school-master, and who grounded Smith well in the learned languages. He was admitted of St. John's-College in 1674; where he took the degrees in arts, and afterwards went into orders. In 1686, he went abroad as chaplain to lord Lansdown, when his lordship was made ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain; and after his return home, which was soon after the Revolution, was made domestic chaplain to Crew, bishop of Durham, who had a particular value for him. In 1695, his lordship collated him to the rectory and hospital of Gateshead, and to a prebend in the church of Durham: upon which promotion he took a doctor of divinity's degree in 1696. He was afterwards presented by the bishop to the rectory of his own parish, Bishops-Wearmouth; where he not only repaired the church, but built a very good parsonage entirely at his own expence. He was a man of parts and learning, and was particularly versed in septentrional literature and in antiquities. He died in 1715, at Cambridge, where he had been for some time, in order to finish an edition of the historical works of the venerable Bede; and was buried in St. John's-College chapel, where a monument was erected for him, with a Latin inscription by his learned friend Mr. Thomas Baker, then fellow of that college. His edition of Bede was published in 1722, according to his own directions, by his son George Smith, Esq, some time of the Inner-Temple; to whom he left a large fortune, which he had obtained by his wife. He assisted in many things, and published four sermons at different times.

SMITH (EDMUND), one of those lucky writers who have without much labour attained high reputation, and who are mentioned with reverence rather for the possession than the exertion of uncommon abilities, was the only son of an eminent merchant, one Mr. Neal, by a daughter of the famous baron Lechmere; and born in 1668. Some misfortunes of his father, which were soon after followed by his death, occasioned the son's being left very young in the hands of Mr. Smith, who had married his father's sister. This gentleman treated him with as much tenderness as if he had been his

his own child ; and placed him at Westminster-School under the care of Dr. Busby. After the death of his generous guardian, young Neal in gratitude thought proper to assume the name of Smith. He was removed to Christ-Church in Oxford ; and was there by his aunt handsomely maintained till her death ; after which, he continued a member of that society, till within five years of his own. Some time before his leaving Christ-Church, he was sent for by his mother to Worcester, and acknowledged by her as a legitimate son ; which his friend Oldisworth mentions, he says, to wipe off the aspersions that some had ignorantly cast on his birth. He passed through the exercises of the college and university with unusual applause ; and acquired a great reputation in the schools both for his knowledge and skill in disputation. He had a long and perfect intimacy with all the Greek and Latin classics ; with whom he had carefully compared whatever was worth perusing in the French, Spanish, and Italian, to which language he was no stranger, and in all the celebrated writers of his own country. His works are not many, and those scattered up and down in miscellaneous collections. His celebrated tragedy, called " Phædra and Hippolitus," was acted at the theatre-royal in 1707.

He died in 1710, in his 42d year, at the seat of George Duckett, Esq. called Gartham, in Wiltshire ; and was buried in the parish church there. Some time before his death, he engaged in considerable undertakings ; in which he raised expectations in the world, which he did not live to gratify.

SMITH (ADAM), LL. D. and F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, was born in the latter of these cities in the year 1723, and educated at the university of Glasgow. After having gone through the necessary classes, he was, at the age of twenty-two, sent an exhibitioner to Baliol-College, Oxford, where, it seems, that either the prejudices too frequently entertained against his countrymen, occasioned him to be treated with some illiberality ; or, at least, that his national jealousy (of which he seems to possess no small portion) led him to suspect as much. The dissatisfaction he felt during his residence here, increased his attachment to solitude, to which he undoubtedly owed much of the rusticity and awkwardness of his manners, and fortified that love of study, which had ever been the ruling passion of his youth.

About the year 1750, he opened a class at Edinburgh, for teaching rhetoric ; where he soon acquired a degree of reputation that occasioned him to be invited back to Glasgow, and made professor, first of Logic, and then of Moral Philosophy, in that university.

Dr. Smith's lectures, continually improving, and continually disseminating, by the fluctuation of pupils, acquired, in time, considerable celebrity ; and the right hon. Charles Townshend, during his journey to Scotland, after marrying the countess dowager of

Dalkeith,

Dalkeith, was attracted to Glasgow by the reputation of Dr. Smith, whom he soon after engaged, on very liberal terms, to undertake the office of travelling tutor to his lady's son, the young duke of Buccleugh. The doctor being now necessitated to resign his professorship, requested his students to attend on a particular day, and ordering the censor to call over their names, returned the several sums which he had received as fees; saying, that as he had not completely fulfilled his engagement, his class should be taught that year gratis, and that the remainder of his lectures should be read by one of his upper students. This did him the more honour, as he was extremely jealous of the property of his lectures; and used often to repeat, when he saw any one taking notes, that he hated scribblers.

Another circumstance, arising from a similar principle of generosity, distinguished the conduct of Dr. Smith, on his appointment to the office of one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland; when attributing his promotion to the interference of the duke of Buccleugh, he offered to resign the annuity of 300*l.* which had been granted him for directing his grace's education. This offer, however, his patron as generously refused.

Dr. Smith had travelled with this nobleman two years; and it was shortly after his return that he published his work, "On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations;" a performance which, though not particularly popular at first, attained such celebrity in time, as to be repeatedly quoted in the British House of Commons and the National Assembly of France, and to be appealed to as an authoritative standard of political axiom and political observation. He died July 18, 1790.

SMITH (*HUGH*) was the son of Mr. Smith, an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Hemel-Hempstead, and served a regular apprenticeship; he afterwards went to Edinburgh, and there graduated with much credit. On his first coming to London he lived in Mincing-lane, and in the year 1759 published "An Essay on the Blood, with Reflections on Venæsection." The next year Dr. Smith commenced a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, which was assiduously attended by city physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and medical students. In about three years his lectures were held in such high estimation, that the pupils of St. George's-Hospital, &c. made a most respectful application to the doctor to deliver his course at the west end of the town; which he complied with, and was very numerously attended at the Piazza Coffee-house for several years. For the instruction and advantage of his pupils, the Lecturer published his Text-book; and as it was upon an enlarged plan, it had a very extensive sale.

About the year 1765, the doctor was unanimously chosen Physician to the Middlesex-Hospital, and continued in that respectable

situation for several years. It is but truth to add, that he was highly esteemed by his medical colleagues, and that the friendship cultivated then continued till the *debitum naturæ* was paid.

In the year 1770 Dr. Smith was elected an alderman of Tower-Ward; but his numerous professional engagements obliged him in about two years to resign being a magistrate of the city of London.

About 1780, the doctor purchased a large and elegant house at Streatham, to which he very frequently retired for ease and relaxation; but the genteel families of Surry were continually requesting his advice and visits, so that his intentions of enjoying a country retreat were much frustrated; and at length he had the misfortune to lose his son, which affected his spirits so much that he determined to leave Streatham and retire to Stratford. He died December 26, 1790.

SMITH (WILLIAM), son of the Rev. Richard Smith, rector of the church of All-Saints, and minister of St. Andrew's, in the city of Worcester, was born in the parish of St. Peter's-Church in that city, on the 30th day of May, in the year 1711. He was educated in grammar-learning at the College-School in his native city, where he made great proficiency in his studies. On the 27th day of November 1728, he was matriculated at New-College, Oxford; where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in June 1732, and that of Master in July 1737. Soon after, his merit caused him to be recommended to the right honourable James earl of Derby, that great patron of arts and sciences; and he was retained three years in his lordship's house, in the office of reader to his lordship. His connections with lord Derby introduced him to the honour of being known to several other persons of fortune and quality; which was of singular service to him in his progress through life. He took deacon's orders at Grosvenor-Chapel in Westminster, on Sunday the 1st of June 1735, from Benjamin bishop of Winchester. On the 10th of September following, he was presented by his patron, James earl of Derby, to the rectory of Trinity-Church in Chester. On the 14th of the same month, he took priest's orders in the Cathedral-Church of Chester, from Samuel the bishop of that see; was instituted the same day, and inducted the next.

Mr. Smith's first publication was, "Dionysius Longinus on the Sublime; translated from the Greek with notes and observations, and some Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author;" by this octavo volume he acquired much reputation.

In 1748, the Grammar-School of Brentwood, in the parish of South Weald, in the county of Essex, being vacant, was offered by lord and lady Strange to lapse to the bishop of London, who at their recommendation appointed Mr. Smith school-master there for life. He held this school only one year, as he did in no wise relish the laborious life of a school-master. June 8, 1753, he was licenced



T. SMOLLETT, M.D.

as one of the ministers of St. George's-Church in Liverpool, on the nomination of the corporation there. In 1753, Mr. Smith published in two volumes, quarto, dedicated to his royal highness the prince of Wales, "The History of the Peloponnesian War, translated from the Greek of Thucydides." In these discourses, as well as in the Life of Longinus, he has abundantly proved his own excellence in original composition. This work has been reprinted in octavo.

In January 1758, the deanry of Chester became vacant by the decease of the Rev. Thomas Brooke, LL. D. There were many candidates for this dignity: but Mr. Smith was so well supported by several of his illustrious friends, especially by his noble patron, that his Majesty King George the Second presented him to the deanry. He now took the degree of doctor in divinity. On the 28th day of July, doctor Smith received institution, and was installed the same day. April 30, 1766, the dean was instituted to the rectory of Handley near Chester, on the presentation of the dean and chapter.

Doctor Smith was now dean of Chester, rector of Handley and West Kirby; but his best parochial preferment happened late in life; he was advanced into his seventieth year, and began to feel the infirmities ever attendant on age and a delicate constitution.

However, when he could no longer preach from the pulpit, he preached from the press, by publishing in octavo, "Nine Discourses on the Beatitudes," in 1782. He died January 12, 1787.

SMOLLET (*Dr. TOBIAS*), a physician, but memorable only as an author, was born near Cameron, on the banks of the river Leven, in Scotland, in 1726. He appears to have received a classical education, and was bred to physic and surgery. He was at the siege of Carthage as surgeon, or surgeon's mate; and, in his novel of "Roderick Random," has given an account of this expedition. In 1756, he is supposed to have been the editor of "A Compendium of Authentic Voyages, digested in a Chronological Series," 7 vols. 12mo; among which is inserted a short narrative of the expedition to Carthage, in 1741: which, however, like most of his productions, is written with too much acrimony.

His connection with the sea seems not to have lasted long, and he probably wrote several things before he became known by his capital productions. In 1746 and 1747, he published "a Satire in two parts," which is re-printed among his "Plays and Poems." At eighteen, he had written a tragedy, called "The Regicide," founded on the story of the assassination of James I. of Scotland: this he published by subscription in 1749, with a preface; in which he bitterly inveighs against false patrons, and the duplicity of theatrical managers. In 1757, his comedy of "The Reprisals," an after-piece of two acts, was performed at Drury-Lane theatre; which, with his tragedy, is printed in the above collection. He had before prepared for Mr. Rich an opera, entitled, "Alceste,"

which was never performed or printed. In 1748, he published in two vols. 12mo. his novel of "Roderick Random," by which he acquired so much reputation, as almost to insure success to every future production. In 1751, "Peregrine Pickle" appeared in 4 vols. 12mo; a work of much ingenuity and contrivance. In 1754, were published "Ferdinand Count Fathom;" in 1762, "Sir Launcelot Greaves," in 2 vols. 12mo; and in 1771, "Humphry Clinker," in 3 vols. 12mo; all of them works of great merit, but inferior to the former.

Before he took a house at Chelsea, he attempted to settle as practitioner of physic at Bath, and with that view published, in 1752, a Treatise upon the Waters there; but, not succeeding, he abandoned physic altogether as a profession, and turned his thoughts to writing, as to what he must depend on for support. He translated "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote;" the latter was published in 1755, in 2 vols. 4to: and, since his death, a translation of "Telemachus" has also appeared. His name likewise appears to a translation of Voltaire's prose works, in which, however, he is supposed to have had little concern. In 1757, he published an "History of England," in 4 vols. 4to; and was employed, during the last years of his life, in preparing a new edition of "The Ancient and Modern Universal History." He had originally written some part of this himself, particularly the histories of France, Italy, and Germany. In 1755, he had set on foot the "Critical Review," and continued the principal manager of it till he went abroad for the first time in 1763. This publication involved him in some controversies.

In 1762, when lord Bute was supposed to have the reins of government in his hands, writers were sought to be aiding and assisting to him; and among others Dr. Smollet was pitched upon, who, on the 29th of May in that year, published the first number of "The Briton." This was immediately followed by the publication of "The North-Briton," which at length dissolved a friendship, that had long subsisted between the authors of these performances. "The Briton" continued to be published until Feb. 12, 1763, when it was laid down: yet Dr. Smollet is supposed to have written other pieces, in support of the same cause; and the "Adventures of an Atom," in two small volumes, are known to be his productions.

In 1766 he published an account of his travels, in 2 vols. 8vo: having left England on account of his health and other disagreeable things, he went again to Italy, where he died Oct. 21, 1771. A monument hath been erected to his memory near Leghorn, with an epitaph written by his friend Dr. Armstrong.

SMYTH (JAMES). See MOORE.

SMYTH

SMYTH (ROBERT), educated at St. John's-College, Cambridge, under the tuition of the late Dr. Newcome, master of that college, and dean of Rochester, was an indefatigable antiquary, and had made large collections for a History of the Sheriffs throughout England, which History was unfortunately lost. He greatly assisted Mr. Carter, a school-master at Cambridge, in his "History of that Town and University," and whatever is valuable in those works must be attributed to him.

SNYDERS (FRANCIS), a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1587, and bred up under his countryman Henry Van Balen. His genius first displayed itself only in painting fruit. He afterwards attempted animals, huntings, fish, &c. in which kind of study he succeeded so well, as to surpass all that went before him. Snyder's inclination led him to visit Italy, where he stayed some time, and improved himself considerably. Upon his return to Flanders, he fixed his ordinary abode at Brussels: he was made painter to Ferdinand and Isabella, arch-duke and duchess, and became attached to the house of the cardinal Infant of Spain. He died in 1657, aged 70.

SOCINUS (MARIANUS), an eminent civilian, was sprung from an ancient and honourable family, which had for some generations distinguished itself in the profession of the civil law. He was born at Siena in Tuscany in 1482, and took his degree of doctor of the civil law at twenty-one. He taught that science at Siena for several years. Afterwards he went to Padua, to be the professor there; and then to Bologna, to fill the chair that was vacant by the return of Alciatus to Pavia in 1543. The pensions and privileges conferred upon him at Bologna would never suffer him to leave this place, though he had pressing invitations from other universities. He died in 1556.

SOCINUS (LELIUS), a man of great learning and abilities, was the third son of Marianus Socinus, born at Siena in 1525. He was properly speaking, the founder of the Socinian sect; for, though the zeal of the times in which he lived, and the danger of a persecution to which he stood exposed, restrained him from declaring himself openly; yet he was in reality the author of all those principles and opinions, which Faustus Socinus afterwards enlarged upon and propagated. In order to examine the scriptures better, he studied the Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic tongues. In the mean time he soon discovered, that the church of Rome taught many things plainly contrary to scripture: upon which account, whether through fear of any inconveniencies which the freedom of his inquiries might bring upon him at home, or for the sake of communicating his opinions with more ease and safety

safety abroad, he quickly left Italy, and went into a Protestant country.

He began to travel in 1547, and spent four years in going through France, England, the Netherlands, Germany, and Poland; and then he settled at Zurich. He contracted a familiarity, and even an intimacy, with all the learned wherever he came; and Calvin, Melancthon, Bullinger, Beza, and others of the same class, were amongst the number of his friends. He read lectures to Italians, who wandered up and down in Germany and Poland. He sent writings to his relations, who lived at Siena. He took a journey into Poland about 1558; and obtained from the king some letters of recommendation to the doge of Venice and the duke of Florence, that he might be safe at Venice, while his affairs required him to stay there. He returned to Switzerland, and died at Zurich in 1562, in his 37th year.

SOCINUS (FAUSTUS), nephew of Lælius Socinus, and head of the sect which goes by his name, was born at Siena in 1539. He is supposed to have studied but little in his youth, and to have acquired a tincture only of classical learning and the civil law. He was little more than twenty, when his uncle died at Zurich; and the news of his death no sooner reached Lyons, where Faustus then was, than he immediately set out to take possession of all his papers: for Lælius had conceived vast hopes of his nephew, whom he had taken care to infect very strongly with his opinions; and used to say to his friends, that what he had inculcated but faintly and obscurely, as it were, would be set off to the world in a more strong and perspicuous manner by Faustus. Faustus, however, did not begin to propagate his uncle's principles immediately upon his return to Italy from Zurich; but suffered himself to be seduced, by large promises of favour and honourable employments already bestowed upon him, to the court of Francis de Medicis, great duke of Tuscany.

In 1574, he left the court of Florence, and went into Germany; whence he could never be prevailed on to return, though frequently importuned by letters and messengers from the great duke himself. He studied divinity at Basil for three years; and began now to propagate his uncle's principles, with great improvements and enlargements of his own. About that time there happened great disturbances in the churches of Transylvania, which were occasioned by the doctrine of Francis David, about the honours and the power of the son of God. Blandrata, a man of great authority in those churches and at court, sent for Socinus from Basil, as taking him to be a man very well qualified to pacify those troubles. He was lodged in the same house with Francis David, that he might have better opportunities of drawing him from his errors. Francis David would not be convinced, but remained obstinate, and deter-

mined

mined to propagate his errors ; upon which he was cast into prison by order of the prince, where he died soon after.

In 1579, Socinus retired into Poland, and desired to be admitted into the communion of the Unitarians ; but was refused, on account of some difference between him and them. Afterwards, he wrote a book against James Palæologus ; from which his enemies took a pretence of accusing him to Stephen, then king of Poland. They said, that it was unworthy of his majesty, to suffer the impudence of a little itinerant Italian, who had endeavoured to stir up sedition among his subjects, to go unpunished. Mean while Socinus thought it prudent to leave Cracow, after he had been there four years ; and to take sanctuary in the house of a Polish lord, with whom he lived some years, and married his daughter by his own consent. In this retreat he wrote many books, which raised innumerable enemies against him. He lost his wife in 1587, at which he was inconsolable for many months ; and, to complete his miseries, he was about that time deprived, by the death of the duke of Tuscany, of a noble pension, which had been settled on him by the generosity of that prince. In 1598, he received great insults and persecutions, on account of his doctrines. To avoid these dangers for the future, he retired to the house of a Polish gentleman, at a village about nine miles distant from Cracow ; where he spent the remainder of his life, and died in 1604, aged 65.

SOCRATES, the greatest of the ancient philosophers, was born at Alopece, a small village of Attica, in the 4th year of the 77th Olympiad, or about 467 years before Christ. His parents were very mean ; Sophroniscus his father being a statuary or carver of images in stone, and Phoenareta his mother a midwife ; who yet is so represented by Plato, as shews that she was a woman of a bold, generous, and quick spirit. However, he is observed to have been so far from being ashamed of these parents, that he often took occasion to mention them. As soon as he was born, Sophroniscus his father, consulting the oracle, was advised to suffer the son to do what he pleased, never compelling him to do what he disliked, or diverting him from what he was inclined to. But Sophroniscus, regardless of the oracle, put him to his own trade of carving statues ; which, though contrary to the inclination of Socrates, yet afterwards stood him in good stead : for his father dying, and his money and effects lost by being placed in bad hands, he was upon that necessitated to continue his trade for ordinary subsistence. But, being naturally averse to this profession, he only followed it while necessity compelled him ; and, upon getting a little before-hand, would for a while lay it entirely aside. These intermissions of his trade were bestowed upon philosophy, to which he was naturally addicted ; and this being observed by Crito, a rich philosopher of Athens,

Socrates was at length taken from his shop, and put into a condition of philosophising at his leisure.

His first master was Anaxagoras, and then Archelaus : by which last he was much beloved, and travelled with him to Samos, to Pytho, and to the Isthmus. He was scholar likewise of Damon, a most pleasing teacher of music. He learned poetry of Euenus, husbandry of Ichomachus, and geometry of Theodorus.

That Socrates had an attendant spirit, genius, or dæmon, which diverted from dangers, is testified by Plato, Xenophon, and Antisthenes, who were his contemporaries, and confirmed by innumerable authors of antiquity ; but what this attendant spirit, genius, or dæmon was, or what we are to understand by it, neither ancient nor modern writers have been able to determine. There is some disagreement concerning the name, and more concerning the nature of it : only it is agreed, that the advice it gave him was always dissuasive ; “ never impelling,” says Cicero, “ but often restraining him.” It is commonly named his dæmon, by which title he himself owned it. Plato sometimes calls it his guardian, and Apuleius his god ; because the name of dæmon, as St. Austin tells us, at last grew odious. As for the sign or manner, in which this dæmon or genius foretold, and by foretelling guarded him against, evils to come, nothing certain can be collected about it. Some affirm, that it was by sneezing, either in himself or others : but Plutarch rejects this opinion, and conjectured, first, that it might be some apparition ; but at last concludes, that it was his observation of some inarticulate unaccustomed sound or voice, conveyed to him by some extraordinary way, as we see in dreams. Others confine this foreknowledge of evils within the soul of Socrates himself ; and when he said that “ his genius advised him,” interpret him as if he had said, that “ his mind foreboded and so inclined him. But this is inconsistent with the description which Socrates himself gives of a voice and signs from without, and with his further affirmation, “ That there was a dæmon constantly near him, which had kept him company from a child, and by whose beck and instruction he guided his life.”

The altercations that Socrates had with the Sophists, were not attended with any ill, but rather with good effects to him ; for they gained him respect ; and made him popular with the Athenians : but he had a private quarrel with one Anytus, which after many years continuance was the occasion of his death. Anytus was an orator by profession, who was privately maintained and enriched by leather-sellers. He had placed two of his sons under Socrates, to be taught ; but, because they had not acquired such knowledge from him as to enable them to get their living by pleading, he took them away, and put them to the trade of leather-selling. Socrates, displeased with this illiberal treatment of the young men, whose ruin he presaged at the same time, reproached and indeed exposed Anytus in his discourses

discourses to his scholars. Anytus was grievously vexed and hurt by this, and studied all occasions and ways of revenge : but feared the Athenians, who highly revered Socrates, as well on account of his great wisdom and virtue, as for the particular opposition which he had made to those vain babblers the Sophists. Many years passed from the first falling out between Socrates and Anytus, during which one continued openly reproving, the other secretly undermining ; till at length Anytus, observing a fit conjuncture, procured Melitus to prefer a bill against him to the Senate in these terms. " Melitus, son of Melitus, a Pythean, accuseth Socrates son of Sophroniscus, an Alopeceian. Socrates violates the law, not believing the deities which this city believeth, but introducing other new gods. He violates the law likewise in corrupting youth ; the punishment death." This bill being preferred upon oath, Crito became bound to the judges for his appearance on the day of trial ; till which, Socrates employed himself in his usual philosophical exercises, taking no care to provide any defence. The day being come, Anytus, Lyco, and Melitus, accused him : Socrates made his own defence, without procuring an advocate, as the custom was, to plead for him. He did not defend himself with the tone and language of a suppliant or guilty person, but, as if he were master of the judges themselves, with freedom, firmness, and some degree of contumacy. Many of his friends spoke also in his behalf ; and, lastly, Plato went up into the chair, and began a speech in these words, " Though I, Athenians, am the youngest of those that come up into this place" —but they stopped him, crying out, " Of those that go down," which he was thereupon constrained to do : and, then proceeding to vote, they cast Socrates by two hundred and eighty-one voices. It was the custom of Athens, as Cicero informs us, when any one was cast, if the fault were not capital, to impose a pecuniary mulct ; when the guilty person was asked the highest rate, at which he estimated his offence. This was proposed to Socrates, who told the judges, that to pay a penalty was to own an offence ; and that, instead of being condemned for what he stood accused, he deserved to be maintained at the public charge out of the Prytanæum. This was the greatest honour the Grecians could confer : and the answer so exasperated the judges, that they condemned him to death by eighty votes more. The sentence being passed, he was sent to prison ; which, he entered with the same resolution and firmness with which he had opposed the thirty tyrants. He lay here in fetters thirty days ; and was constantly visited by Crito, Plato, and other friends, with whom he passed the time in dispute after his usual manner. He was often solicited by them to an escape, which he not only refused, but derided.

He died, according to Plato, when he was more than seventy, having drank the cup of poison which was given him with the utmost intrepidity. He was buried with many tears and much solemnity by his friends ; yet, as soon as they had performed that last ser-

vice, fearing the cruelty of the thirty tyrants, they stole out of the city, the greater part to Megara to Euclid, who received them kindly, the rest to other places. Soon after, however, the Athenians were awakened to a sense of the injustice they had committed against Socrates; and became so exasperated, that nothing would serve them, but the authors of it should be put to death: as Melitus was, while Anytus was banished. In further testimony of their penitence, they called home his friends to their former liberty of meeting; they forbade public spectacles of games and wrestlings for a time; they caused his statue made in brass by Lysippus, to be set up in the Pompeium; and a plague ensuing, which they imputed to this unjust act, they made an order, that no man should mention Socrates publicly and on the theatre, in order to forget the sooner what they had done.

As to his person, he was very homely; was bald, had a dark complexion, a flat nose, eyes sticking out, and a severe down-cast look. In short, his countenance promised so ill, that Zopyrus, a physiognomist, pronounced him incident to various passions, and given to many vices: which when Alcibiades and others who were present laughed at, knowing him to be free from every thing of that kind, Socrates justified the skill of Zopyrus by owning, that "he was by nature prone to those vices, but suppressed his inclination by reason." He had two wives, one of which was the noted Xantippe. Several instances are recorded of her impatience and his long-suffering. He chose this wife, we are told, for the same reason, that they, who would be excellent in horsemanship, choose the roughest and most spirited horses; supposing, that if they are able to manage them, they may be able to manage any.

SOCRATES, an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century, was born at Constantinople, in the reign of Theodosius. He studied grammar under Helladius and Animonius, who had withdrawn themselves from Alexandria to Constantinople; and, after he had finished his studies, for some time professed the law, and pleaded at the bar, whence he obtained the name of Scholasticus. Then he undertook to write ecclesiastical history; and, beginning from 309, where Eusebius ends, continued it down to 440. This history is written with a great deal of judgment and exactness. It has been translated into Latin, and published in Græcè & Latinè, by Valesius, together with Eusebius and the other ecclesiastical historians.

SOLIMENE (FRANCIS), an illustrious Italian painter, was descended of a good family, and born at Nocera de Pagini near Naples in 1657. His father Angelo, who was a good painter, and also a man of learning, discerned an uncommon genius in his son; who is said to have spent whole nights in the studies of poetry and philosophy. He designed also so judiciously in chiaro oscuro, that his per-

performances surprized all who saw them. He studied under his father two years, when the desire of perfecting himself determined him, in 1674, to visit Naples. Here he put himself under the direction of Francisco Maria, who was reckoned an excellent designer; but received such discouragement from him, that he left him in a few days. Hearing the Jesuits intended to have the chapel of St. Anne painted in the church of Jesu Nuovo, he sent them a sketch by an architecture painter; not daring to carry it himself, for fear a prejudice against his youth might exclude him. His design was nevertheless accepted: and, while he painted this chapel, the best painters in Naples visited him, astonished to find themselves surpassed by a mere boy. This was his first shining out; and his reputation grew so fast, that great works were offered him from every quarter. His fame was as great in other countries as at Naples; insomuch that the kings of France and Spain made him very advantageous proposals, to engage him in their service, which, however, he declined. Philip V. arriving at Naples, commanded him to paint his portrait; this monarch distinguished him highly by his favour, and even caused him to sit in his presence. The emperor Charles VI. knighted him, on account of a picture he sent him. In 1701, he came and stayed at Rome during the holy year: the pope and cardinals took great notice of him. This painter is also known by his sonnets, which have been printed several times in collections of poetry; and it is remarkable, that, at eighty years of age, his memory supplied him with the most beautiful passages of the poets, in the application of which he was very happy. He died in 1747, almost ninety.

SOLINUS (CAIUS JULIUS), an ancient Latin grammarian, and (as it seemeth) a Roman, whom some have foolishly imagined to have lived in Augustus's time, though in his "Polyhistor" he has made large extracts from the elder Pliny. It is probable that he lived about the middle of the third century. We have of his the above-mentioned work, which Salmasius has published in 2 vols. folio.

SOLIS (ANTONIO DE), an ingenious Spanish writer. was of an ancient and illustrious family, and born at Placenza in Old Castile, 1610. He was sent to Salamanca to study the law; but, like the greater part of those who have before tasted the sweets of the Belles Lettres, did not pursue it long. He had a natural turn for poetry, and cultivated it with a success which did him great honour. He was but seventeen, when he wrote an ingenious comedy, called "Amor y Obligacion;" and he afterwards composed others, which were received with the highest applause. At six and twenty, he applied himself to ethics and politics. His great merit procured him a patron in the count d'Oropesa, viceroy then of Navarre, and afterwards of the kingdom of Valence, who took him for his secre-

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tary. Philip IV. of Spain made him one of his secretaries ; and, after his death, the queen regent made him first historiographer of the Indies, which was a place of great profit as well as honour. He is better known for his " History of Mexico," at least abroad, than for his poetry and dramatic writings, although he was excellent in that way.

When advanced in years he resolved to dedicate himself to the service of God, by embracing the ecclesiastical state ; and accordingly was ordained a priest at fifty-seven. He renounced now all prophane compositions, and wrote nothing afterwards but some dramatic pieces upon subjects of devotion, which are represented in Spain on certain festivals. He died in 1686.

SOLOMON (ben JOB JALLA), ben Abraham ben Abdulla by his first wife Tanomata, was born at Bonda, a town founded by his father Ibrahim, in the kingdom of Futa or Sanaga, which lies on both sides the river Senegal or Sanaga, and extends as far as the Gambia. Being sent by his father, in February 1730-1, to sell some slaves to captain Pyke, commander of a trading vessel belonging to Mr. Hunt, and not agreeing about their price, he set out with another black merchant on an expedition across the Gambia ; but they were taken prisoners by the Mandingos, a nation at enmity with his own, and sold for slaves to captain Pyke aforesaid, who immediately sent proposals to his father for their redemption. The ship sailing before the return of an answer, Job was carried to Annapolis, and delivered to Mr. Denton, factor to Mr. Hunt. He sold him to Mr. Tolfey of Maryland, from whom, though kindly treated, he escaped, and, being committed to prison as a fugitive slave, discovered himself to be a Mahometan. Being at length conveyed to England, a letter addressed to him by his father fell into the hands of general Oglethorpe, who immediately gave bond to Mr. Hunt for payment of a certain sum on his delivery in England. Accordingly he arrived in England in 1533; but Mr. Oglethorpe was gone to Georgia. Mr. Hunt provided him a lodging at Limehouse ; and Mr. Bluet, who first found him out in Maryland, took him down to his house at Cheshunt. The African-Company undertook for his redemption, which was soon effected by Nathaniel Brasley, Esq. member for Hertford, for 40l. and 20l. bond and charges, by a subscription amounting to 60l. Being now free, he translated several Arabic MSS. for Sir Hans Sloane, who got him introduced at court, and after fourteen months stay in London he returned home loaded with presents to the amount of 500l. He found his father dead, and his native country depopulated with war.

SOLON, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Athens about the 35th Olympiad. He distinguished himself early by the greatness of his courage, and the brightness of his parts, which advantages raised him to the government of his country. He restrained luxury, abolished

abolished a great many superstitious ceremonies, and permitted those Athenians who had no children to leave their fortunes to whom they pleased. He made no laws against parricides, because he could not think human nature capable of the crime. When Pisistratus became tyrant of Athens, Solon opposed him as much as he could; but, when he found it was to no purpose, he retired abroad. He died at eighty. It is said, that he wrote a treatise of laws, of eloquence, of elegies, of Iambic verse; and that he either instituted or improved the Areopagus at Athens.

SOMERS (JOHN), lord-chancellor of England, was the son of an attorney at Worcester, where he was born in 1652. He was educated at a private school in Staffordshire; and thence admitted a gentleman-commoner of Trinity-College in Oxford. Afterwards he entered himself of the Middle-Temple, London, where he prosecuted the study of the law with great vigour; intermixing all the while with it that of polite literature, of which, as appears from some small publications, he was a great master. He soon distinguished himself to great advantage at the bar; and, in 1681, had a considerable share in a piece, entitled “A Just and Modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments,” in answer to Charles the Second’s “Declaration to all his loving Subjects touching the Causes and Reasons, that moved him to dissolve the two last Parliaments.” In the Convention, which met by the prince of Orange’s summons in Jan. 1668-9, he presented his native city of Worcester. Soon after the accession of William and Mary, he was appointed solicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood. In April 1692, he was made attorney-general; and, March following, advanced to the post of lord-keeper. In 1697, he was created lord Somers, baron of Evesham, and made chancellor of England; and, for the support of those honours and dignities, his majesty made him a grant of the manors of Reygate and Howlegh in Surrey, and another grant of 2100*l.* per annum out of the fee-farm rents. In 1700, he was removed from his post of lord high chancellor; and the year following, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours by the House of Commons, but acquitted upon trial by the House of Lords. He then retired to a studious course of life; and was chosen president of the Royal-Society, of which he had been long a member. Nevertheless, though removed from the administration, his labours were still dedicated to the service of the government and of his country. In 1708, he was made lord president of the council, from which post he was removed in 1710, upon the change of the ministry. He died April 26, 1716; after having for some time survived the powers of his understanding. His lordship was never married.

He wrote several pieces on the subject of politics: he translated into English Plutarch’s “Life of Alcibiades,” as it stands among “Plutarch’s Lives;” translated by several hands: he likewise trans-

translated into English the Epistle of Dido to Æneas, printed in the translation of Ovid's Epistles by various hands. There are some letters and speeches of his own in print.

SOMERVILE (WILLIAM). This gentleman was descended from a very ancient family in the county of Warwick. His ancestors had large possessions at Kingston, in Worcestershire, so early as the reign of Edward I. He was the son of Robert Somervile, of Edston in Warwickshire, and was born at Edston in Warwickshire, in 1692, bred at Winchester-School, and chosen from thence fellow of New-College, Oxford, as was his brother Dr. Somervile, rector of Adderbury in Oxfordshire. From lady Luxborough's letters, we find Mr. Somervile translated from Voltaire the play of "Alzira," which was then in MS. in her hands.

SOMNER (WILLIAM), an eminent English antiquary, was born at Canterbury March 30, 1606, according to the account given by his wife and son; but, according to the register of the parish of St. Margaret's, much earlier, for it represents him to have been baptized Nov. 5, 1598. At a proper age, he was committed to the free-school of Canterbury, where he seems to have acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin tongue at least. Thence he was removed, and placed as clerk to his father in the ecclesiastical courts of that diocese; and was afterwards preferred to a creditable office in those courts by archbishop Laud. His natural bent in the mean time lay to the study of antiquities; and he took all opportunities of indulging it. In 1640, he published "The Antiquities of Canterbury," 4to. an accurate performance, and very seasonably executed, as it preserved from oblivion many monuments of antiquity, which were soon after buried by civil discord in ruin. Somner's reputation was so well established, that no monuments of antiquity could be further published without his advice and helping hand. In 1652, when a collection of historians was produced, the Appendix, or Glossarium, was the labour of Mr. Somner. He also undertook a Saxon dictionary, at the instigation of his friends, for which he had a pecuniary stipend, and which he published at Oxford in April 1659, with an inscription to all students in the Saxon tongue, a dedication to his patron Roger Spelman, Esq. and a preface.

Just before the Restoration, he was imprisoned in the castle of Deal, for endeavouring to procure hands to petition for a free parliament. In 1660, he was made master of St. John's-Hospital, in the suburbs of Canterbury; and about the same time auditor of Christ-Church in that city. He published "A Treatise relative to Kent," and left several in MS. behind him. He died March 30, 1669, after having been twice married.

SOPHOCLES, an ancient Greek tragedian, was born at Athens the 2d year of the 71st Olympiad, that is, near 500 years before Christ.

Christ. His father Sophilus, of whose condition nothing certain can be collected, educated him in all the politer accomplishments: he learned music and dancing of Lamprus, as Athenæus says, and had Æschylus for his master in poetry. He was about sixteen, at the time of Xerxes's expedition into Greece: and being at Salamis, where the Grecians were employed in fixing the monuments of the victory, after the flight of that prince, and the entire rout of all his generals, he is reported to have appeared at the head of a choir of noble boys (for he was very handsome) all naked and washed over with oil and essence; and, while they sung a pæan, to have guided the measures with his harp.

Cimon, the Athenian general, having found Theseus's bones, and bringing the noble reliques with solemn pomp into the city, a contention of tragedians was appointed; as was usual on extraordinary occasions. Æschylus and Sophocles were the two great rivals; and the prize was adjudged to Sophocles, although it was the first play he ever presented in public, and only five and twenty. This opinion of his extraordinary worth opened him a free passage to the highest offices in the state. We find him, in Strabo, going in joint commission with Pericles, to reduce the rebellious Samians. This great man continued the profession of his art, even to his latest years; but, it seems, his sons resented this severe application to writing, as a manifest neglect of his family and estate. On this account, they at last brought the business into court before the judges; and petitioned the guardianship of their father, as one that was grown delirious, and therefore incapable of managing his concerns. The old gentleman, being acquainted with the motion, in order to his defence, came presently into court, and recited his "Œdipus of Colonus," a tragedy he had just before finished; and then desired to know, whether that piece looked like the work of a madman? There needed no other plea in his favour; for the judges, admiring and applauding his wit, not only acquitted him of the charge, but voted his sons madmen for accusing him. The general story of his death goes, that, having exhibited his last play, and getting the prize, he fell into such a transport of joy, as carried him off; though Lucian affirms him to have been choaked by a grape-stone, like Anacreon. He died at Athens in his 90th year, as some say; in his 95th, according to others.

Out of above 100 tragedies, which Sophocles wrote, only seven remain. They have been frequently published, separately and together; with the Greek Scholia and Latin versions, and without.

SORANUS, an ancient physician of Ephesus, where he does not seem to have continued long. He was of the sect called "Methodists," and a great follower of Theffalus, Trallian, &c. He practised physic, first at Alexandria, then at Rome, in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian. Some little pieces of his are extant, and have been published: "De utero et muliebri pudendo, Græcè, Paris,

1554 ;” “ In artem medendi isagoge saluberrima, Basil, 1528 ;” and others, besides a life of Hippocrates, which has been inserted, in Greek and Latin, in almost all the editions of Hippocrates.— There was another SORANUS of Ephesus, and a physician too, later than the above, and who wrote also about the diseases of women ; unless, which is very likely, the one be taken for the other.

SORBIERE (SAMUEL), a French writer, was born of Protestant parents in 1610, or 1615. His father was a tradesman ; his mother Louisa was the sister of the learned Samuel Petit, minister of Nismes. These dying when he was young, his uncle Petit took the care of him, and educated him as his own child. Having laid a proper foundation in languages and polite literature, he went to Paris, where he studied divinity ; but, being presently disgusted with this, he applied himself to physic, and soon made such a progress, as to form an abridged system for his own use, which was afterwards printed on one sheet of paper. He went into Holland in 1642, back to France in 1645, and then again to Holland in 1646, in which year he married. He now intended to sit down to the practice of his profession, and with that view went to Leyden ; but, being too volatile and inconstant to stay long at one place, he was scarcely settled at Leyden, when he returned to France, and was made principal of the college of Orange in 1650.

In 1653, he abjured the Protestant religion, and embraced the Popish ; and, going to Paris in 1654, published, according to custom, a discourse upon the motives of his conversion, which he dedicated to cardinal Mazarine. He went afterwards to Rome, where he made himself known to Alexander VII. by a Latin letter addressed to that pope ; in which he inveighed against the envious Protestants, as he called them. Upon his return from Rome, he came over to England ; and afterwards published, in 1664, a relation of his voyage hither, which brought upon him much trouble and disgrace ; for, having taken great and unwarrantable liberties with, and shewn much spleen and satirical humour against, a nation with whom France at that time thought it good policy to be well with, he was stripped of his title of “ Historiographer of France,” which had been given him by the king. and sent for some time into banishment. His book also was discountenanced and discredited by a piece, published against it in the very city of Paris ; while Sprat, afterwards bishop of Rochester, exposed it with much eloquence and wit here at home.

Cardinal Rospigliosi being likely to succeed Alexander VII. in the papal chair, Sorbieri made a second journey to Rome. He was known to the cardinal when he was at Rome before, and had since published a collection of poems in his praise ; and so promised himself great things upon his exaltation to the popedom. Rospigliosi was made pope, and took the name of Clement IX. but Sorbieri

was

was disappointed; for, though the pope received him kindly, and gave him good words, yet he gave him nothing more, except a small sum to defray the charges of his journey. He was one of those men who could not be content, and was therefore never happy. He was very well skilled in languages and all polite literature, and had some knowledge in many sciences; and he is said to have had no remarkable blemish upon his character, although a little addicted to pleasures. He died of a dropfy, the 9th of April 1670. He was not the author of any considerable work, although there are more than twenty publications of his of the small kind. He translated some of our English authors into French: as More's "Utopia;" some of Hobbe's works, and part of Camden's "Britannia."

SOUTH (*Dr. ROBERT*), an English divine of great parts and learning, was the son of a merchant in London, and born at Hackney in Middlesex, 1633. He was educated at Westminster-School under Dr. Busby, where he acquired an uncommon share of grammatical and philological learning, and, being a king's scholar, was in 1651 elected thence student of Christ-Church in Oxford. He took a bachelor of arts degree in 1654; and the same year wrote a copy of Latin verses, to congratulate the protector Cromwell upon the peace concluded with the Dutch. The year after, he published another Latin poem, entitled, "*Musica Incantans, &c.*" In 1657, he took a master of arts degree; and became by virtue of his abilities and attainments an illustrious member of his society. August 10, 1660, he was chosen public orator of the university; and at the same time struggled hard to be canon of Christ-Church, as belonging to that office; but was kept back by the endeavours of the dean. In 1661, he became domestic chaplain to lord Clarendon, chancellor of England, and of the university of Oxford; and, in March 1663, was installed prebendary of Westminster. October the 1st following, he was admitted to the degree of doctor in divinity; but this, not without some commotion in the university. Letters were sent by lord Clarendon, in behalf of his chaplain South, who was therein recommended to the doctorate: but some were so offended, on account of certain prejudices against South, whom they looked upon as a mere time-server, that they stily denied the passing of these letters in convocation. A tumult arose, and they proceeded to a scrutiny; after which the senior proctor Nathaniel Crew, fellow of Lincoln-College, and afterwards bishop of Durham, did pronounce him passed by the major part of the house: in consequence of which, by the double presentation of Dr. John Wallis, Savilian professor of geometry, he was first admitted bachelor, then doctor of divinity.

Afterwards he had a sinecure in Wales bestowed upon him by his patron the earl of Clarendon; and, at that earl's retirement into

France in 1667, became chaplain to James duke of York. In 1670, he was made canon of Christ-Church in Oxford. In 1676, he attended as chaplain, Laurence Hyde, Esq. ambassador extraordinary to the king of Poland. In 1678, he was nominated by the dean and chapter of Westminster to the rectory of Islop in Oxfordshire; and, in 1680, rebuilt the chancel of that church, as he did afterwards the rectory-house.

After the Revolution, he took the oath of allegiance to their majesties; though he is said to have excused himself from accepting a great dignity in the church, vacated by a refusal of those oaths. In 1693, a controversy took place between him and Dr. Sherlock, respecting the Trinity. The disputants, together with Dr. Thomas Burnet, master of the Charter-House, were ridiculed in a well known ballad, called "The Battle Royal." He died, aged 83, July 8, 1716; and was interred in Westminster-Abbey, where a monument is erected to him, with an inscription upon it. He was a man of very uncommon abilities and attainments; of judgment, wit, and learning equally great. His Sermons have been often printed in 6 vols. 8vo. In 1717, his "Opera Posthuma Latina," consisting of Orations and Poems; and his "Posthumous Works" in English, containing three Sermons, an account of his Travels into Poland, Memoirs of his Life, and a Copy of his Will; were published in 2 vols. 8vo.

SOUTHERN (THOMAS), an English dramatic writer, was the son of George Southern, of Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, and born about 1662. He became a member of Pembroke-College, Oxford, in 1680; and took his degree in arts in 1683. This is Wood's account, but another writer says, he was born at Dublin in the year of the Restoration; and was early educated at the university there. In his 18th year, he quitted Ireland, and probably went to Oxford, though this writer makes no mention of it; whence he removed to the Middle-Temple, London, where he devoted himself to play-writing and poetry, instead of law. His "Persian Prince, or Loyal Brother," in 1682, was introduced at a time when the Tory interest was triumphant in England; and the character of the Loyal Brother was no doubt intended to compliment James duke of York, who afterwards rewarded him for his service: for, after his accession to the throne, Southern went into the army, and served in the commission of captain under the king himself, when about to oppose the prince of Orange's coming into England. This affair being over, he retired to his studies; and wrote several plays, from which he is supposed to have drawn a very handsome subsistence. In the preface to his tragedy, called "The Spartan Dame," he acknowledges, that he received from the booksellers as a price for this play 150*l.* which was thought in 1721, the time of its being published, very extraordinary. He was the first who raised the advan-

tage of play-writing to a second and third night. Dryden entertained a high opinion of Southern's abilities; and prefixed a copy of verses to a comedy of his, called "The Wife's Excuse," acted in 1692. The night that Southern's "Innocent Adultery" was first acted, which is perhaps the most moving play in any language, Dryden declared, "he thought him such another poet as Otway." The most finished of all his plays is "Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave;" which drama is built upon a true story, related by Mrs. Behu in a novel. Besides the tender and delicate strokes of passion in this play, there are many shining and manly sentiments; and some have been of opinion, that the most celebrated of even Shakspeare's plays cannot furnish out so many striking thoughts, and such a glow of animated poetry. Mr. Southern, however, in the latter part of his life, was sensible of the impropriety of blending tragedy and comedy, and used to declare to lord Corke his regret at complying with the licentious taste of the time. He died May 26, 1746, aged 85. He lived the last ten years of his life in Westminster, and constantly attended the Abbey service, being particularly fond of church music.

SOZOMENUS (HERMIAS), an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century, was of a good family; and born at Bethelia, a town of Palestine. After being liberally educated, he studied the law at Berytus in Phœnicia; and then, going to Constantinople, became a pleader at the bar. Afterwards he applied himself to the writing of Ecclesiastical History; and first drew up a compendium of it in two books, from the ascension of Christ to the year 323; but this is lost. Then he continued his history in a more circumstantial and closer manner to the year 440; and this is extant. He hath many particulars relating to him in common with the ecclesiastical historian Socrates: he lived at the same time, was of the same profession, undertook a work of the same nature, and comprised it within the same period; for his history ends, as it nearly begins, at the same point with that of Socrates. His style is more florid and elegant than that of Socrates; but he is by no means so judicious an author.

SPANHEIM (FREDERIC), professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Amburg in the Upper Palatinate, in 1600, of a good family. His father Wigand Spanheim, doctor of divinity, was a very learned man, and ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector Palatine: he died in 1620, holding in his hand a letter from his son, which made him weep for joy. Frederic was educated with great care under the inspection of his father; and, having studied in the college of Amburg till 1613, was sent the next year to the university of Heidelberg, which was then in a very flourishing condition. He made so great a progress there both in languages and philosophy, that

it was easily perceived he would one day become a great man. He returned to his father's house in 1619, and was sent soon after to Geneva, to study divinity there. In 1621, after the death of his father, he went into Dauphiné; and lived three years with the governor of Ambrun, in the quality of a tutor. Then he returned to Geneva, and went afterwards to Paris; where he met with a kind relation, Samuel Durant, who was minister of Charenton, who dissuaded Spanheim from accepting the professorship of philosophy at Lausanne, which the magistrates of Berne then offered him. In 1625, he made a voyage of four months to England, and was at Oxford; but, being driven from thence by the plague, he returned to Paris. He had learned Latin and Greek in his own country, French at Geneva, English at Oxford; and what time he now spent at Paris was employed in acquiring the oriental tongues. In 1627, he disputed at Geneva for a professorship of philosophy, and carried it; and about the same time married a lady, originally of Poitou, who reckoned among her ancestors the famous Budæus. He was admitted a minister some time after; and, in 1631, succeeded to the chair of divinity, which Turretin had left vacant. He left Geneva in 1642; and taking a doctor of divinity's degree at Basil, that he might conform to the custom of the country he was going to, he arrived at Leyden, October that year. He not only supported, but even increased the reputation he had brought with him; but he lived to enjoy it only till May 1649. His great labours shortened his days. He was the author of some things in the historical as well as theological way.

SPANHEIM (EZEKIEL), a very learned writer, as well as excellent statesman, was the eldest son of Frederic Spanheim; and was born at Geneva in 1629. He distinguished himself so much in his earliest youth by his forward parts and progress in literature, that, going to Leyden with his father in 1642, he gained immediately the friendship of Daniel Heinsius and Salmassius, who were there; and preserved it with them both, notwithstanding the animosity they exerted against each other. He was not satisfied with making himself a thorough master of the Greek and Latin tongues, but he applied himself with great vigour to the Oriental also. Upon the death of his father he returned to Geneva, where he was honoured with the title of professor of eloquence, but never performed the functions of that place. His reputation spreading more and more into foreign countries, Charles Lewis, elector Palatine, sent for him to his court, to be tutor to his only son. While he lived at this court, he employed his leisure hours in perfecting his knowledge of the Greek and Roman learning; and not only so, but studied the history of the later ages, and examined all those books and records which relate to the constitution of the empire, and might contribute to explain and illustrate the public law of Germany. He
shortly

shortly gave a proof of his capacity for these sort of matters, in a French piece which he published in 1657; the design of which was, to assert the right of the elector Palatine to the post of vicar of the empire, in opposition to the claims of the duke of Bavaria. In 1660, he published at Heidelberg a French translation of the emperor Julian's "Cæsars," with notes and illustrations from medals and other monuments of antiquity. He had always an extraordinary passion for antiquities and medals; but had not yet seen Italy, where the study of them more especially flourished. On this account it was no doubt with great pleasure, that he shortly after received a commission from the elector, to go to Rome, in order to observe the intrigues of the catholic electors at that court. He no sooner arrived than he attracted the esteem of queen Christina, at whose palace there was held an assembly of learned men every week; and he dedicated to her, in 1664, "*Dissertationes de Præstantia & usu numismatum Antiquorum*," printed at Rome in 4to. The same year he took a journey to Naples, Sicily, and Malta, and then returned to Rome; where he found the princess Sophia, mother of George I. of England. That princess, having obtained leave of the elector her brother, carried him with her into Germany.

Upon his return to Heidelberg in April 1665, he was received by the elector his master with all possible marks of esteem; and afterwards employed by him in divers negotiations at foreign courts. The same year, he went to that of Lorrain; the year following, to that of the elector of Mentz; then to France; afterwards, in 1668, to the congress of Breda; and then to France again. After all these journeys, he returned to Heidelberg; but continued there no longer than while he was detained by a dangerous illness; for, upon his recovery, he was sent by his master to Holland, and afterwards to England. In 1679, the elector of Brandenburg, having recalled his envoy at the court of England, gave his employment to Spanheim, with the consent of the elector Palatine; and, though he was charged at the same time with the affairs of these two princes, yet he acquitted himself so well, that the elector of Brandenburg desired to have him entirely in his service, which the elector Palatine at last consented to. In 1680, he went to France, by order of his new master, with the title of envoy extraordinary; and, during nine years residence at Paris, never left that city but twice. In 1684, he went to Berlin, to receive the post of minister of state; and the year after to England, to compliment James II. upon his accession to the throne. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he did great services to many of the Reformed; who found a place of refuge in his house, when they durst not appear abroad, for fear of their persecutors.

After this long embassy, he spent some years at Berlin, in retirement and among books; but, after the peace of Ryswick, was again obliged to quit his study, and sent on an embassy to France, where

where he continued from 1697 to 1702. The elector of Brandenburg, having during that interval assumed the title of king of Prussia, conferred on him the title and dignity of baron. In 1702, he quitted France, and went ambassador to England; where he spent the remainder of his days, dividing his time between business and study. He died Oct. 28, 1710, aged 81; and was buried in Westminster-Abbey. He left one daughter, who married in England the marquis de Montandre. His Latin work, "Upon the Use and Excellence of Ancient Metals," is deemed his greatest performance.

SPANHEIM (FREDERIC), brother of Ezekiel Spanheim, and very learned also, was born at Geneva in 1632; and, at ten years of age, carried by his father to Leyden. He studied philosophy under Hereboord, and was admitted doctor in that faculty at nineteen. He had lost his father two years before; and, as he had been designed for the ministry, he applied himself vigorously to the study of divinity and the languages. Boxtou was his master in Greek and Latin; and Golius in Orientals, at least in Arabic. He was a candidate for the ministry in 1652, and soon after began to preach in several parts of Zealand. He discharged the functions of a minister at Utrecht for one year with a reputation that raised some jealousy in the mind of Alexander Morus, whose name was then famous in the United-Provinces. He received soon after an invitation from Charles Lewis, elector Palatine, who had resolved to re-establish his university at Heidelberg, and gave him the professorship of divinity, though he was then but twenty-three. Before he went to take possession of that post, he was admitted doctor of divinity at Leyden in 1655. He gained a great reputation at Heidelberg; and the elector Palatine always shewed him the highest marks of his esteem and confidence; but these favours did not prevent him from opposing the elector with great freedom, when he attempted to divorce himself from the princess his wife, in order to marry another. His merit procured him, during the time he lived in the palatinate, several invitations from other universities; but he only accepted that from Leyden, where he was admitted professor of divinity and sacred history with a general applause in 1670. He was four times rector of the university of Leyden, and had the post of librarian besides. Many years before his death, he was excused from reading public lectures, that he might have the more leisure to apply himself to several works, which he published, and which are very numerous, being for the most part on theological subjects. He died in 1701. He was thrice married, and had several children; but only one, whose name was Frederic, survived him.

SPEED (JOHN), a well-known English historian, was born at Farington in Cheshire, about 1555, and brought up to the business of

of a taylor; in which he seems to have risen to no small degree of eminence, for he was free of the company of merchant-taylors in the city of London. No particulars of his life are known; nor how, forsaking the business of his profession, he conceived thoughts, first of studying, and then of writing, history. In 1696, he published, his "Theatre of Great-Britain;" which was afterwards reprinted in 1650. Speed was not only an historian, but also a divine; for, in 1616, he published a work in octavo, called, "The Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture, confirming the Truth of Holy History and Humanity of Christ." He died July 28, 1629, and was buried in the church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London, where a monument was erected to his memory. By his wife Susanna, with whom he lived fifty-seven years, and who died almost a year before him, he had twelve sons, and six daughters. One of his sons, named John, was an eminent physician.

SPELMAN (Sir HENRY), an eminent English antiquary, was descended from an ancient family; and born at Cengham, near Lynn in Norfolk, about 1561. He was sent to Trinity-College in Cambridge, when not quite fifteen; and, in two years and a half, called home upon the death of his father. About a year after, he was sent to Lincoln's-Inn, to study the law; where, having continued almost three years, he retired into the country, and married a lady of good fashion and fortune. He was high-sheriff of Norfolk in 1604, and began to be distinguished for his abilities and wisdom. He was sent by king James three several times into Ireland upon public business; and at home was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the oppression of exacted fees in all the courts and offices of England, as well ecclesiastical as civil. He attended this business for many years, to the prejudice of his family and fortune; and the government was so sensible of his good services, that a present of 300*l.* was made him. He was knighted by James I. who had a particular esteem for him. When he was about fifty, he went with his wife and family to live in London. In 1613, he published his book, "*De non temerandis ecclesiis*;" and this first essay, together with many others that came out afterwards, confirmed the notion, which the public had pre-conceived, of his profound learning and skill in laws and antiquities. In 1626, he published the first part of his "*Glossary*." After he had made large collections, and got a tolerable knowledge of the Saxon tongue, he resolved to go on with his undertaking; but, because he would not depend upon his own judgment, he printed one or two sheets by way of specimen, from which his friends were to judge of the nature of his design: though encouraged by the most learned persons, he went no further than the letter L. About 1637, Sir William Dugdale acquainted Sir Henry Spelman, that many learned men were desirous to see the second part published, and requested of him to gratify

the world with the work entire. Upon this, he shewed Sir William the second part, and also the improvements which he had made in the first; but withal told him the discouragement he had met with in publishing the first part, for that the sale had been extremely small.

The next work which he entered upon was, an edition of the "English Councils." He had entered upon this work, before the "Glossary" was finished; and was particularly encouraged in it, by the archbishops Abbot, Laud, and Usher. The second volume of the "Councils," as well as the second part of the "Glossary," was put into the hands of Sir William Dugdale, by the direction of Sheldon and Hyde. Sir Henry wrote several other works, all relating to ancient laws and customs, and revived the old Saxon tongue, which was of infinite service to the study of antiquities. He died in London in 1641, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey, near Camden's monument. In 1698, Mr. Edmund Gibson, published his posthumous works in folio.

Sir Henry Spelman had eight children, four sons and four daughters. His eldest son, John Spelman, Esq. was a very learned gentleman, who had great encouragement and assurance of favour from Charles I. That king sent for Sir Henry Spelman, and offered him the mastership of Sutton's-Hospital, with some other advantages, in consideration of his good services both to church and state; who, thanking his majesty, replied, "that he was very old, and had one foot in the grave, but should be more obliged, if he would consider his son:" upon which, the king sent for Mr. Spelman, and conferred that and the honour of knighthood upon him. After the civil war broke out, his majesty, by a letter under his own hand, commanded him from his house in Norfolk, to attend at Oxford; where he was often called to private council, and employed to write several papers in vindication of the proceedings of the court. He was the author of, "A View of a Pretended Book, entitled, 'Observations upon his Majesty's late Answers, and Epistles,' Oxford, 1642," in 4to. Also, "The Case of our Affairs in Law, Religion, and other Circumstances, briefly examined and presented to the Conscience, 1643," in 4to. He died July 25, 1643. He published the Saxon Plalter, in 1641, in 4to. from an old manuscript in his father's library, collated with three other copies. Also, the "Life of King Alfred the Great," in English, which was published at Oxford in 1709, in 8vo.

Clement Spelman, youngest son of Sir Henry, was a counsellor at law, and made puisne-baron of the Exchequer upon the restoration of Charles II. He published some pieces relating to the government, and a large preface to his father's book, "De non temerandis ecclesiis." He died in June 1679, and was interred in St. Dunstan's-Church, Fleet-Street.

SPENCE (JOSEPH), M. A. This ornament of polite literature, was fellow of New-College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Nov. 2, 1727; and in that year became first known to the learned world, by "An Essay on Pope's *Odyssey*; in which some particular Beauties and Blemishes of that Work are considered, in two Parts," in 12mo. He was ordained in 1724, and elected, by the university, professor of poetry, July 11, 1728, succeeding the Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. father to Dr. Joseph Warton, master of Winchester-School, and Mr. Thomas Warton, author of "The History of English Poetry," and poetry-professor; each of which three professors were twice elected to their office, and held it for ten years, a period as long as the statutes will allow. Mr. Spence wrote an account of Stephen Duck, which was first published, as a pamphlet, in 1731. He travelled with the then earl of Lincoln into Italy, where his attention to his noble pupil did him the highest honour. In 1736, at Mr. Pope's desire, he republished "Gorboduc," with a preface, containing an account of the author, the earl of Dorset. He never took a doctor's degree; but quitted his fellowship on being presented by the Society of New-College, to the rectory of Great-Horwood in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1742. As he never resided upon his living, but in a pleasant house and gardens lent to him by his noble pupil, at Byfleet in Surrey (the rectory of which parish he had obtained for his friend Stephen Duck) he thought it his duty to make an annual visit to Horwood, and gave away many sums of money to the distressed poor, and placed out many of their children as apprentices. In June 1742, he succeeded Dr. Holmes as his majesty's professor of modern history, at Oxford. His "Polymetis," was published in folio in 1747. He was installed prebendary of the seventh stall at Durham, May 24, 1754; and published in that year, "An Account of the Life, &c. of Mr. Blacklock, Student of Philosophy at Edinburgh," in 8vo. which was afterwards prefixed to his poems. The prose pieces, which he printed in "The Museum," he collected and published, with some others, in a pamphlet, called, "Moralties, by Sir Harry Beaumont, in 1753." Under that name he published, "Crito, or a Dialogue on Beauty," and, "A particular Account of the Emperor of China's Gardens near Peking, &c." both in 8vo. in 1752. He wrote "An Epistle from a Swiss Officer to his Friend at Rome," which was printed in "The Museum." In 1758, he published, "A Parallel, in the Manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated Man of Florence (Magliabecchi) and one scarce ever heard of in England (Robert Hill, the Hebrew Taylor)" in 12mo. printed at Strawberry-Hill. In the the same year, he took a tour into Scotland. In 1763, he communicated to Dr. Warton, several excellent remarks on Virgil, which he had made when he was abroad, and some few of Mr. Pope's.—West-Finchale Priory, was now become Mr. Spence's retreat.

retreat, being part of his prebendal estate. In 1767, he closed his literary labours, with "Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil," in 4to. and August 20, 1768, he was unfortunately drowned in a canal in his garden at Byfleet in Surrey. Being, when the accident happened, quite alone, it could only be conjectured in what manner it happened; but it was generally supposed to have been occasioned by a fit while he was standing near the brink of the water.

SPENCER (Dr. JOHN), a very ingenious and learned English divine, was born in Kent in 1630, and educated at Corpus-Christi-College in Cambridge; where he took a bachelor of arts degree in 1648, and a master's in 1652. He was chosen fellow of his college; and, in 1659, took a bachelor of divinity's degree, as he did a doctor's in 1663. In 1667, he was chosen master of Corpus-Christi; and, in 1677, preferred to the deanery of Ely. Previous to this, in 1663, he published at Cambridge, in 4to. "A Discourse concerning Prodigies." In 1668, he published a Latin dissertation concerning Urim and Thummim; and, in 1685, his great and famous work, "De legibus Hebræorum ritualibus & earum rationibus." He died in May 1695, and was interred in the chapel of Corpus-Christi-College.

SPENCER (WILLIAM), was fellow of Trinity-College in Cambridge, and a very learned man; of whom we know nothing more, than that he published at the university press, in 1658, the eight books against Celsus and Philocalia of Origen, with a corrected Latin version, and notes of his own, in 4to.

SPENSER (EDMUND), a great English poet, was born in London, and educated at Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge; where he took a bachelor of arts degree in 1572, and a master's in 1576. He does not seem to have much fortune or interest, at his first setting out into the world; for he is said to have stood for a fellowship in his college, and to have missed it. This disappointment, together with the narrowness of his circumstances, forced him from the university; and we find him next taking up his residence with some friends in the North, where he fell in love with his Rosalind; whom he so finely celebrates in his pastoral poems, and of whose cruelty he has written such pathetic complaints. After he had stayed some time in the North, he was prevailed upon to quit his obscurity, and come to London, that he might be in the way of promotion; and the first means he made use of, after his arrival there, was an acquaintance with Sir Philip Sidney. Yet it does not appear when this acquaintance began, whether upon his addressing to him "The Shepherd's Calendar," or some time after. It is said, that he was a stranger to Sir Philip, when he had begun to write his "Fairy Queen;" and that he took occasion to go to Leicester-House, and to introduce himself

himself by sending in to Sir Philip the ninth canto in the first book of that poem. Sir Philip was much surprised with the description of "Despair" in that canto, and is said to have shewn an unusual kind of transport on the discovery of so new and uncommon a genius. After he had read some stanzas, he called his steward, and bad him give the person, who brought those verses, 50*l.*; but, upon reading the next stanza, he ordered the sum to be doubled. The steward was as much surprised as his master, and thought it his duty to make some delay, in executing so sudden and lavish a bounty; but, upon reading one stanza more, Sir Philip raised his gratuity to 200*l.* and commanded the steward to give it immediately, lest, as he read further, he might be tempted to give away his whole estate.

Spenser was created poet-laureat to queen Elizabeth; but for some time he only wore the barren laurel, and possessed the place without the pension. It is said that her majesty, upon Spenser's presenting some poems to her, ordered him 100*l.*; but that Burleigh objecting to it, said with some scorn of the poet, "What! all this for a song?" The queen replied, "Then give him what is reason." The bounty however being intercepted, Spenser took a proper opportunity in a few lines to her majesty, in the form of a petition, to remind her of her order: which produced the desired effect; for the queen, not without reproving the treasurer, immediately directed the payment of the money. It is hinted by some writers that Spenser was very much inclined to be fretful and discontented, and indeed there are scattered among his poems many weak and querulous bemoanings of hard and undeserved treatment, not without some splenetic and satirical reflections. In his "Mother Hubbard's Tale," he has painted the misfortune of depending on courts and great persons in a most lively manner, and the description would have been very well, if it had not flowed, as it is to be feared it did, from spleen and disappointment.

In 1579, he was sent abroad by the earl of Leicester; but it does not appear in what service. The most important step, which he afterwards made in business, was upon the lord Grey of Wilton's being appointed lord-deputy of Ireland; to whom Spenser was recommended, and went, as secretary. There is no doubt, that he filled his office with very good skill and capacity; as may appear by his "Discourse on the State of Ireland." His services to the crown were rewarded by a grant from queen Elizabeth of three thousand acres of land in the county of Cork: his house was in Kilcolman; and the river Mulla, which he has more than once introduced into his poems, ran through his grounds. It was in this retirement, that he completed his celebrated poem and chief d'œuvre, "The Fairy Queen," which was begun and finished at different intervals of time. It was in this retirement, that he was a more successful lover, than when he courted Rosalind: for the

collection of his "Sonnets" are a kind of history of the progress of a new amour, which we find ended in a marriage, and gave occasion to an epithalamium, which no one could write so well as himself. Lastly, it was in this retirement, that he was visited by Sir Walter Rawleigh, in his return from the Portugal expedition in 1589.

During the rebellion in Ireland under the earl of Desmond, our poet was plundered and deprived of his estate; and seems to have spent the latter part of his life with much grief of heart, under the disappointment of a broken fortune. He died in 1598, and was interred in Westminster-Abbey near Chaucer, as he had desired: where a monument was erected to him at the charge of Robert Devereux earl of Essex. The present inscription which is in English, places his birth in 1510, and his death in 1596; but this inscription being thus erroneous in respect to the time, is with reason supposed to have been put up since, when the monument was perhaps repaired; and to be wholly different from the original one, which is mentioned by Fuller and others to have been in Latin.

SPERONE (SPERON), an ingenious and polite Italian writer, was born of a noble family at Padua in 1500; and made so rapid a progress in his juvenile studies, that, at twenty, he was chosen first professor of logic in the university there; and was raised in 1528 to the place of professor extraordinary in philosophy. We know but few circumstances of his life. He lived a long time at Rome, and was there under the pontificate of Pius IV. who made him a knight. He was often employed in affairs of importance, and several princes would have raised him to dignities of any kind; but his love of ease and independence made him refuse them all. Being once sent to Venice, upon some negotiation, he spoke in the senate there with so much eloquence, that the judges and advocates left the bar, to listen to him. He was also sent by the pope to the kings of France and Spain about a peace; and harangued in such a manner, as astonished all who heard him. He died at Padua in 1588, aged 88. It is said that he was consummately skilled in civil law, in theology, in history, and all branches of literature. His works, which are all written in Italian, consist of dialogues, dissertation, orations, letters, and a tragedy.

SPINCKES (NATHANAEL), an eminent Non-juring divine, was born at Castor, in Northamptonshire (where Edmund his father, a native of New-England and a man of learning, was rector) in 1654. His mother, Martha, was daughter of Thomas Elmes, of Lillford in Huntingdonshire. After being initiated in classical learning, under Mr. Samuel Morton, rector of Haddon, he was admitted of Trinity-College, Cambridge, under Mr. Bainbrigg, March

March 22, 1669-70; and matriculated July 9, 1670. In the following year, by the death of his father, he obtained a plentiful fortune, and a valuable library; and on the 12th of October 1672, tempted by the prospect of a Rustat scholarship, he entered himself of Jesus-College, where, in nine days, he was admitted a probationer, and May 20, 1673, sworn a scholar on the Rustat foundation. He became B. A. in 1673-4; was ordained deacon May 21, 1676; was M. A. in 1677; and admitted into priest's orders Dec. 22, 1678. After residing some time in Devonshire, as chaplain to Sir Richard Edgcomb, he removed to Peterham, where, in 1681, he was associated with Dr. Hickes, as chaplain to duke Lauderdale. On the duke's death, in 1683, he removed to St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, where he continued two years, curate and lecturer. In 1685 the dean and chapter of Peterborough conferred on him the rectory of Peakirk cum Glynton, in Northamptonshire, where he married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Rutland, citizen of London. July 21, 1687, he was made a prebendary of Salisbury; in the same year, Sept. 24, instituted to the rectory of St. Mary, in that town; and, three days after, was licensed to preach at Stratford subter Castrum, Wilts, for which he had an annual stipend of 80l. He was deprived of all his preferments in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary. He was, after this period, in low circumstances, but was supported by the benefactions of the more wealthy Non-jurors, and on the third of June 1713, he was consecrated as one of their bishops. He died July 28, 1727, and was buried in the cemetery of the parish of St. Faith, on the north side of St. Paul's, London, with an inscription on a white marble stone.—By his wife, who lived but seven days after him, he had many children, of whom two survived their parents: William Spinckes, Esq. who by industry and abilities acquired a plentiful fortune; and Anne, who was married to Anthony Cope, Esq. His publications were very numerous, of which the "Sick Man visited" is the principal.

SPINOZA (BENEDICT DE), an atheistical philosopher, was the son of a merchant, who was originally a Portugeze; and was born at Amsterdam about 1633. He learned the Latin tongue of a physician, who taught it at Amsterdam; and who is supposed to have been but loose in the principles of religion. He applied himself early to divinity, which he pursued for many years; and afterwards devoted himself entirely to philosophy. He was a Jew by birth; but having a geometrical turn, which made him apt to require a reason for every thing, he quickly disliked the doctrine of the Rabbins. However, it was only by degrees that he left their synagogue; and perhaps he would not have broken with them so soon, had he not been treacherously attacked by a Jew, who gave him a thrust with a knife, as he was coming from a play. The wound

wound was slight, but he believed the assassin designed to kill him. From that time he left them altogether, which was the reason of his excommunication. Afterwards he became a Christian: but he was only a Christian outwardly, having proved afterwards an Atheist, especially by his "*Opera Posthuma*." Thus he was a Jew by birth, a Christian by policy, and an Atheist by principle.

Spinoza is generally allowed to have been a sociable, affable, honest, friendly, and good moral man. He was temperate, liberal, disinterested. He said nothing in conversation, but what was edifying; never swore; never spoke disrespectfully of God; went sometimes to hear sermons, and constantly exhorted others to go. He felt so strong an inclination to inquire after truth, that he renounced the world in a manner, the better to succeed in that inquiry. Not contented to free himself from all manner of business, he also left Amsterdam, because the visits of his friends too much interrupted his speculations; and, after often changing his place of residence, settled at the Hague. None of his retirements, however, could prevent his fame and reputation from spreading far and wide; which occasioned him frequent visits at home, as well as invitations from abroad. The famous prince of Condé, whose learning was almost as great as his courage, and who loved the conversation of free-thinkers, desired to see Spinoza; and procured him a pass to come to Utrecht, when he commanded there the troops of France. Spinoza went: and, though the prince of Condé was gone to visit a post the day Spinoza arrived at Utrecht, yet he returned as soon as possible, and held much discourse with that philosopher. The Palatine court desired to have him, and offered him a professorship of philosophy at Heidelberg, which he declined. He died of a consumption at the Hague, Feb. 1677, in his 45th year; so fully confirmed in his Atheism, that he had taken some precautions to conceal his wavering and inconsistency, if perchance he should discover any. His friends say, that out of modesty he desired that no sect should be called after his name.

SPON (CHARLES), a very ingenious and learned Frenchman, was the son of a merchant, and born at Lyons in 1609. He was sent early to Ulm in Germany, whence his grandfather had removed for the sake of settling in commerce, to learn Latin: and he made a proficiency, suitable to his uncommon parts. He had a fine talent for Latin poetry. At his return from Germany, he was sent to Paris; and lived with Mr. de Rodon in 1625 and 1626, who taught him philosophy. He studied also mathematics and astronomy under John Baptist Morin; but did not contract the taint of astrology, with which that otherwise great man was so mortally infected. From 1627, he applied himself to medicine for three or four years; and, quitting Paris in 1632, went to Montpellier, where he was received doctor in that faculty. Two years after, he was admitted a member of the college of physic at Lyons; at which

which place he practised with great success in his profession, till the time of his death. He was made, in 1645, a kind of honorary physician to the king. He maintained a correspondence with all the learned of Europe, and especially with Guy Patin, professor of physic at Paris; above 150 of whose letters to Spon were published after his death. He was perfectly skilled in the Greek language, and understood the German as well as his own. He always cultivated his talent for Latin poetry, and put the aphorisms of Hippocrates into verse; but, because others had done the same, did not publish them. He published in 1661, the prognostics of Hippocrates in hexameter verse, which he entitled, "*Sibylla Medica.*" He published other things of his own, and did great service to the republic of letters, by occasioning the works of other men to be published, as many were at Lyons under his inspection and care. He died Feb. 21, 1684, after an illness of about two months.

SPON (JAMES), son of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1647. After an education of great care, he was admitted doctor of physic at Montpellier in 1667, and a member of the college of physicians at Lyons in 1669. These two years he spent at Strasbourg with Boecler; and there becoming very intimate with Charles Patin, he contracted, probably from that gentleman, a strong goût for antiquities. Some time after, Vaillant, the king's antiquary, passing through Lyons to Italy in quest of medals and other antiquities, Spon accompanied him. He afterwards, in 1675 and 1676, made a voyage to Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, in company with Mr. Wheeler; of all which places he has given us a very fine account. Being of the Reformed religion, he was obliged to decamp in 1685, when the edict of Nants was revoked: he intended to retire to Zurich, the freedom of which city had been bestowed in an honorary manner upon his father, and was upon the road thither; but wintering at Vevay, a town upon the lake Lemane, he died there in 1686. He was a member of the academy of the Ricovrati at Padua; of that of the Beaux Esprits, established at Nismes by letters patents in 1682; and the author of many valuable and curious works, chiefly relating to antiquities and his own profession.

SPONDANUS (JOANNES), or John de Sponde, a man of uncommon abilities and learning, was the son of a counsellor, and secretary to Jane d'Albert, queen of Navarre; and was born at Maulcon de Soule in the country of Biscay in 1557. He made a considerable progress in literature; and, when not more than twenty, began a commentary upon Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which was printed at Basil in 1583, in folio, with a dedication to the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France. The same year, he caused Aristotle's "*Logic*," to be printed at Basil, in Greek and Latin,

Latin, with marginal notes. He abjured the Reformed religion in 1593, and immediately published a declaration of his reasons for doing so. He left the court soon after his abjuration, and went to conceal himself in the mountains of Biscay; where he read and wrote himself to death. He died in 1595, and was buried at Bourdeaux.

SPONDANUS (HENRICUS), or Henry de Sponde, a younger brother of John de Sponde, was born in 1568, and educated at Ortez; where the Reformed had a college, and where he distinguished himself early by his facility of acquiring the Latin and Greek languages. Then he applied himself to the civil and canon law, and afterwards went to Tours, whither the parliament of Paris was transferred: and here, his learning and eloquence at the bar bringing him under the notice of Henry IV. then prince of Bearn, he was made by him master of the requests at Navarre. In the mean time, he read with much eagerness the controversial works of Bellarmine and Perron; and these made such an impression on him, that, after the example of his brother John, he forsook the Protestant religion, and embraced the Popish. He made his abjuration at Paris in 1595. In 1600, he went to Rome, where he spent some years: he took priests orders there in 1606, and that year returned to Paris; but some time after went again to Rome, where he was put into an office by pope Paul V. who loved him much. The great respect he met with in Italy determined him to spend the remainder of his days there; but, in 1626, he was recalled into France, and made bishop of Pamiers by Lewis XIII. Soon after his installation, the duke of Rohan, who was commander of the Hugonots, took Pamiers: Spondanus, however, escaped by a breach in the walls; and the year after, when the town was retaken by the prince of Condé, received letters of congratulation upon his safety from Urban VIII. He quitted Pamiers in 1642, and went to Thoulouse; where he died the year after.

With Baronius's consent, he abridged his "*Annales Ecclesiastici*," and continued them from 1197, where Baronius left off, to 1640. He published also, in folio, "*Annales Sacri a Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem*;" and some other things of a small kind.

SPOTSWOOD (JOHN), archbishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, was descended from an ancient and distinguished family in that country. His grandfather was slain in the battle of Flodden-Field with his king, James IV. He was born in 1565. He shewed from his childhood a very pregnant wit, great spirit, and a good memory; and, being educated in the university of Glasgow, arrived so early to perfection, that he received his degrees in his 16th year. Having made himself a thorough master of prophane learning, he applied

applied himself to sacred ; and became so distinguished in it, that, at eighteen, he was thought fit to succeed his father, who was minister of Calder. In 1601, he attended Lodowick duke of Lenox as chaplain, in his embassy to the court of France, for confirming the ancient amity between the two nations ; and returned in the ambassador's retinue through England. In 1603, upon the accession of James to the throne of England, he was appointed, among other eminent persons, to attend his majesty into that kingdom ; and, the same year, was advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy-council in Scotland. In 1610, he presided in the assembly at Glasgow ; and the same year, upon the king's command, repaired to London about ecclesiastical affairs. Having filled the see of Glasgow eleven years, he was translated in 1615 to that of St. Andrew's ; and thus became primate and metropolitan of all Scotland. The year following, he presided in the assembly of Aberdeen ; as he did likewise in other assemblies for restoring the ancient discipline, and bringing the church of Scotland to some degrees of uniformity with that of England. He continued in high esteem with James I. during his whole reign ; nor was he less valued by Charles I. who, in 1633, was crowned by him in the abbey-church of Holyrood-House. In 1635, he was made chancellor of Scotland ; which post he had not held full four years, when the confusions breaking out there obliged him to retire into England. Being broken with age, and grief, and sickness, he went first to Newcastle ; and continued there till, by rest and the care of the physicians, he had recovered strength enough to travel to London ; where he no sooner arrived, than he relapsed, and died in 1639. He was interred in Westminster-Abbey, and an inscription upon brass fixed over him. He married a daughter of David Lindsay, bishop of Ross ; by whom he had several children. Sir Robert Spotswood, his second son, was eminent for his abilities and knowledge in the laws ; was preferred by king James, and afterwards by king Charles ; and was put to death for adhering to the marquis of Montrose.

In 1655, his " History of the Church of Scotland," was published in folio. This history was begun at the influence and command of king James, and is supposed to be written with much fidelity and impartiality.

SPRANGHER (BARTHOLOMEW), a German painter, was the son of a merchant, and born at Antwerp in 1546. He was brought up under variety of masters, and then went to Rome ; where Cardinal Farnese took him into his service, and afterwards recommended him to pope Pius V. After painting a great number of pictures in several parts of Rome, he returned to Germany, and became chief painter to the emperor Maximilian II. and was so much respected by his successor Rodolphus, that that empe-

ror presented him with a gold chain and medal, allowed him a pension, honoured him and his posterity with the title of nobility, lodged him in his own palace, and would suffer him to paint for nobody but himself. After many years continuance in his court, he obtained leave to visit his own country; and accordingly went to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Haerlem, and several other places; and, having had the satisfaction of seeing his own works highly admired, and his manner almost universally followed in all those parts, as well as in Germany, he returned to Prague, and died in a good old age.

SPRAT (THOMAS), was born in 1636, at Tallaton in Devonshire, the son of a clergyman; and having been educated at a little school by the churchyard-side, became a commoner of Wadham-College in Oxford in 1651; and, being chosen scholar next year, proceeded through the usual academical course; and, in 1657, became M. A. He obtained a fellowship, and commenced poet. In 1659, his poem on the death of Oliver was published, with those of Dryden and Waller. He published the same year, a poem on the "Plague of Athens." To these he added afterwards a poem on Mr. Cowley's death. After the Restoration he took orders, and by Cowley's recommendation was made chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, whom he is said to have helped in writing "The Rehearsal." He was likewise chaplain to the king. As he was the favourite of Wilkins, at whose house began those philosophical conferences and inquiries which in time produced the Royal-Society, he was consequently engaged in the same studies, and became one of the fellows; and when, after their incorporation, something seemed necessary to reconcile the public to the new institution, he undertook to write its history, which he published in 1667. This is one of the few books which selection of sentiment and elegance of diction have been able to preserve, though written upon a subject flux and transitory. In the next year he published, "Observations on Sorbiere's Voyage into England, in a Letter to Mr. Wren." In 1668, he published Cowley's Latin poems, and prefixed in Latin the life of the author; which he afterwards amplified, and placed before Cowley's English works, which were by will committed to his care. Ecclesiastical benefices now fell fast upon him. In 1668, he became a prebendary of Westminster, and had afterwards the church of St. Margaret, adjoining to the abbey. He was in 1680, made canon of Windsor; in 1683, dean of Westminster, and in 1684, bishop of Rochester. Being required to write the "History of the Rye-House Plot," in 1685, he published, "A true Account and Declaration of the horrid Conspiracy against the late King, his present Majesty, and the present Government;" a performance which he thought convenient, after the Revolution, to extenuate and excuse. The same year,
being

being clerk of the closet to the king, he was made dean of the chapel-royal; and the year afterwards received the last proof of his master's confidence, by being appointed one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs. On the critical day, when the declaration distinguished the true sons of the church of England, he stood neuter, and permitted it to be read at Westminster, but pressed none to violate his conscience; and, when the bishop of London was brought before them, gave his voice in his favour. Thus far he suffered interest or obedience to carry him; but further he refused to go. When he found that the powers of the ecclesiastical commission were to be exercised against those who had refused the declaration, he wrote to the lords, and other commissioners, a formal profession of his unwillingness to exercise that authority any longer, and withdrew himself from them. After they had read his letter, they adjourned for six months, and scarcely ever met afterwards. When king James was frightened away, and a new government was to be settled, Sprat was one of those who considered, in a conference, the great question, whether the crown was vacant, and manfully spoke in favour of his old master. He complied, however, with the new establishment, and was left unmolested; but, in 1692, a strange attack was made upon him by one Robert Young and Stephen Blackhead, both men convicted of infamous crimes, and both, when the scheme was laid, prisoners in Newgate. These men drew up an Association, in which they whose names were subscribed declared their resolution to restore king James; to seize the princess of Orange, dead or alive; and to be ready with thirty thousand men to meet king James when he should land. To this they put the names of Sancroft, Sprat, Marlborough, Salisbury, and others. The copy of Dr. Sprat's name was obtained by a fictitious request, to which an answer "in his own hand" was desired. His hand was copied so well, that he confessed it might have deceived himself. Blackhead, who had carried the letter, being sent again with a plausible message, was very curious to see the house, and particularly importunate to be let into the study; where, as is supposed, he designed to leave the Association. This however was denied him, and he dropt it in a flower-pot in the parlour. Young now laid an information before the privy-council; and, May 7, 1692, the bishop was arrested, and kept at a messenger's, under a strict guard eleven days. His house was searched, and directions were given that the flower-pots should be inspected. The messengers however missed the room in which the paper was left. Blackhead went therefore a third time; and, finding his paper where he had left it, brought it away. The bishop, having been enlarged, was, on June the 10th and 13th, examined again before the privy-council, and confronted with his accusers. Young persisted with the most obdurate impudence, against the strongest evidence; but the resolution of Blackhead by degrees gave way. There remained

at last no doubt of the bishop's innocence, who, with great prudence and diligence, traced the progress, detected the characters of the two informers, and published an account of his own examination, and deliverance; which made such an impression upon him, that he commemorated it through life by an yearly day of thanksgiving. After this, he passed his days in the quiet exercise of his function. He died May 20, 1713. He wrote several other things besides what are mentioned.

SQUIRE (SAMUEL), D. D. This learned divine, the son of an apothecary, was born at Warminster, in Wiltshire, in 1714, and was educated at St. John's-College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Soon after, Dr. Wynn, bishop of Bath and Wells, appointed him his chaplain, and collated him to the archdeaconry of Bath. In 1748, he was presented by the king to the rectory of Topsfield in Essex; and, in 1749, when the duke of Newcastle (to whom he was chaplain and private secretary, as chancellor of the university) was installed chancellor of Cambridge, he preached one of the commencement sermons, and took the degree of D. D. In 1750, he was presented by archbishop Herring to the rectory of St. Anne, Westminster (then vacant by the death of Dr. Pelling) being his grace's option on the see of London, and for which he resigned his living of Topsfield in favour of a relation of the archbishop. Soon after, Dr. Squire was presented by the king to the vicarage of Greenwich in Kent; and, on the establishment of the household of the prince of Wales (his present majesty) he was appointed his royal highness's clerk of the closet. In 1760, he was presented to the deanery of Bristol. In 1761 (on the death of Dr. Ellis) he was advanced to the bishopric of St. David's, the revenues of which were considerably advanced by him. He died, May 7, 1766. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a constant attendant upon both. He married one of the daughters of Mrs. Ardesoif, a widow lady of fortune (his parishioner) in Soho-Square. Mrs. Squire, an excellent woman, by whom the bishop left two sons and a daughter, did not long survive him. Besides several single sermons on public occasions, bishop Squire published the following pieces: 1. "An Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution, &c." 2. "The ancient History of the Hebrews vindicated, &c. Cambridge, 1741." 3. "Two Essays. I. A Defence of the ancient Greek Chronology. II. An Inquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language. Cambridge, 1741." 4. "Plutarchi de Iside & Osiride liber, &c. 1744." 5. "An Essay on the Balance of Civil Power in England, 8vo. 1744." 6. "Indifference for Religion inexcusable, &c. London, 1748." 7. "Remarks upon Mr. Carte's Specimen of his General History of England, &c. 1748." 8vo. 8. "The Principles of Religion

ligion made easy to young Persons, in a short and familiar Catechism. London, 1763." 9. "A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax on Peace, 1763," 8vo. by Dr. Dodd, received great assistance from bishop Squire. He also left in MS. a Saxon grammar compiled by himself.

STACKHOUSE (THOMAS), a learned, pious, but necessitous divine, was many years curate of Finchley, where he began his "History of the Bible;" and afterwards vicar of Benham, Berks, where he died Oct. 11, 1752; and was buried. His works were very numerous, and unascertained.

STANLEY (THOMAS, Esq.) an English gentleman prodigiously learned, was born at Cumberlow-Green, Herts, about 1644. He was the son of Thomas Stanley, Esq. who was a polite writer, but often confounded with his son. The father was of Pembroke-College, Cambridge, and being afterwards knighted, resided at Cumberlow-Green, Herts. Young Stanley, at fourteen, was sent to Cambridge, and placed in Pembroke-Hall. He was a great linguist and philologer, and had something of a genius for poetry; for before he left the university, he composed several little pieces in that way, which, together with some translations out of French, Italian, and Spanish authors, were published some time after. When he had taken his degrees in Cambridge, he was also incorporated into the university of Oxford. Then he performed the tour of France, Italy, and Spain; and, upon his return home, placed himself in the Middle-Temple, London, and soon after married a daughter of Sir James Engan, of Flower, in the county of Northampton. The first work he published was, "Claudius Ælianus his various History, Lond. 1665," 8vo. He says, he made this first attempt in obedience to his father's command. His next was, "The History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect." This work went through several editions. Stanley, it is said, finished this work before he was eight and twenty; after which he undertook "Æschylus," the most knotty and intricate of all the Greek poets; and, after a world of pains spent in restoring his text and illustrating his meaning, published an accurate and beautiful edition of that author, in 1664, folio. Besides these monuments of his learning which are published, there were many other proofs of his unwearied application, remaining in manuscript after his death, and preserved in the library of More, bishop of Ely. He died in 1678.

STATIUS (PUBLIUS PAPINIUS), an ancient Roman poet, was descended of a good family at Sellæ, a town in Epirus, not far from the famous Dodonæan grove. He was born at Naples,

but at what time is uncertain, though probably about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. His father had settled there some years before, had opened a school of rhetoric and oratory, and met with encouragement suitable to his great merits and learning. He removed afterwards to Rome, and engaged in the same profession with equal success. Here our poet, though very young, fell in love with a widow named Claudia, and married her soon after. She was a lady of a fine wit, accomplished in many parts of learning, poetry in particular. He treated her with the utmost esteem and tenderness. She very well deserved such treatment; as she affectionately sympathized with him upon every occasion. Statius was much in favour with the emperor Domitian; he won three victories at the Alban games; but he lost the prize in the Capitol. His character was soon established at Rome; and his "*Sylvæ, or Miscellaneous Pieces,*" introduced him to the acquaintance of the greatest wits of his age. Having for some time exercised his Muse in these Miscellanies, he next attempted his "*Thebaid;*" in which he was assisted by Maximus Junius, a man of quality and singularly learned. This poem cost him twelve years labour. We have no account of the time or manner of his death. It probably happened in Trajan's time, and at Naples; as it does not appear that he had any call to Rome after Domitian's decease.

STAVELEY (THOMAS, Esq.), of Cuslington in Leicester-shire, after having completed his academical education at Peter-House, Cambridge, was admitted of the Inner-Temple July 2, 1647, and called to the bar June 12, 1654. In 1656, he married Mary, the youngest daughter of John Onebye, Esq. of Hinckley, and steward of the records at Leicester, and succeeded his father-in-law in that office in 1662. In 1664, when the court espoused the cause of Popery, and the presumptive heir to the crown openly professed himself a Catholic, Mr. Staveley displayed the enormous exactions of the court of Rome, by publishing "*The Romish Horseleech.*" Some years before his death, which happened in 1683, he retired to Belgrave near Leicester, and, passing the latter part of life in the study of English history, acquired a melancholy habit, but was esteemed a diligent, judicious, and faithful antiquary. Besides the "*History of Churches,*" which first appeared in 1712, Mr. Staveley left a curious historical pedigree of his own family, drawn up in 1682; and also some valuable collections towards the "*History and Antiquities of Leicester,*" to which he had more particularly applied his researches.

STEELE (Sir RICHARD), an English writer, who made himself famous by his zeal in political matters, as well as by the various productions of his pen, was born of English parents at Dublin in Ireland; but the year of his birth is not mentioned. His family

was a gentleman's; and his father was a counsellor at law, and private secretary to James, the first duke of Ormond. He was carried out of that kingdom while very young; and educated, together with his friend Addison, at the Charter-House-School in London. In 1695, he wrote a poem on the funeral of queen Mary, entitled, "The Procession." His inclination leading him to the army, he rode for some time privately in the guards. He became an author first, when an ensign of the guards, a way of life exposed to much irregularity; and, being thoroughly convinced of many things, of which he often repented, and which he more often repeated, he wrote for his own private use a little book, called "The Christian Hero," with a design principally to fix upon his own mind a strong impression of virtue and religion, in opposition to a stronger propensity towards unwarrantable pleasures. In 1701, he printed the book with his name. This had no other effect, but that, from being thought no undelightful companion, he was soon reckoned a disagreeable fellow. One or two of his acquaintance thought fit to misuse him, and try their valour upon him; and every body he knew measured the least levity in his words or actions with the character of "The Christian Hero." Thus he found himself slighted, instead of being encouraged, for his declarations as to religion: so that he thought it incumbent upon him to enliven his character. For this purpose he wrote the comedy, called "The Funeral, or Grief a-la-Mode," which was acted in 1702; and, as nothing makes the town sonder of a man than a successful play, this, with some other particulars enlarged upon to advantage, obtained the notice of the king; and his name, to be provided for, was, in the last table-book ever worn by the glorious and immortal William the Third.

He had before this obtained a captain's commission in the lord Lucas's regiment of fusiliers, by the interest of the lord Cutts, to whom he had dedicated his "Christian Hero," and who likewise appointed him his secretary. His next appearance as a writer again, was in the quality of the lowest minister of state, to wit, in the office of gazetteer. He was introduced by Addison's means into the acquaintance of the earls of Halifax and Sunderland, by whose interest he was appointed gazetteer. His next productions were comedies: "The Tender Husband," acted in 1703, and "The Lying Lovers," in 1704. In 1709, he began "The Tatler:" the first of which was published April 12, 1709, and the last Jan. 2, 1710-11. This paper greatly increased his reputation and interest; and he was soon after made one of the commissioners of the stamp-office. Upon laying down "The Tatler," he set up, in concert with Addison, "The Spectator," which began to be published March 1, 1710-11; after that, "The Guardian," the first of which came out March 12, 1713; and after that, "The Englishman," the first number of which appeared Oct. 6, the same year.

Besides these works, he wrote several political pieces, which were afterwards collected, and published under the title of "Political Writings, 1715," 12mo.

Having a design to serve in the last parliament of queen Anne, he resigned his place of commissioner of the stamp-office in June 1713; and was chosen member for the borough of Stockbridge in Hampshire; but he did not sit long in the House of Commons, before he was expelled for writing "The Englishman, being the close of a Paper so called," and "The Crisis."

He had now nothing to do till the death of the queen, but to indulge himself with his pen; and accordingly, in 1714, he published a treatise, entitled, "The Romish Ecclesiastical History of late Years." Soon after the accession of George I. he was appointed surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton-Court, and governor of the royal company of comedians; and was put into the commission of the peace for Middlesex; and, April 1715, was knighted upon the presenting of an address to his majesty by the lieutenancy. In the first parliament, he was chosen member for Boroughbrigg in Yorkshire; and, after the suppression of the rebellion in the North, was appointed one of the commissioners, of the forfeited estates in Scotland. The same year, 1715, he published in 8vo. "An Account of the State of the Roman-Catholic Religion throughout the World, &c. Also, "A Letter from the Earl of Mar to the King before his Majesty's Arrival in England;" and, the year following, a second volume of "The Englishman." In 1718, came out "An Account of his Fish-Pool:" he had obtained a patent for bringing fish to market alive; for Steele was a projector, and that was one circumstance, among many, which kept him always poor. In 1719, he published "The Spinster," a pamphlet; and "A Letter to the Earl of Oxford, concerning the Bill of Peerage," which bill he opposed in the House of Commons. In 1720, he wrote two pieces against the South-Sea Scheme; one called "The Crisis of Property," the other "A Nation a Family." This year he likewise began a paper under the name of Sir John Edgar, called "The Theatre;" which he continued every Tuesday and Saturday, till the 5th of April following. During the course of this paper, viz. on the 23d of January, his patent of governor of the royal company of comedians was revoked by the king: upon which, he drew up and published, "A State of the Case between the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household and the Governor of the Royal Company of Comedians." He tells us, in this pamphlet, that a noble lord, without any cause assigned, sends a message, directed to Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Wilks, and Mr. Booth, to dismiss Mr. Cibber, who for some time submitted to a disability of appearing on the stage, during the pleasure of one who had nothing to do with it; and that, when this lawless will and pleasure was changed, a very frank declaration was made, that all the mortification

tification put upon Mr. Cibber was intended only as a prelude to remote evils, by which the patentee was to be affected. Upon this, Sir Richard wrote to two great ministers of state, and likewise delivered a petition to the king, in the presence of the lord-chamberlain: but these had no effect, for his patent was revoked, though it does not appear for what reason; and the loss he sustained upon this occasion is computed by himself at almost 10,000*l.* In 1722, his comedy, called "The Conscious Lovers," was acted with great success; and published with a dedication to the king, for which his majesty made him a present of 500*l.* He died September 1, 1729, at his seat at Llangunnor near Caermarthen, in Wales, and was privately interred according to his own desire. He had been twice married: his first wife was a lady of Barbadoes, with whom he had a valuable plantation upon the death of her brother; his second was the daughter of Jonathan Scurlock, of Llangunnor, Esq. by whom he had one son and two daughters.

STELLA (JAMES), an eminent painter, the son of Francis Stella, a Fleming, was born in 1596 at Lyons, where his father had settled in his return from Italy. He was but nine years old at his father's death; but, applying himself to painting, succeeded so well, that at twenty he went to Italy to be perfected. As he was passing through Florence, the great duke Cosimo de Medicis employed him; and, perceiving him to be a man of genius, assigned him lodgings and a pension equal to that of Callot, who was there at the same time. He stayed in this city seven years, and performed several things in painting, designing, and gravings. Thence he went to Rome, where he spent eleven years; chiefly in studying the antique sculptures, and Raphael's paintings. Having acquired a good taste, as well as a great reputation, in Rome, he resolved to return to his own country; intending, however, to pass thence into the service of the king of Spain, who had invited him more than once. When he came to Paris, and was preparing for Spain, cardinal Richelieu detained him; and presented him to the king, who assigned him a good pension and lodgings in the Louvre. He gave such satisfaction here, that he was honoured with the order of St. Michael. He died of a most tedious consumption in 1647.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, or of Byzantium, was an able grammarian, who lived in the fifth or sixth century; for it is not certain which. He composed a dictionary, of which we have nothing remaining, but a mean abridgment.

STEPHENS (HENRY), was a Frenchman, and one of the best printers of his time. He died in 1520, and left three sons behind him, who carried the art of printing to perfection; and were, two of them at least, very extraordinary men, exclusively of their pro-

feſſion. The ſecond ſon, ROBERT, was born at Paris in 1503; and applied ſo ſeverely to letters in his youth, that he acquired a perfect knowledge in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. The year after his father's death, his mother was married to Simon de Colines, in Latin Colinæus; who by this means came into the poſſeſſion of Henry Stephens's printing-houſe, carried on the buſineſs till his own death in 1547, and is well known for the neatneſs and beauty of his Italic character. In 1522, when he was nineteen, Robert was charged with the management of his father-in-law's preſs; and the ſame year came out, under his inſpection, a New Teſtament in Latin, which gave ſuch offence to the Paris divines, that they threatened to have it burned, and him baniſhed. He appears to have married, and to have ſet up for himſelf ſoon after; for there are books of his printing, dated ſo early as in 1526. He married Perrete, the daughter of Badius, a printer; who was a learned woman, and underſtood Latin well. In 1539, Francis I. named him his printer; and ordered a new ſet of letters to be founded, and ancient manuſcripts to be ſought after, for him. The averſion, which the doctors of the Sorbonne had conceived againſt him, on account of the Latin New Teſtament in 1522, revived in 1532, when he printed his great Latin Bible. Francis protected him: but, this king dying in 1547, he ſaw plainly that there was no more good to be done at Paris; and therefore, after ſuſtaining the efforts of his enemies till 1552, he withdrew thence to Geneva, where he lived in intimacy with Calvin, Beza, Rivet, and others, whoſe works he printed; and died there in 1559. The elder brother, FRANCIS, worked jointly with his father-in-law Colinæus, after Robert had left him; and died at Paris about 1550. CHARLES the youngſt brother, though more conſiderable than Francis, was yet inferior to him both as a printer and a ſcholar; nevertheleſs, Charles wrote and printed many uſeful and valuable works. He was born about 1504, and became ſo perfectly ſkilled in Greek and Latin literature, that Lazarus de Baif took him for preceptor to his ſon Antony, and afterwards carried him with him into Germany. He ſtudied phyſic, and took a doctor's degree at Paris; but this did not hinder him from following the profeſſion of his father, and being printer to the king. In the mean time, he was more of an author, than a printer; having written upwards of thirty works upon various ſubjects. He died at Paris in 1564, leaving behind him a very learned daughter.

HENRY, ROBERT, and FRANCIS, the ſons of Robert, make the third generation of the Stephens's, and were all printers. Henry, was born at Paris, in 1528; and being carefully educated by his father, became the moſt learned of all his learned family. He was particularly ſkilled in the Greek language, which he conceived a fondneſs for from his infancy; ſtudied afterwards under Turnebus, and the beſt maſters; and became at length ſo perfect in,

as to pass for the best Grecian in Europe, after the death of Budæus. He had also a strong passion for poetry, while he was yet a child, which he cultivated all his life; and gave in his tenderest years so many proofs of uncommon abilities, that he has always been ranked among the *celebres enfans*. He had a violent propensity to astrology in the younger part of his life, and procured a master in that way; but soon perceived the vanity of it, and laid it aside. It seems to have been about 1546, when his father took him into business: yet, before he could think of fixing, he resolved to travel into foreign countries, to examine libraries, and to connect himself with learned men. He went into Italy in 1547, and stayed there two years; and returned to Paris in 1549, when he subjoined some Greek verses, made in his youth, to a folio edition of the New Testament in Greek, which his father had just finished. In 1550, he went over to England; and in 1551 to Flanders, where he learned the Spanish tongue of the Spaniards, who then possessed those countries, as he had before learned the Italian in Italy. On his return to Paris, he found his father preparing to leave France: we do not know whether he accompanied him to Geneva; but, if he did, it is certain that he returned immediately after to Paris, and set up a printing-house. In 1554, he went to Rome, visiting his father at Geneva as he went; and the year after to Naples; and returned to Paris by the way of Venice, in 1556. This was upon business committed to him by the government. Then he sat down to printing, and gave the world beautiful and correct editions of all the ancient Greek and other valuable writers. He called himself at first “printer, of Paris;” but, in 1558, took the title of “printer to Ulric Fugger;” a very rich German, who allowed him a very considerable pension. He was at Geneva in 1558, to see his father, who died the year after; and he married in 1560. Henry III. of France was very fond of Stephens, sent him to Switzerland in search of manuscripts, and gave him a pension. He took him to court, and made him great promises: but the troubles, which accompanied the latter part of this king’s reign, not only occasioned Stephens to be disappointed, but made his situation in France so dangerous, that he thought it but prudent to remove, as his father had done before him, to Geneva. He died in 1598, leaving a son Paul, and two daughters; one of which, named Florence, had espoused the learned Isaac Casaubon in 1586. PAUL, though inferior to his father, was yet well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues. He carried on the business of a printer for some time at Geneva; but his press had greatly degenerated from the beauty of that at Paris, and he afterwards sold his types to Chouet, a printer. He died at Geneva in 1627, aged 60 years, leaving a son Antony, who was the last printer of the Stephens’s. Antony, quitting the religion of his father for that of his ancestors, quitted also Geneva, and returned to Paris, the place of their original. Here he was some

time printer to the king; but, managing his affairs ill, he was obliged to give all up, and to have recourse to an hospital, where he died in extreme misery and blindness in 1674, aged 80.

STEPHENS (ROBERT, Esq.), an eminent antiquary, was the fourth son of Richard Stephens, Esq. of the elder house of that name at Eastington in Gloucestershire, by Anne, the eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmeley, of Whitby, in Yorkshire, baronet. His first education was at Wotton-School, whence he removed to Lincoln-College, Oxford, May 19, 1681. He was entered very young in the Middle-Temple, applied himself to the study of the common-law, and was called to the bar. As he was master of a sufficient fortune, it may be presumed that the temper of his mind, which was naturally modest, detained him from the public exercise of his profession, and led him to the politer studies, and an acquaintance with the best authors, ancient and modern: yet he was esteemed by all who knew him to have made a great proficiency in the law, though history and antiquities seem to have been his favourite study. When he was about twenty years old, being at a relation's house, he accidentally met with some original letters of the lord-chancellor Bacon; and finding that they would greatly improve the collections then extant relating to king James's reign, he immediately set himself to search for whatever might elucidate the obscure passages, and published a complete edition of them in 1702, with useful notes, and an excellent historical introduction. Being a relation of Robert Harley, earl of Oxford (whose mother was a Stephens) he was preferred by him to be chief solicitor of the customs, in which employment he continued with undiminished reputation till 1726, when he declined that troublesome office, and was appointed to succeed Mr. Madox in the place of historiographer royal. He then formed a design of writing a History of King James the First, a reign which he thought to be more misrepresented than almost any other since the Conquest: and, if we may judge by the good impression which he seems to have had of these times, his exactness and care never to advance any thing but from unquestionable authorities, besides his great candour and integrity, it could not but have been a judicious and valuable performance. He married Mary the daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmeley, a lady of great worth; died at Gravesend, near Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, Nov. 9, 1732; and was buried at Eastington, the seat of his ancestors.

STEPNEY (GEORGE), an English poet and statesman, was descended from a family at Pendigraff in Pembrokeshire, but born at London in 1663. He received his education at Westminster-School, and was removed thence to Trinity-College, Cambridge, in 1682; where, being of the same standing as well as college with
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Charles Montague, Esq. afterwards earl of Halifax, a strict friendship grew up between them. To this lucky incident was owing all the preferment Stepney afterwards enjoyed, who is supposed not to have had parts sufficient to have risen to any distinction, without the immediate patronage of so great a man. When Stepney first set out in life, he seems to have been attached to the Tory interest; for one of the first poems he wrote was an Address to James II. upon his accession to the throne. Soon after, when Monmouth's rebellion broke out, the university of Cambridge, to shew their zeal for the king, thought proper to burn the picture of that rash prince, who had formerly been their chancellor: upon which occasion Stepney wrote some good verses. Upon the Revolution, he embraced another interest, and procured himself to be nominated to several foreign embassies. In 1692, he went to the elector of Brandenburg's court, in quality of envoy; in 1693, to the Imperial court in the same character; in 1694, to the elector of Saxony; and, two years after, to the electors of Mentz, Cologne, and the congress at Francfort. He was employed in several other embassies; and, in 1706, queen Anne sent him envoy to the States-General. He was very successful in his negotiations, which occasioned his constant employment in the most weighty affairs. He died at Chelsea the year after, 1707, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey; where a fine monument was erected over him, with a pompous inscription. At his leisure hours he composed several other pieces, besides those already mentioned.

STERNE (*LAURENCE*), an English writer of very original powers, and a turn of wit somewhat in the manner of Rabelais, was the son of Roger Sterne, grandson to Sterne, archbishop of York. He was born at Clonmell, in the south of Ireland, Nov. 24, 1713; which was owing to the profession of his father, who was an officer in the army, and at that time stationed at Clonmell. After travelling with his parents, in the military way as we may call it, from one station to another through various countries, he was sent to school at Halifax in Yorkshire in 1722. Here he continued till 1731; and, in 1732, was sent to Jesus-College in Cambridge, where he staid some time. He then went to York; and, being in orders, was presented to the living of Sutton, by the interest of his uncle Dr. Sterne, a prebendary of that church. He married in 1741; and was soon made a prebendary of York, by the same interest. He afterwards quarrelled with his uncle, who became his bitterest enemy, because he would not be a party-man, and write paragraphs in the news-papers. By his wife's means he got the living of Stillington: but remained near twenty years at Sutton, doing duty at both places. He was then in very good health, which, however, soon after forsook him; and books, painting, fiddling, and shooting, were his chief amusements.

In 1760, he went to London, to publish his two first volumes of "Tristram Shandy;" and was that year presented by Lord F——, to the curacy of Coxwold. In 1762, he went to France, and two years after to Italy, for the recovery of his health; but his health never was recovered. He had a consumption of the lungs, under which he languished till 1768, his spirits never failing him to the last; for it was under all this illness that he composed and published the greater part of his ingenious and entertaining works. Garrick, who was his intimate friend and admirer, wrote the following epitaph for him:

" Shall pride a heap of sculptur'd marble raise
 " Some worthless, unmourn'd, titled fool to praise;
 " And shall we not by one poor grave-stone learn,
 " Where genius, wit, and humour, sleep with Sterne?"

His works consist of, 1. "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy." 2. "Sermons." 3. "A Sentimental Journey." 4. "Letters," published since his death.

STERNHOLD (THOMAS), an English poet, was born in Hampshire, as Wood thinks; but he is not sure. He is less sure, whether he was educated, as some supposed, at Wykeham's-School near Winchester; but very sure, that, after spending some time at Oxford, he left the university without a degree. He then repaired to the court of Henry VIII. was made groom of the robes to him, and had an hundred marks bequeathed to him by the will of that king. He continued in the same office under Edward VI. and was in some esteem at court for his vein in poetry. Being a most zealous reformer, and a very strict liver, he became so scandalized in the amorous and obscene songs used there, that he turned into English metre one and fifty of David's psalms, and caused musical notes to be set to them. He flattered himself, that the courtiers would sing them instead of their loose and wanton sonnets; but very few of them did so. However, the poetry and music being thought admirable in those times, they were gradually introduced into all parochial churches. We do not find, that Sternhold composed any other poetry. He died in London in 1549.

STESICHORUS, an ancient Greek poet, was born at Himera, a city of Sicily, in the 37th Olympiad, which was about the time of the prophet Jeremiah. His name was originally Tyfias, but changed to Stesichorus, on account of his being the first who taught the Chorus to dance to the lyre. He appears to have been a man of the first rank for wisdom and authority among his fellow-citizens; and to have had a great hand in the transactions between that state and the tyrant Phalaris. He died at Catana in Sicily at above eighty; and the people were so sensible of the honour his reliques

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did the city, that they resolved to keep them, whatever pretences the Himerians should make to the contrary. Much of this poet's history depends upon the authority of Phalaris's epistles; and if the genuineness of these should be given up, as we know it has been disputed, yet we collect thence the esteem and character Stesichorus bore with antiquity. We have no catalogue of his works on record: Suidas only tells us, in general, that he composed a book of lyrics in the Dorian dialect; of which a few scraps, not amounting to threescore lines, are set together in the collection of Fulvius Ursinus, at Antwerp, 1568, in 8vo.

STEVENS (GEORGE ALEXANDER), an extraordinary and very eccentric genius, was the son of a tradesman who resided in Holborn. George received an education superior to the rank in which he moved, which gave him a disgust to the counter, and, in the juvenile part of life, he testified the preference he gave to the theatre.

Inclination and necessity, or probably both, led him early to the stage, in which profession he passed some years in itinerant companies, particularly in that whose principal station is at Lincoln, till at length he appeared to have fixed his residence in London, where he was established by an engagement at Covent-Garden theatre. His performances as an actor were truly contemptible, for in that walk he displayed no genius or merit. After living in every kind of dissipation, generally necessitous, and always extravagant, he had the good fortune to hit upon a plan, which enabled him to place himself in independent if not affluent circumstances. He composed a strange medley under the title of, "A Lecture upon Heads;" the heads of which he occasionally repeated in various companies, and often paid his reckoning with his humour, particularly at the Ben Johnson's-Head in Little Russel-Street.

About this period, being in company with Garrick and Foote, he was requested to repeat some of his Lecture upon Heads, which so pleased those gentlemen, that they persuaded him to exhibit it upon the stage, and he accordingly engaged the little theatre in the Hay-Market, where he performed it for several successive nights with great applause and emolument. It must, however, as a tribute to truth, be acknowledged, that Stevens obtained the first idea of his Lecture at a village, where he was manager of a strolling company, from a country mechanic, who described the members of the corporation with great spirit and genuine humour. Alexander improved upon these hints, and was assisted in manufacturing the heads by the same hand. Stevens was, probably, the first instance that can be produced of the same person, who, by his writing and reciting, could, for four hours successively, alone entertain an audience. This same Lecture, though attempted by several good actors, never produced the visible effect it did when delivered
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by him. Having exhibited it, with extraordinary success throughout England, he went to America, and met with uncommon applause at Boston and Philadelphia. After an absence of two years he returned to England, and soon after went over to Ireland, where he met with a most agreeable reception. He is said to have realized, at one time, near ten thousand pounds.

As a companion, he was cheerful, humorous, and entertaining; particularly after the manner of his predecessor, Tom D'Urfey, by his singing with much drollery and spirit, songs of his own writing, many of which are not only possessed of wit, but a happy manner of expression, and an originality of fancy, founded upon no small share of learning, and a particular intimacy of the heathen mythology. He was also the author of a novel, in two volumes, entitled, "The Adventures of Tom Fool;" and was concerned in several periodical productions, particularly *Essays in the Public Ledger*, and *Beauties of the Magazines*, in which he has given proof of a considerable share of humour and genius. He also wrote the following dramatic pieces. 1. "Distress upon Distress, or, a Tragedy in True Taste." 2. "The French Flogged, or, the British Sailors in America." 3. "The Court of Alexander;" and, 4. "The Trip to Portsmouth." He had retired, for some years, to Biggleswade in Bedfordshire, his health being much impaired, and his faculties greatly debilitated, where he died Sept. 6, 1784.

STILLINGFLEET (Dr. EDWARD), an English prelate of great abilities and learning, was descended from an ancient family at Stillingfleet near York; and was born at Cranbourn in Dorsetshire, April 17, 1635, being the seventh son of his father, Samuel Stillingfleet, Gent. After an education at a private grammar-school, he was sent in 1648, to St. John's-College, Cambridge; of which he was chosen fellow March 31, 1653, having taken a bachelor of arts degree. Then he withdrew a little from the university, to live at Wroxhall in Warwickshire, with Sir Roger Burgoin, a person of great piety, prudence, and learning; and afterwards went to Nottingham, to be tutor to a young gentleman of the family of Pierrepoint. After he had been about two years in this station, he was recalled by his patron Sir Roger Burgoin, who, in 1657, gave him the rectory of Sutton; which he entered upon with great pleasure, having received episcopal orders from Dr. Brownrigg, the ejected bishop of Exeter. In 1659, he published, "Irenicum, or, a Weapon-Salve for the Churches Wounds;" which, while it shewed prodigious abilities and learning in so young a man, gave great offence to many of the church-party. In 1662, he published, "Origines Sacrae, or, a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion." This admirable work made him so known to the world, and got him such esteem among the learned, that,

that, when a reply appeared in 1663 to Laud's book against Fither the Jesuit, he was pitched upon to answer it; which he did, to the public satisfaction, in 1664.

The fame of these excellent performances was the occasion that, while he continued at his living of Sutton, he was chosen preacher at the Rolls-Chapel by Sir Harbottle Grimston, master. This obliged him to be in London in term-time, and was a fair introduction to his settlement there, which followed soon after; for he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in Jan. 1664-5. Afterwards, he was chosen lecturer at the Temple; appointed chaplain to the king; made canon-residentary of St. Paul's in 1670, as afterwards prebendary of Canterbury, and dean of St. Paul's: in all which stations he acquitted himself like an able, diligent, and learned divine. While he was rector of Sutton, he married a daughter of William Dobyms, a Gloucestershire gentleman, who lived not long with him; yet had two daughters, who died in their infancy, and one son, Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, afterwards rector of Wood-Norton in Norfolk. Then he married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Pedley, of Huntingdon, serjeant at law, who lived with him almost all his life, and brought him seven children, of whom two only survived him.

In 1663, he went out bachelor, and, in 1668, doctor of divinity. He was deeply engaged in all the controversies of his times; with Deists, Socinians, Papists, Dissenters, &c. In 1689, he was made bishop of Worcester. He had a controversy, in the latter part of his life, with Mr. Locke; who, having laid down some principles in his "Essay on Human Understanding," which seemed to the bishop to strike at the Mysteries of Revealed Religion, fell on that account under his lordship's cognizance. He died at his house in Park-Street, Westminster, March 27, 1699. His corpse was carried to Worcester-Cathedral, and there interred: after which an elegant monument was erected over him, with an inscription written by Dr. Bentley, who had been his chaplain. His writings which are very numerous, were all collected, and reprinted in 1710, in 6 vols. folio.

STILLINGFLEET (BENJAMIN, Esq.) was grandson to the bishop of Worcester, and equally distinguished as a naturalist and a poet, the rare union so much desired by the ingenious Mr. Aikin. Both the bishop and our author's father were fellows of St. John's-College in Cambridge. The latter was also F. R. S. M. D. and Gresham-professor of physic; but, marrying in 1692, lost his lucrative offices, and the bishop's favour; a misfortune that affected both him and his posterity. He took orders however, and obtained, by his father's patronage, the rectory of Newington-Butts, which he immediately exchanged for those of Wood-Norton and Swanton in Norfolk. He died in 1708. Benjamin, his

only son, was educated at Norwich-School, which he left in 1720, with the character of an excellent scholar. He then went to Trinity-College, Cambridge, at the request of Dr. Bentley, the master, who had been private tutor to his father, domestic chaplain to his grandfather, and was much indebted to the family. Here he was admitted April 14, 1720; took the degree of B. A. and became a candidate for a fellowship; but was rejected, by the master's influence. He travelled after this unexpected disappointment into Italy; and, by being thrown into the world, formed many honourable and valuable connections. The then lord Barrington gave him, in a very polite manner, the place of master of the barracks at Kensington. His "Calendar," was formed at Stratton in Norfolk, in 1755, at the hospitable seat of Mr. Marsham, who had made several remarks of that kind, and had communicated to the public his curious "Observations on the Growth of Trees." But it was to Mr. Wyndham, of Felbrig in Norfolk, that he appears to have had the greatest obligations. He travelled abroad with him; spent much of his time at his house; and was appointed one of his executors; with a considerable addition to an annuity which that gentleman had settled upon him in his life-time. Mr. Stillingfleet's genius led him principally to the study of history, which he prosecuted as an ingenious philosopher, an useful citizen, and a good man. He published, about 1733, an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, "Some Thoughts concerning Happiness;" and, in 1759, appeared a volume of "Miscellaneous Tracts," chiefly translated from essays in the "*Amoenitates Academicæ*," published by Linnæus, interspersed with some observations and additions of his own. He annexed to it some valuable "Observations on Grasses," and dedicated the whole to George Lord Lyttelton. Mr. Stillingfleet likewise published, "Some Thoughts occasioned by the late Earthquakes, 1750," a poem in 4to. "An Essay on Conversation, 1757;" "Paradise Lost," an oratorio, set to music by Stanley, 1760, in 4to. "The Honour and Dishonour of Agriculture, translated from the Spanish, 1760," in 8vo. and, "Principles and Powers of Harmony, 1771," in 4to. a very learned work, built on Tartini's "*Trattato di Musica secondo la vera scienza dell' Armonia*." Doddsley's collection of poems, entitle him to no small degree of rank among our English polite writers. The "Essay," is addressed to Mr. Wyndham with all that warmth of friendship which distinguishes the author. As it is chiefly didactic, it does not admit of so many ornaments as some compositions of other kinds. However, it contains much good sense, shews a considerable knowledge of mankind, and has several passages that, in point of harmony and easy versification, would not disgrace the writings of our most admired poets. Here more than once Mr. Stillingfleet shews himself still sore from Dr. Bentley's cruel treatment of him; and towards the beautiful and moral close of this poem (where he gives

us a sketch of himself) seems to hint at a mortification of a more delicate nature, which he is said to have suffered from the other sex. His London residence was at a saddler's in Piccadilly, where he died a bachelor, Dec. 15, 1771, aged 69. He was buried in St. James's-Church, without any monument. Mr. Stillingsfleet had ordered all his papers to be destroyed at his death, possibly not choosing any thing of his might be published afterwards. He had, however, printed in 8vo. 18 copies of the following oratorios: 1. "Joseph." 2. "Moses and Zipporah." 3. "David and Bathsheba." 4. "Medea."

STOBÆUS (JOANNES), an ancient Greek writer, lived in the fifth century, as is generally supposed; for nothing certain is known, and therefore nothing can be affirmed, of him. What remains of him is a collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, which, though they give us no greater idea of Stobæus than that of a common-place transcriber, are yet curious and useful, as they present us with many things of various kinds, which are to be found no where else; and, as such, have always been highly valued by the learned. It appears beyond dispute, in Fabricius's opinion, that Stobæus was not a Christian, because he never meddled with Christian writers, nor made the least use of them, in any of his collections.

STONE (JOHN), an English painter, was an extraordinary copier in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He was bred up under Cross; and took several admirable copies, after many good pictures in England. He spent thirty-seven years abroad in the study of his art, where he improved himself in several languages, being besides a man of some learning. He died in London, Aug. 24, 1653.

STOW (JOHN), an eminent English antiquary, was born in London about 1525; and very probably in Cornhill, since it is certain, that both his father and grandfather dwelt there, and were persons of good substance and credit. There is no account of any circumstances relating to his youth, except that he was bred to his father's business, which, there is reason to suppose, was that of a taylor. When he quitted Cornhill, is uncertain; but, in 1549, we find him dwelling within Aldgate, from whence he afterwards removed to Lime-Street-Ward, where he continued till his death. He began early to apply himself to the study of the history and antiquities of England, even so as to neglect his calling, and hurt his circumstances. The first work which he published was, "A Summary of the Chronicles of England, from the coming in of Brute unto his own Time." In 1598, he published his "Survey of London, containing the Original, Antiquity, Increase, Modern Estate,

Estate, and Description of that City," in 4to. In 1600, Mr. Stow set forth his "Annals of this Kingdom from the Time of the Ancient Britons to his own."

Towards the latter end of his life, finding himself reduced to narrow circumstances, for his pursuits had been rather expensive than profitable to him, he addressed the lord-mayor and aldermen, that, in consideration of his services to the city, and in order to assist him in further designs, they would grant him two freedoms of the city: and, some years after, he presented another petition to them, setting forth, that he was of the age of threescore and four; that he had, for the space of almost thirty years last past, set forth divers works to them, and that he therefore prayed them to bestow on him a yearly pension, whereby he might reap somewhat towards his great charges. Whether these applications had any success, is not known; nor do we find that he received any reward from the city, equal to the extraordinary pains he had taken for its glory, unless we reckon for such his being appointed the feed-chronicler of it: yet no great salary could be annexed to this place, since he was obliged to request a brief from king James I. to collect the charitable benevolence of well-disposed people for his relief. What the city contributed upon this occasion, may be estimated from what was collected from the parishioners of St. Mary-Woolnoth, which was no more than seven shillings and sixpence. He died of a stone-colic April 5, 1605, and was interred in the church of St. Andrew-Undershaft, where a decent monument was erected to him by his widow; from which it appears, that he was then in his 80th year.

STRABO, an excellent writer of antiquity, who died at the beginning of the emperor Tiberius's reign, has left us a very valuable work, in seventeen books, "*De Rebus Geographicis.*" His family was ancient and noble, and originally of Cnossus, a city of Crete; but he was born at Amasia, a town of Pontus. The greatest care was taken of his education; for, there was not a school in Asia, whose master had any reputation, to which he was not sent. He was sent to Nyssa, when he was very young, to learn rhetoric and grammar; and afterwards applied himself to philosophy, and heard the masters of the several sects. Xylander, his Latin translator, supposes him to have embraced the Peripatetic doctrines and discipline; but this, as the learned Casaubon and others have observed, is expressly against several declarations of his own, which shew him plainly enough to have been a Stoic. Ancient authors have said so little about him, that we know scarcely any circumstances of his life, but what we learn from himself. He mentions his own travels into several parts of the world, into Egypt, Asia, Greece, Italy, Sardinia, and other islands. He mentions several of his contemporaries, and several facts, which shew him

to have lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius; but the year of his death is not known.

STRADA (FAMIANUS), a very ingenious and learned Jesuit, was born at Rome the latter end of the 16th century; and taught rhetoric there, in a public manner, for fifteen years. He wrote several pieces upon the art of oratory, and published some orations, probably with a view of illustrating by example what he had inculcated by precept. But his "*Prolusiones academicæ*," and his "*Historia de bello Belgico*," are the works which raised his reputation, and have preserved his memory. We know not the year of Strada's birth, nor his death.

STRAIGHT (JOHN), rector of Findon, in Suffex, to which he was presented by Magdalen-College, Oxford, being fellow of that society, was author of some poems in Dodsley's Collection, vol. v. p. 244, &c. Mr. Straight was ever in a state of persecution, as it were for his extraordinary parts and eccentric good sense; by which entirely he got rid of his good enthusiastic father's prejudices (in which he was educated) in favour of those visionaries the French prophets, by whom he was eaten up and betrayed. He married the daughter of Mr. Davenport, vicar of Broad-Hinton, Wilts, whom he left a widow with six children. After his death, two vols. 8vo. of "*Select Discourses*" were published for their benefit, which, though never designed for the press, were extremely worthy of it. His circumstances and health were particularly hurt by his turning farmer, merely for the sake of his numerous family, and dying soon after, before he had time to retrieve the extraordinary first expences. The prebend of Westminster in Salisbury Cathedral, was given to him by bishop Hoadley.

STRATFORD (RICHARD, Esq.) LL. D. commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond, was born at Northampton in 1679. We know no more of his education and conduct in youth, than that he came to Chester, Aug. 8, 1698, and began to read law, October 13, 1698. July 14, 1716, he entered himself at St. Mary's-Hall.

He was very soon engaged in business, which he discharged with great diligence and integrity, under three successive bishops of Chester, Stratford, Dawes, and Gastrell. His conduct so recommended him to the last, that he promoted him, after he had regularly taken his degrees, which was Oct. 20, 1721, to the office he held during life. He died at Lancaster, Sept. 7, 1753, in the 75th year of his age. He was interred at the north side of the chancel of the parish church of Lancaster, where there is a handsome marble-monument to his memory, executed by Ronbiliac, with an inscription. He bequeathed several benefactions which truly evinced his piety.

STREATER (ROBERT), an English painter, was born in 1624, and, being a person of great industry as well as capacity, arrived to an eminent degree of perfection in his art. He excelled particularly in history, architecture, and perspective; and shewed himself a great master by the truth of his outlines, and skill in foreshortening his figures. He was also excellent in landscape and still-life. It is said, that he was the greatest and most universal painter that England ever bred, which is supposed to have been owing in some measure to his reading; for he was reputed a very good historian. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was made his majesty's serjeant-painter. He died in 1680.

STRYPE (JOHN) the industrious editor of many valuable publications, was born in London, of German parents. He was educated at Catherine-Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. and was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford, July 11, 1671. He was collated to the rectory of Theydon-Boys, in Essex, in July 1669, which he resigned, in February following, for the vicarage of Low-Leyton in that county. He had also a considerable sinecure given him by Archbishop Tenison, and was lecturer of Hackney, where he died (at the house of Mr. Harris, an apothecary, who had married his grand-daughter) Dec. 13, 1737, at an uncommonly great age, having enjoyed his vicarage near 68 years. He kept an exact diary of his own life, which contained many curious circumstances relating to the literary history of his times.

STUART (GILBERT), LL. D. was the son of Mr. George Stuart, professor of humanity in the university of Edinburgh, where, after finishing his classical and philosophical studies, Gilbert applied himself to jurisprudence, but never followed the profession of the law; a circumstance which has been imputed to indolence, or rather to a passion for literature, which he discovered very early in life. He was not quite twenty-two years old when he published "An Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the English Constitution;" and was advanced for it, by the university, to the degree of doctor of the civil and canon law. After a studious interval of some years, he produced a very capital work, under the title of "A View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement; or, Inquiries concerning the History of Laws, Government, and Manners." About the time of the publication of the first edition of this performance, having turned his thoughts to an academical life, he asked for the professorship of public law in the university of Edinburgh. This place, it has been said by himself, was promised him by the minister; but that he was defeated on the nomination, and the professorship bestowed on a gentleman of the name of Maconnachie, through the arts of Dr. Robertson, whom he represented as under many obligations to him. The illiberal jealousy not unfrequent in the world of letters was probably

probably the source of this opposition, which entirely broke the intimacy of two persons who were understood to be on the most friendly footing with each other. After this dispute, Dr. Stuart published "Observations concerning the Public Law and the Constitutional History of Scotland," in which he examined with a critical care, the preliminary book to Dr. Robertson's History." His next work was, "The History of the Reformation." His last great work was, "The History of Scotland, from the Establishment of the Reformation to the death of Queen Mary," which appeared in 1782. He died at Musselburgh near Edinburgh, August 13, 1786.

STUART (JAMES, Esq.) was the son of a mariner, at whose death his wife and four children, of whom Mr. Stuart was the eldest, were totally unprovided for. He exhibited, at an early period, the seeds of a strong imagination, brilliant talents, and a general thirst for knowledge: drawing and painting were his primitive occupations; and those he pursued with such perseverance and industry, that while a boy, he contributed to the support of his mother and her family, by designing and painting fans. He placed one of his sisters under the care of the person whom he worked for, and for many years continued to pursue the same mode of maintaining the rest of his family.

Notwithstanding the pressure of such a charge, and the many inducements which constantly attract a young man of lively genius and extensive talents, he employed the greatest part of his time in those studies which tended to the perfecting himself in the art he loved. He attained a very accurate knowledge of anatomy; he became a correct draftsman, and rendered himself a master of geometry and all the branches of the mathematics; and it is no less extraordinary than true, that necessity and application were his only instructors; he has often confessed, that he was first led into the obligation of studying the Latin language, by the desire of understanding what was written under prints published after pictures of the ancient masters. As his years increased, his information accompanied their progress; he acquired a great proficiency in the Greek language, and his unparalleled strength of mind carried him into the familiar association with most of the sciences, and chiefly that of architecture. With such qualifications, though yet almost in penury, he conceived the design of seeing Rome and Athens; but the ties of filial and fraternal affection made him protract the journey till he could ensure a certain provision for his mother, and his brother, and second sister. His mother died; he had soon after the good fortune to place his brother and sister in a situation likely to produce them a comfortable support; and then, with a very scanty pittance in his pocket, he set out on foot upon his expedition to Rome; and thus he performed the greatest part of his journey, travelling
through

through Holland, France, &c. and stopping through necessity at Paris, and several other places in his way, where, by his ingenuity as an artist, he procured some moderate supplies towards prosecuting the rest of his journey.

When he arrived at Rome, he made himself known to the late Mr. Dawkins and Sir Jacob Bouverie, whose admiration of his great qualities and wonderful perseverance secured to him their patronage; and it was under their auspices that he went on to Athens, where he remained several years. During his residence there, he became a master of architecture and fortification, and having no limits to which his mind could be restrained, he engaged in the army of the queen of Hungary, where he served a campaign voluntarily as chief engineer.

On his return to Athens, he applied himself more closely to make drawings, and take the exact measurements of the Athenian architecture, which he afterwards published on his return to England, after fourteen years absence; and, which work, from its classical accuracy, will ever remain as an honour to this nation, and as a lasting monument of his skill. This work, and the long walk the author took to cull materials to compose it, have united themselves as the two most honourable lines of descent, from whence he derived the title of Athenian Stuart, accorded to him by all the learned in his country.

Upon his arrival in England, he was received into the late Mr. Dawkins's family, and among the many patrons which the report of his extraordinary qualifications acquired him, the late lord Anson led him forward to the reward most judiciously calculated to suit his talents and pursuits; it was by his lordship's appointment that Mr. Stuart became surveyor to Greenwich-Hospital, which he held to the day of his death with universal approbation.

About the year 1781, being on a visit at Sittingbourne in Kent, he became acquainted with a young lady there, about twenty years of age, whose personal qualifications were the universal admiration of every one who had ever felt the happiness of seeing her. The old Athenian having always studied the fine arts, was a sensible judge and discriminator of the just line of beauty. Though experience of years had increased his knowledge, yet it had not impaired the vigour of his robust constitution. Disparity of age was no obstacle with the lady; and Mr. Stuart, at the age of seventy-two, felt and returned all the happiness of an accepted lover. The parties were soon after married; and the lady, and her father and mother, accompanied Mr. Stuart to his house in Leicester-Fields, where the parents found a welcome beyond their utmost hopes. The fruits of this marriage are four children. This great man died in 1788.

STUBBS (HENRY), an English writer of uncommon parts and learning, and especially noted in his own times, was born at Partney,

ney, near Spillsbye in Lincolnshire, Feb. 28, 1631. His father was a minister, and lived at Spillsbye; but being anabaptistically inclined, and forced to leave it, he went with his wife and children into Ireland. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion there in 1641, the mother fled with her son Henry into England; and, landing at Liverpool, trudged it on foot from thence to London. There she got a comfortable subsistence by her needle, and sent her son Henry, being then ten years of age, to Westminster-School. There Dr. Busby, the master, was so struck with the surprising parts of the boy, that he shewed him more than ordinary favour; and recommended him to the notice of Sir Henry Vane, junior, who one day came accidentally into the school. Sir Henry took a fancy to him, and frequently relieved him with money, and gave him the liberty of resorting to his house. Soon after, Sir Henry got him to be a king's scholar; and his master at the same time gave him money to buy books, clothes, and his teaching for nothing, on account of the wonderful progress he made.

In 1649, he was elected student of Christ-Church in Oxford; where, shewing himself too forward, pragmatistical, and conceited, he was often kicked and beaten. However, through the interest of his patron, he was certainly of no small consequence; for the oath, called The Engagement, being framed by the parliament that same year, was some time after sent down to the university by him; and he procured some to be turned out, and others to be spared, according as affection or disaffection influenced him. While he continued an under-graduate, it was usual with him to discourse in the public schools very fluently in the Greek tongue, which conveys no small idea of his learning. After he had taken a bachelor of arts degree, he went into Scotland, and served in the parliament army there from 1653 to 1655: then he returned to Oxford, and took a master's degree in 1656; and, at the motion of Dr. Owen, was in 1657 made second-keeper under Dr. Barlow of the Bodleian-Library. He made great use and advantage of this post for the furtherance of his studies, and held it till 1659; when he was removed from it, as well as from his place of student of Christ-Church; for he had published the same year, "A Vindication" of his patron Sir Henry Vane; "An Essay on the good Old Cause;" and a piece, entitled, "Light shining out of Darkness, with an Apology for the Quakers," in which he reflected upon the clergy and the universities.

After his ejection, he retired to Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, in order to practise physic, which he had studied some years; and upon the Restoration applied to Dr. Morley, soon after bishop of Winchester, for protection in his retirement. He assured him of an inviolable passive obedience, which was all he could or would pay, till the covenant was renounced: and, upon the re-establishment of episcopacy, received confirmation from the hands

of his diocesan. In 1661, he went to Jamaica, being honoured with the title of his majesty's physician for that island; but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned and settled at Stratford. Afterwards he removed to Warwick, where he gained very considerable practice, as likewise at Bath, which he frequented in the summer-season. Before the Restoration, he had joined Mr. Hobbes, with whom he was intimately acquainted, against Dr. Wallis, and other mathematicians; and had published a very smart piece or two in that controversy, in which he was looked upon as Mr. Hobbes's second. After the Restoration, he was engaged in a controversy with some members of the Royal-Society, or rather with the Royal-Society itself; in which, far from being a second, he was now a principal, and indeed alone.

After a life of almost perpetual war and conflict in various ways, this extraordinary man, whose publications are exceedingly numerous, came to an untimely end. Being at Bath in the summer-season, he had a call from thence to a patient at Bristol; and whether because it was desired, or from the excessive heat of the weather, he set out in the evening, and went a bye-way. He was drowned in passing a river about two miles from Bath, on the 12th of July 1676. His body was taken up next morning, and the day after buried in the great church at Bath; when his old antagonist Glanvill, who was the rector, preached his funeral sermon; but, as it is natural to imagine, without saying any great matters of him. For further particulars, relating to Stubbe, see the article GREAT-RAKES.

STUBBS (GEORGE), Rector of Gunville, in Dorsetshire, a worthy, honest, intelligent writer, though little known as such, wrote many of the best papers in the "Free-Thinker, 1718," (in conjunction with Ambrose Philips and others) a "New Adventure of Telemachus," in 8vo. "A Dialogue on Beauty," in the manner of Socrates, between Socrates and Aspasia. This he made the elegant foundation of a copy of verses on the late Dr. John Hoadly's marriage, 1735-6, enclosing to him, with a letter, "Aspasia to Florimel," referring all along to that dialogue. He left several other copies of verses in MS. He printed also two small volumes (if not more) of "M^{rs}. de Sevigné's Letters," the first ever known in English, and thought to preserve the good humour of the originals better than any of his successors. His first wife was the sister of Mr. Deputy Wilkins, a Whig printer in Little-Britain. He married a second wife at Salisbury, daughter of Mr. Alderman King, who after his death married Mr. Hinxman, rector of Houghton near Stockbridge.

STUKELEY (WILLIAM), an antiquary of much celebrity, descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, was born at Holbech

Holbech in that county, November 7, 1687. After having had the first part of his education at the free-school of that place, under the care of Mr. Edward Kelsal, he was admitted into Benet's-College in Cambridge, November 7, 1703, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, and chosen a scholar there in April following. Whilst an under graduate, he often indulged a strong propensity to drawing and designing; and began to form a collection of antiquarian books. He made physic however, his principal study, and with that view took frequent perambulations through the neighbouring country, with the famous Dr. Hales, Dr. John Gray of Canterbury, and others, in search of plants; and made great additions to Mr. Ray's "*Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam*;" which, with a map of the county, he was solicited to print; but his father's death and various domestic avocations prevented it. He studied anatomy under Mr. Rolfe the surgeon; attended the chemical lectures of Signor Viganì; and, taking the degree of M. B. in 1709, made himself acquainted with the practical part of medicine under the great Dr. Mead at St. Thomas's-Hospital. He first began to practise at Boston in his native county, where he strongly recommended the chalybeate waters of Stanfield near Folkingham. In 1717 he removed to London, where, on the recommendation of his friend Dr. Mead, he was soon after elected F. R. S. and was one of the first who revived that of the Antiquaries in 1717-18, to which last he was secretary for many years during his residence in town. He took the degree of M. D. at Cambridge in 1719, and was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in the year following, about which time (1720) he published an account of "*Arthur's Oon*" in Scotland, and of "*Graham's Dyke*," with plates, 4to. In the year 1722, he was appointed to read the Gullstonian-Lecture, in which he gave a description and history of the Spleen, and printed it in folio, 1723, together with some anatomical observations on the dissection of an elephant, and many plates coloured in imitation of nature. Conceiving there were some remains of the Eleusinian mysteries in free-masonry, he gratified his curiosity, and was constituted master of a lodge (1723), to which he presented an account of a Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester, 4to. After having been one of the censors of the College of Physicians, of the council of the Royal-Society, and of the committee to examine into the condition of the astronomical instruments of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, he left London in 1726, and retired to Grantham, in Lincolnshire, where he soon came into great request. In 1728, he married Frances daughter of Robert Williamson, of Allington, near Grantham, Gent. a lady of good family and fortune. In 1737, he lost his wife; and in 1738 married Elizabeth the only daughter of Dr. Gale, dean of York, and sister to his intimate friends Roger and Samuel Gale, Esquires. He died March 3, 1765. By his own particular directions his

corpse was conveyed in a private manner to East-Ham in Essex, and was buried in the church-yard, just beyond the East end of the church, the turf being laid smoothly over it, without any monument. His great learning and profound skill in researches enabled him to publish many elaborate and curious works, and to leave many ready for the press. In his medical capacity, his "Dissertation on the Spleen" was well received. His "Itinerarium Curiosum," the first fruits of his juvenile excursions, prefaged what might be expected from his riper age, when he had acquired more experience. The curious in these studies were not disappointed; for, with a sagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and industry, and some years spent in actual surveys, he investigated and published an account of those stupendous works of the remotest antiquity, Stonehenge and Abury, in 1743, and hath given the most probable and rational account of their origin and use, ascertaining also their dimensions with the greatest accuracy. So great was his proficiency in Druidical history, that his familiar friends used to call him, "The Arch-Druid of this age." His works abound with particulars that shew his knowledge of this celebrated British priesthood; and in his Itinerary he announced a "History of the Ancient Celts, particularly the first inhabitants of Great-Britain," for the most part finished, to have consisted of four volumes folio, with above 300 copper-plates, many of which were engraved. In his "History of Carausius," in two vols. 4to. 1757, 1759, he has shewn much learning and ingenuity in settling the principal events of that emperor's government in Britain. His discourses, or sermons under the title of "Palæographia Sacra, 1763," on "the Vegetable Creation, &c." bespeak him a botanist, philosopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning, and excellent observations; but a little too much transported by a lively fancy and invention. He closed the last scenes of his life with completing a long and laborious work on ancient British coins, in particular of Cunobelin; and felicitated himself on having from them discovered many remarkable, curious, and new anecdotes, relating to the reign of that and other British kings. By his first wife Dr. Stukeley had three daughters; of whom one died young; the other two survived him and were married. By his second wife, he had no child.

STURMIUS (JAMES), a German of great learning and excellent qualities, was of a noble family of Strasburg, and born there in 1489. He made himself illustrious by the services he did his country; and discharged the most considerable posts with the greatest capacity and probity. He acquitted himself with the highest reputation of several deputations to the diets of the empire, the imperial court, and that of England. He contributed very much to the reformation of religion at Strasburg, to the erecting of a college which

which was opened there ten years after, and to the History of the Reformation in Germany by Sleidan. He died at Strasburg Oct. 30, 1553, after languishing of a fever for two months.

STURMIUS (JOHN), was born at Sleida in Eifel, near Cologne, in 1507. He was initiated in letters in his native country, with the sons of count de Manderscheid, whose receiver his father was, and afterwards studied at Liege in the college of St. Jerome. In 1524, he went to Louvain, where he spent five years, three in learning, and two in teaching. He set up a printing-press with Rudger Rescius, professor of the Greek tongue, and printed several Greek authors. He began with Homer, and soon after carried those editions to Paris in 1529, where he made himself highly esteemed, and read public lectures upon the Greek and Latin writers, and upon logic. He married also there, and kept a great number of boarders; but as he liked what was called the new opinions in religion, he was more than once in danger; which, undoubtedly, was the reason why he removed to Strasburg in 1537, in order to take possession of the place offered him by the magistrates. The year following he opened a school, which became famous, and by his means obtained of the emperor Maximilian II. the title of an university in 1566. His life was exposed to many troubles, and especially to the persecutions of the Lutheran ministers. He found at Strasburg a moderate Lutheranism, which he submitted to without reluctance, though he was of Zuinglius's opinion. The Lutheran ministers by degrees grew angry with those who denied the real presence: their violent sermons displeased him; and it is said, that he spent many years without being present at the public exercises of religion. He found himself pressed very hard, and at length declared himself for Calvinism, of which he was suspected so early as 1561. He was deprived of his rectorship of the university; and the Calvinists were all turned out of their places. He died March 3, 1589, aged above eighty. He had been thrice married, but left no children. Though he had lost his sight some time before his death, yet he did not discontinue his labours for the public good. He published a great number of books.

SUCKLING (Sir JOHN), an English poet and dramatic writer, was son of Sir John Suckling, comptroller of the household to Charles I. and was born at Wingham in Essex, in 1613. It is recorded as a remarkable thing, that his mother went till the eleventh month of him; however, the slowness of his birth was sufficiently made up in the quickness, strength, and pregnancy of his parts. He first discovered a strange propensity to languages, insomuch that he is said to have spoken Latin at five years of age, and to have written it at nine. From his early foundation in language, he proceeded in the course of his studies, and became accomplished in

polite literature. He cultivated music and poetry, and excelled in both. When he was grown up, he travelled into foreign countries, where he made a collection of their virtues and accomplishments, without any tincture of their vices and follies. In these travels he made a campaign under the great Gustavus Adolphus, where he was present at three battles, five sieges, and several skirmishes; and after his return to his country, he raised a troop of horse for the king's service entirely at his own charge, and so richly and completely mounted, that it is said to have stood him in 12,000*l*. But these troops and their leader distinguished themselves only by their finery: they did nothing for the king's service, which Sir John laid very much to heart; and soon after this miscarriage was seized with a fever, of which he died at twenty-eight years of age. His works consist of a few poems, and some letters, "An Account of Religion by Reason," "A Discourse upon Occasion, presented to the earl of Dorset," and four plays.

SUETONIUS (CAIUS SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS), an ancient historian, very excellent in the biographical way, was born a Roman about the beginning of the reign of Vespasian. His father was a man of no great extraction, yet was preferred to the tribuneship of a legion, by the emperor Otho, whose side he took against Vitellius. Our historian spent his first years probably at Rome. When grown up, he betook himself to the bar; but had not as yet freed himself from the superstitions of his times. There was a long and strict friendship between Pliny and Suetonius: and it proved advantageous to Suetonius, for Pliny did him great services. He procured him a tribune's office; and afterwards, upon his resignation, transferred it to his kinsman, at Suetonius's request. He obtained also for him the "*Jus trium liberorum*;" a favour seldom granted, and which Pliny had not obtained, if to his great interest at court he had not joined an earnest solicitation for it. Suetonius advanced himself considerably afterwards, for he was secretary to the emperor Adrian; but he lost that place for not paying a due respect to the empress.

He wrote many books, none of which are come to us, except his History of the first twelve Emperors, and parts of another concerning the illustrious Grammarians and Rhetoricians; for he applied himself much to the study of grammar and rhetoric, and many are of opinion that he taught them. Suidas ascribes to him several works, which concern that profession; and observes further, that he wrote a book about the Grecian games, two upon the shews of the Romans, two upon the laws and customs of Rome, one upon the life of Cicero, or upon his books "*De Republica*," "A Catalogue of the illustrious Men of Rome," and the eight books still extant of the "*History of the Emperors*." Many other pieces of his are cited by different authors; and the Lives of Terence, Horace, Juvenal,

Juvenal, Persius, and Lucan, have usually gone under his name, and been printed at the end of his works, though it is not absolutely certain that they are his.

SUEUR (EUSTACHE LE), one of the best painters in his time, which the French nation had produced, was born at Paris in 1617, and studied the principles of his art under Simon Vouet, whom he infinitely surpassed. It is remarkable, that Le Sueur was never out of France, and yet he carried his art to the highest degree of perfection. His principal works are at Paris, where he died the 30th of April 1655, at no more than thirty-eight years of age. The life of St. Bruno, in the cloister of the Carthusians at Paris, is reckoned his master-piece; but it is defaced by somebody who envied him.

SUICER (JOHN GASPARD), a most learned German divine, was born at Zurich in 1620; became professor there of the Greek and Hebrew languages; and died at Heidelberg in 1705. He is the compiler of a very useful work, called "*Lexicon, sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum.*" He had a son, Henry Suicer, distinguished by some literary productions, who was a professor, first at Zurich, then at Heidelberg, and who died also in 1705, the same year with his father.

SUIDAS, author of a Greek Lexicon, but who he was, or when he lived, are points of great uncertainty; no circumstances of his life having been recorded either by himself or any other writer. It is supposed by some that he lived under Constantinus, the son of Leo, emperor of the East, who began to reign in 912; while others have brought him even lower than Eustathius, who is known to have lived in 1180.

SULLY (MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, Duke of), one of the ablest and honestest ministers that France ever had, was descended from an ancient and illustrious house, and born in 1560. He was, from his earliest youth, the servant and friend of Henry IV. who was just seven years older than he, being born at Pau, in Bearn in 1553. He was bred in the opinions and doctrine of the Reformed religion, and continued to the end of his life constant in the profession of it, which fitted him more especially for the important services to which Providence had designed him. Jane d'Albert, queen of Navarre, after the death of her husband Anthony de Bourbon, which was occasioned by a wound he received at the siege of Rouen in 1592, returned to Bearn, where she openly professed Calvinism. She sent for her son Henry from the court of France to Pau in 1566 and put him under a Huguenot preceptor, who trained him up in the Protestant religion. She declared herself the protectress of the Protestants

Protestants in 1566; and came to Rochelle, where she devoted her son to the defence of the new religion. In that quality Henry, then prince of Bearn, was declared chief of the party; and followed the army from that time to the peace, which was signed at St. Germain, the 11th of August 1570. He then returned to Bearn, and made use of the quiet that was given him, to visit his estates and his government of Guyenne; after which he came and settled in Rochelle, with the queen of Navarre his mother.

The advantages granted to the Protestants by the peace of St. Germain, raised a suspicion in the breasts of their leaders, that the court of France did not mean them well; and in reality nothing else was intended by the peace, than to prepare for the most dismal tragedy that ever was acted. The queen dowager Catharine de Medicis, and her son Charles IX. were now convinced, that the Protestants were too powerful to be subdued by force: a resolution was taken therefore to extirpate them by stratagem and treachery. For this purpose queen Catharine and Charles dissembled to the last degree; and, during the whole year 1571, talked of nothing but faithfully observing the treaties of entering into a closer correspondence with the Protestants, and carefully preventing all occasions of re-kindling the war. To remove all possible suspicions, the court of France proposed a marriage between Charles the IXth's sister, and Henry the prince of Bearn; and feigned, at the same time, as if they would prepare a war against Spain, than which nothing could be more agreeable to Henry. These things, enforced with great seeming frankness and sincerity, entirely gained the queen of Navarre; who, though she at first doubted, and continued irresolute for some months, yet yielded about the end of the year 1571, and prepared for the journey to Paris, as was proposed, in May 1572.

Still there were a thousand circumstances, which were sufficient to render the sincerity of these great promises suspected; and it is certain, that many among the Protestants did suspect them to the very last. Sully's father was one of these, and conceived such strong apprehensions, that when the report of the court of Navarre's journey to Paris first reached him, he could not give credit to it. Firmly persuaded that the present calm would be of short continuance, he made haste to take advantage of it, and prepared to shut himself up with his effects in Rochelle, when every one else talked of nothing but leaving it. The queen of Navarre informed him soon after more particularly of this design, and requested him to join her in her way to Vendome. He went, and took Sully, now in his twelfth year, along with him. He found a general security at Vendome, and an air of satisfaction on every face; which though he durst not object to in public, yet he made remonstrances to some of the chiefs in private. These were looked upon as the effect of weakness and timidity; and so, not caring to seem wiser than persons

sons of greater understandings, he suffered himself to be carried with the torrent. He went to Rosny, to put himself into a condition to appear at the magnificent court of France; having previously presented his son to the prince of Béarn, in the presence of the queen his mother, with great solemnity, and assurances of the most inviolable attachment. Sully did not return with his father to Rosny, but went to Paris in the queen of Navarre's train. He applied himself closely to his studies, without neglecting to pay a proper court to the prince his master; and lived with a governor and a valet de chambre in a part of Paris where almost all the colleges stood, and continued there till the bloody catastrophe which happened soon after.

Nothing could be more kind than the reception which the queen of Navarre, her children, and principal servants, met with from the king and queen; nor more obliging than their treatment of them. The queen of Navarre died, and some historians make no doubt but she was poisoned; yet the whole court appeared sensibly affected, and went into deep mourning. Still many of the Protestants, among whom was Sully's father, suspected the designs of the court; and had such convincing proofs, that they quitted the court, and Paris itself, or at least lodged in the suburbs. They warned prince Henry to be cautious; but he listened to nothing; and some of his chiefs, the admiral de Coligny in particular, though one of the wisest and most sagacious men in the world, were as incredulous. The fact to be perpetrated was fixed for the 24th of August 1572. The feast of St. Bartholomew fell this year upon a Sunday; and the massacre was perpetrated in the evening.

All the necessary measures having been taken, the ringing of the bells of St. Germain l'Auxerrois for matins was the signal for beginning the slaughter. The admiral de Coligny was first murdered by a domestic of the duke of Guise, the duke himself staying below in the court, and his body was thrown out of the window. They cut off his head, and carried it to the queen-mother; and, when they had offered all manner of indignities to the bleeding carcase, hung it on the gibbet of Montfaucon. All the domestics of the admiral were afterwards slain, and the slaughter was at the same time begun by the king's emissaries in all parts of the city.

At this time Sully was in bed, and awaked from sleep three hours after midnight by the sound of all the bells and the confused cries of the populace. His governor St. Julian, with his valet de chambre, went hastily out to know the cause; and without doubt, were among the first that were sacrificed to the public fury. Sully continued alone in his chamber dressing himself, when in a few moments he saw his landlord enter, pale, and in the utmost consternation. He was of the Reformed religion; and having learned what the matter was, had consented to go to mass, to preserve his life,

and his house from being pillaged. He came to persuade Sully to do the same, and to take him with him; but he did not think proper to follow him, and resolved to try if he could gain the college of Burgundy, where he had studied; though the great distance between the house where he then was, and the college, made the attempt very dangerous. Having disguised himself in a scholar's gown, he put a large prayer-book under his arm, and went into the street. He fell into the midst of a body of guards; they stopped him, questioned him, and were beginning to use him ill, when, happily for him, the book that he carried was perceived, and served him for a passport. Twice after this, he fell into the same danger, from which he extricated himself with the same good fortune. At last he arrived at the college of Burgundy, where a danger still greater than any he had yet met with awaited him. The porter having twice refused him entrance, he continued standing in the midst of the street, at the mercy of the furious murderers, whose numbers increased every moment, and who were evidently seeking for their prey; when it came into his mind to ask for La Faye, the principal of this college, a good man, by whom he was tenderly beloved. The porter, prevailed upon by some small pieces of money which he put into his hand, admitted him, and his friend carried him to his apartment, where two inhuman priests, whom he heard mention Sicilian vespers, wanted to force him from him, that they might cut him in pieces; saying, the order was, not to spare even infants at the breast. All the good man could do was to conduct him privately to a distant chamber, where he locked him up; and here he was confined three days, uncertain of his destiny, seeing no one but a servant of his friend, who came from time to time to bring him provision.

As to Henry king of Navarre, though he had been married to Charles the IXth's sister but six days before, with the greatest solemnity, and with all the marks of kindness and affection from the court, yet he was treated with not a jot more ceremony than the rest. He was awaked two hours before day by a great number of soldiers, who rushed boldly into a chamber in the Louvre, where he and the prince of Conde lay, and insolently commanded them to dress themselves, and attend the king. They would not suffer the two princes to take their swords with them, who, as they went, saw several of their gentlemen massacred before their eyes. This was contrived, doubtless, to intimidate them; and, with the same view, as Henry went to the king, the queen gave orders, that they should lead him under the vaults, and make him pass through the guards, drawn up in files on each side, and in menacing postures. He trembled, and recoiled two or three steps back; but the captain of the guards swearing, that they should do him no hurt, he proceeded through amidst carbines and halberts. The king waited for them, and received them with a countenance and eyes full of fury: he ordered

ordered them with oaths and blasphemies, which were familiar with him, to quit a religion, which he said had been taken up only for a cloak to their rebellion : and threatened that if they did not go to mass, he would treat them as criminals guilty of treason against divine and human majesty. The manner of pronouncing these words not suffering the princes to doubt the sincerity of them, they yielded to necessity, and performed what was required of them : and Henry was even obliged to send an edict into his dominions, by which the exercise of any other religion but the Romish was forbidden.

In the mean time the court sent orders to the governors in all the provinces, that the same destruction should be made of the Protestants there as had been at Paris ; but many of them nobly refused to execute these orders ; and one of them had the courage to write a letter to Charles IX. in which he plainly told his majesty, that “ he was ready to die for his service, but could not assassinate any man for his service.” Yet the abettors and prime actors in this tragedy at Paris were wonderfully satisfied with themselves, and found much comfort in having been able to do so much for the cause of God and his church ! At the end of three days, however, a prohibition for murdering and pillaging any more of the Protestants was published at Paris ; and then Sully was suffered to quit his cell in the college of Burgundy. He immediately saw two soldiers of the guard, agents to his father, entering the college, who gave his father a relation of what had happened to him ; and, eight days after, he received a letter from him, advising him to continue in Paris, since the prince he served was not at liberty to leave it ; and adding, that he should follow the prince’s example in going to mass. Sully employed this leisure in the most advantageous manner he was able. He found it impracticable in a court to pursue the study of the learned languages, or of any thing called learning ; but the king of Navarre ordered him to be taught mathematics and history, and all those exercises which give ease and gracefulness to the person ; that method of educating youth, with a still greater attention to form the manners, being known to be peculiar to Henry the IVth of France, who was himself educated in the same way.

In the year 1576, the king of Navarre made his escape from the court of France while he was hunting near Sealis ; from whence, his guards being dispersed, he instantly passed the Seine at Poissy, went to Alençon, and on to Tours, where he no sooner arrived than he resumed the exercise of the Protestant religion. A bloody war was now expected ; and Catherine de Medicis began to tremble in her turn : and indeed, from that time to 1589, his life was nothing else but a mixture of battles, negotiations, and love-intrigues, which last made no inconsiderable part of his business. Sully was one of those who accompanied him in his flight, and who continued to attend him to the end of his life, serving him in the differ-

ent capacities of soldier and statesman, as the different conditions of his affairs required.

Henry III. upon his death-bed declared the king of Navarre his successor; and the king of Navarre did succeed him, but not without very great difficulties. He was acknowledged king by most of the lords, whether Catholic or Protestant, who happened then to be at court; but the leaguers refused absolutely to acknowledge his title, till he had renounced the Protestant religion; and the city of Paris persisted in its revolt till the 22d of March 1594. He embraced the Catholic religion, as the only method of putting an end to the miseries of France, by the advice of Sully, whom he had long taken into the sincerest confidence; and the celebrated Du Perron, afterwards cardinal, was made the instrument of his conversion. He attempted, also, but in vain, to convert Sully. This change of religion in Henry IV. though it quieted things for the present, did not secure him from continual plots and troubles; for, being made upon political motives, it was natural to suppose it not sincere.

As to Sully, he was now the first minister of Henry; and he performed all the offices of a great and good minister, while his master performed the offices of a great and good king. He attended to every part of the government; prosecuted extortioners, and those who were guilty of embezzling the public money; and, in short, restored the kingdom in a few years, from a most desperate to a most flourishing condition. Henry was murdered the 17th of May 1610; having had several forebodings of the assassination. After the death of his master, with which he was infinitely afflicted, Sully retired from court. The life he led in retreat was accompanied with decency, grandeur, and even majesty; yet it was, in some measure, embittered with domestic troubles, arising from the extravagance and ill-conduct of his eldest son, the marquis of Rosny. He died at the castle of Villebon, Dec. 22, 1641, aged 82; and his duchess caused a statue to be erected over his burying-place, with a long panegyric inscription on the back of it.

The "*Mémoires de Sully*" have always been ranked among the best books of French history. They are full of numerous and various events; wars, foreign and domestic; interests of state and religion; master-strokes of policy; unexpected discoveries; struggles of ambition; stratagems of policy; embassies and negotiations. They have been translated into English, and published both in 4to. and 8vo.

SULPICIA, an ancient Roman poetess, who lived under the reign of Domitian, and afterwards was so celebrated and admired, that she has been thought worthy of the name of the Roman Sappho. We have nothing left of her but a satire, or rather fragment of a satire, against Domitian, who published a decree for the banishment of the philosophers from Rome; which satire may be found

found in Scaliger's "Appendix Virgiliana," and other collections, but has usually been printed at the end of the "Satires of Juvenal," to whom it has been falsely attributed by some. She was certainly a lady of bright genius, and there is reason to lament the loss of her works.

SULPICIUS (SEVERUS), an ecclesiastical writer, who flourished about the beginning of the fifth century, was contemporary with Rufinus and St. Jerome. He was born in the province of Aquitaine, whose inhabitants were then the flower of all the Gauls, in matters of wit and eloquence. He was a disciple of St. Martin of Tours, whose life he has written; and friend of Paulinus, bishop of Nola, with whom he held a constant and intimate correspondence. He was illustrious for his birth, his eloquence, and still more for his piety and virtue. After he had shone with great lustre at the bar, he married very advantageously; but losing his wife soon after, he quitted the world, and became a priest. Sulpicius lived sometimes at Primuliacum, sometimes at Elusa, and also at Tolosa. Some have affirmed that he was bishop of the Biturices; but they have erroneously confounded him with another Severus Sulpicius, who was bishop of that people, and died at the end of the sixth century. Sulpicius lived till about the year 420. He is said, some time before he died, to have been seduced by the Pelagians; but that, returning to his old principles, he imposed a silence upon himself for the rest of his days, as the best atonement he could make for an error, into which he was led by the itch of disputation. He was a man of fine sense and great learning. The principal of his works was his "Historia sacra," in two books; where he gives a succinct account of all the remarkable things that passed in the Jewish or Christian churches, from the creation of the world to the consulate of Stilicon and Aurelian; that is, to about the year 400. He wrote, also, "Three letters upon the death and virtues of this saint;" and "Three dialogues."

SUMOROKOF (ALEXANDER), who is justly denominated the founder of the Russian theatre, was the person who, after Lomonozof, principally contributed to refine the poetry of his country. He was the son of Peter Sumorokof, a Russian nobleman, and was born at Moscow on the 14th of November 1727. He received the first rudiments of learning in his father's house, where, beside a grammatical knowledge of his native tongue, he was well grounded in the Latin language. Being removed to the seminary of the cadets at St. Peterburgh, he prosecuted his studies with unwearied application, and gave early proofs of his genius for poetry. Upon quitting the seminary, he was appointed adjutant, first to count Golovkin, and afterwards to count Rosomoulki: and being

soon

soon noticed and patronized by count Ivan Shuvalof, he was introduced by that Mæcenas to the empress Elizabeth, who took him under her protection. About the 29th year of his age, an enthusiastic fondness he had contracted for the works of Racine turned his genius to the drama; and he wrote the tragedy of "Koref," which laid the foundation of the Russian theatre. This piece was first acted by some of his former schoolmates the cadets, who had previously exercised their talents in declamations, and in acting a French play. The empress Elizabeth, informed of this phenomenon in the theatrical world, ordered the tragedy to be exhibited in her presence, upon a small theatre of the court, where German, Italian, and French plays had been performed. The applause and distinction which the author received on this occasion encouraged him to follow the bent of his genius: and he produced successively "Hamlet," "Aristona," "Sinaf and Truvor," "Zemira," "Dimisa," "Vitshelaf," "The False Demetrius," and "Micissaf." Nor was his Muse less fertile in comedies; which are, "Trifotinus," "The Judge," "The Dispute between the Husband and Wife," "The Guardian," "The Portion acquired by Fraud," "The Envious Man," "Tartuffe," "The Imaginary Cuckold," "The Mother who rivals her Daughter," "The Gossip," and "The Three Rival Brothers." He wrote also the operas of "Alcestes," and "Cephalus and Pocris." Besides dramatic writings, he attempted every species of poetry, excepting the epic. Sumorokof was also author of a few short and detached historical pieces. 1. "A Chronicle of Moscow." 2. "A History of the first Insurrection of the Strelitz in 1682," by which Ivan was appointed joint-sovereign with Peter the Great, and the princess Sophia regent. 3. "An Account of Stenko Razin's Rebellion." Sumorokof obtained by his merit the favour and protection of his sovereign. Elizabeth gave him the rank of a brigadier; appointed him director of the Russian theatre, and settled upon him a pension of 400*l.* per annum. Catherine II. created him counsellor of state; conferred upon him the order of St. Anne; and honoured him with many instances of munificence and distinction until his death, which carried him off at Moscow, on the first of October 1777, in the 51st year of his age.

SUTTON (THOMAS, Esq.) founder of the Charter-House, was born at Knaith in Lincolnshire, in 1532, of an ancient and genteel family. He was educated at Eton school, and probably at Cambridge, and studied the law in Lincoln's-Inn: but, this profession not suiting his disposition, he travelled into foreign parts; and made so considerable a stay in Holland, France, Spain, and Italy, as to acquire the languages of those various nations. During his absence, his father died, and left him a considerable fortune.

tune. On his return home, being a very accomplished gentleman, he became secretary to the earl of Warwick and his brother the earl of Leicester. By the former of these noblemen, in 1569, he was appointed master of the ordnance at Berwick; and, distinguishing himself in that situation greatly on the rebellion which at that time broke out in the North, he obtained a patent for the office of master-general of the ordnance for that district for life. He is named as one of the chief of those 1500 men, who marched into Scotland by the order of queen Elizabeth, to the assistance of the regent, the earl of Morton, in 1573; and he commanded one of the five batteries, which obliged the strong castle of Edinburgh to surrender to the English. He purchased of the bishop of Durham the manors of Gateshead and Wickham; which, producing coal-mines, became to him a source of extraordinary wealth. In 1580, he was reputed to be worth 50,000*l*. Soon after this, he married a rich widow, who brought him a considerable estate; and, taking up the business of a merchant, riches flowed in with every tide to him. He is said to have had no less than thirty agents abroad. He was likewise one of the chief victuallers of the navy; and seems to have been master of the barque called Sutton, in the list of volunteers attending the English fleet against the Spanish armada. He is likewise said to have been a commissioner for prizes under lord Charles Howard, high admiral of England; and, going to sea with letters of marque, he took a Spanish ship worth 20,000*l*. He lived with great munificence and hospitality; but, losing his lady in 1602, he retired from the world, lessened his family, and lived in a private frugal manner; and having no issue, resolved to make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness by some important charity. Accordingly, he purchased of the earl of Suffolk, Howard-House, or the late dissolved Charter House, near Smithfield, for the sum of 13,000*l*; where he founded the present hospital in 1611, for the relief of poor men and children. He died the 11th of Dec. 1611, at Hackney, aged 79. His body was conveyed with the most solemn procession to Christ-Church, London, and there deposited till 1614; when it was removed to the Charter-House, and interred in a vault on the north side of the chapel, under a magnificent tomb.

SUZE (HENRIETTE DE COLIGNI, Comtesse de la) a French lady, and daughter of the marshal de Coligni, and famous in her day for wit and poetry. She was married first to Thomas Hamilton, a Scotch nobleman, and then to the count de la Suze, who was also of a very illustrious family. This second marriage was the source of infinite troubles to her, for the count grew jealous of her; and, in order to keep her out of the world, which she dearly loved, confined her in one of his country-houses. The countess, frightened with this plot against her, thought to countermine and de-

feat the effects of it best by quitting the religion of her husband, who was an Huguenot; and so became a Catholic, which however produced nothing, except a more violent enmity. The countess at length proposed a dissolution of their marriage, and offered the count 25,000 crowns to induce him to come into it. The count accepted the terms, and the parliament dissolved it; upon which it was said, that the countess had lost 50,000 crowns in the management of this affair; for that, if she would have been patient a little longer, instead of paying 25,000 crowns to her husband, she would have received 25,000 from him; so much did he want to be rid of her.

Being happily free from all painful connexions, she gave herself up entirely to poetry; became the delight of all the wits of her time, and the subject of their panegyric. Her poems are collected and printed with those of Pellisson and madame de Scudery, at Trevous, 1725, in 12mo. She died in 1673.

SWAMMERDAM (JOHN), an eminent naturalist, was born at Amsterdam in 1637. His father followed the business of an apothecary in this city, and was very studious of natural history. He intended his son for the church, and with this view took care to procure him early instructions in Latin and Greek; but Swammerdam prevailed with his father to let him apply to physic; and, as he kept him at home, till he should be properly qualified to engage in that study, he frequently employed him in cleaning his curiosities, and putting every thing in its proper place. This occupation inspired him in a manner from his childhood with a taste for natural history; so that, not content with the survey of his father's curiosities, he soon began to make a collection of his own. Accordingly, he spent both day and night in discovering, catching, and examining, the flying insects, not only in the province of Holland, but in that of Gueldres, and in the province of Utrecht. Thus initiated in natural history, he came to Leyden in 1651, to pursue his studies there: and his progress was so answerable to his diligence, that, in 1663, he was admitted a candidate of physic, after undergoing the examinations prescribed on that occasion.

The curiosities of anatomy now began to make a considerable impression on him; he began to consider how the parts of the body, prepared by dissection, could be preserved and kept in constant readiness for anatomical demonstration: and herein he succeeded, as he had done before in his nice contrivances to dissect and otherwise manage the minutest insects. After this, he made a journey into France, where he spent some time at Saumur with Tanaquil Faber, and made a variety of observations upon insects. From Saumur he went to Paris, where he contracted an intimacy with Thevenot, who strenuously recommended him to Conrad Van Beuningen, a senator and burgomaster of Amsterdam, and at that time that

that republic's minister at the court of France; Benningen obtained leave for Swammerdam, at his return home, to dissect the bodies of such patients as should happen to die in the hospital of that city. He came back to Leyden to take his degrees; and Feb. 1667, was admitted to his degree as doctor of physic, after having publicly maintained his thesis on respiration; which was then conceived but in short and contracted arguments, but was published soon after with considerable additions. Our author now cultivated anatomy with the greatest art and labour, in conjunction with Van Horne; but a quartan ague, which attacked him this year, brought him so very low, that he found himself under a necessity of discontinuing these studies, which, on his recovery, he entirely neglected, in order to give himself up to the study of insects.

In 1668, the grand duke of Tuscany being then in Holland with Mr. Thevenot, in order to see the curiosities of the country, came to view those of our author and his father, and surveyed them with the greatest delight. His highness offered our author 12,000 florins for his share of the collection, on condition of his removing them himself into Tuscany, and coming to live at the court of Florence; but Swammerdam, who hated a court life above all things, rejected his highness's proposal; besides, he could not put up with the least restraint in religious matters, either in point of speech or practice. He made the nature and properties of insects his chief study, and pursued it with infinite diligence, and without the least relaxation; so that, in 1669, he published a general history of them, a work equally remarkable for the author's great boldness in the attempt, and happy success in the execution. His father now began to take offence at his proceedings and thoughtless way of acting; would have had him to change it for the practice of physic; but, seeing no probability of accomplishing his purpose, would neither supply him with money or clothes. At last the son, though exhausted with continued labours, consented to take his father's advice; but his bad health rendered him quite unfit to bear the fatigues usually attending the practice of physic, so that he thought it proper to retire into the country for some time, in order to recover his strength, and with a view of returning to his business with new force and spirits. But he was scarce settled in his country retirement, when, in 1670, he relapsed into his former occupation. In 1673, he formed a connection with the then famous Antonio Bourignon, and became totally absorbed in all her mysticism and devout reveries: after which, he grew altogether careless of the pursuits he had doated on, and withdrew himself in a great measure from the world, for the sake of loving and adoring the Sovereign Good only. He died in 1680.

SWIFT (*Dr. JONATHAN*), an illustrious English wit, and justly celebrated for his political knowledge, was descended from a

very ancient family, and born Nov. 30, 1667. His grandfather, Mr. Thomas Swift, was vicar of Goodrich in Herefordshire, and married Mrs. Elizabeth Dryden, aunt of Dryden the poet; by whom he had six sons, Godwin, Thomas, Dryden, William, Jonathan, and Adam. Thomas was bred at Oxford, but died young; Godwin was a barrister of Gray's-Inn; and William, Dryden, Jonathan, and Adam, were attorneys. Godwin having married a relation of the old marchioness of Ormond, the old duke of Ormond made him attorney-general in the palatinate of Tipperary in Ireland. Godwin likewise determined to attempt the acquisition of a fortune in that kingdom, and the same motive induced his four brothers to go with him. Jonathan, at the age of about twenty-three, and before he went into Ireland, married Mrs. Abigail Erick, a gentlewoman of Leicestershire; and about two years after left her a widow with one child, a daughter, and pregnant with another, having no means of subsistence but an annuity of 20*l.* which her husband had purchased for her in England, immediately after his marriage. In this distress she was taken into the family of Godwin, her husband's eldest brother; and there, about seven months after his death, delivered of a son, whom she called Jonathan, in remembrance of his father, and who was afterwards the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's.

At about six years of age, he was sent to the school of Kilkenny, and having continued there eight years, he was admitted a student of Trinity-College in Dublin. Here applying himself to books of history and poetry, to the neglect of academic learning, he was, at the end of four years, refused his degree of bachelor of arts for insufficiency; and was at last admitted *speciali gratiâ*, which is there considered as the highest degree of reproach and dishonour. Stung with the disgrace, he studied eight hours a day, for seven years following. He commenced these studies at the university of Dublin, where he continued them three years: and during this time he drew up the first sketch of his "Tale of a Tub."

In 1688, his uncle Godwin was seized with a lethargy, and soon deprived both of his speech and memory; by which accident Swift being left without support, took a journey to Leicester, that he might consult with his mother what course of life to pursue. At this time Sir William Temple was in high reputation, and honoured with the confidence and familiarity of king William. His father, Sir John Temple, had been master of the Rolls in Ireland, and contracted an intimate friendship with Godwin Swift, which continued till his death; and Sir William, who inherited his title and estate, had married a lady to whom Mrs. Swift was related: she therefore advised her son to communicate his situation to Sir William, and solicit his directions what to do. Sir William received him with great kindness, and Swift's first visit continued two years. Sir William had been ambassador and mediator of a general peace

peace at Nimeguen before the Revolution ; in which character he became known to the prince of Orange, who frequently visited him at Sheen, after his arrival in England, and took his advice in affairs of the utmost importance. Sir William being then lame with the gout, Swift used to attend his majesty in the walks about the garden, who admitted him to much familiarity, and once offered to make him a captain of horse ; but Swift had fixed his mind upon an ecclesiastical life. About this time a bill was brought into the house for triennial parliaments, to which the king was very averse, he sent however to consult Sir William Temple, who soon afterwards sent Swift to Kentington with the whole account in writing, to convince the king how ill he was advised. This was Swift's first embassy to court, who, though he understood English history, and the matter in hand very well, did not prevail.

About a year after his return from Ireland, he thought it expedient to take his master of arts degree at Oxford ; and accordingly was admitted *ad eundem* in 1692, with many civilities. From Oxford he returned to Sir William Temple, and assisted him in revising his works : he also corrected and improved his own " Tale of a Tub," and added the Digressions. From the conversation of Sir William, Swift greatly increased his political knowledge ; but, suspecting Sir William of neglecting to provide for him, merely that he might keep him in his family, he at length resented it so warmly, that in 1694 a quarrel ensued, and they parted.

His resolution was now to take orders ; and he soon after obtained a recommendation to lord Capel, then lord deputy of Ireland, who gave him the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, worth about 100*l.* per annum. But Sir William, who had been used to the conversation of Swift, soon found that he could not be content to live without him ; and therefore urged him to resign his prebend in favour of a friend, promising to obtain preferment for him in England, if he would return. Swift consented ; and Sir William was so much pleased with this act of kindness, that during the remainder of his life, which was about four years, his behaviour was such as had produced the utmost harmony between them. Swift, as a testimony of his friendship and esteem, wrote the " Battle of the Books," of which Sir William is the hero ; and Sir William, when he died, left him a pecuniary legacy, and his posthumous works. After his death, Swift applied, by petition to king William, for the first vacant prebend of Canterbury or Westminster, for which the royal promise had been obtained by his late patron, whose posthumous works he dedicated to his majesty, to facilitate the success of that application. But it does not appear, that, after the death of Sir William, the king took the least notice of Swift. After this he accepted an invitation from the earl of Berkeley, appointed one of the lords justices of Ireland, to attend him as chaplain and private secretary ; but he was soon removed from this post,

upon a pretence that it was not fit for a clergyman. This disappointment was presently followed by another; for when the deanery of Derry became vacant, and it was the earl of Berkeley's turn to dispose of it, Swift, instead of receiving it as an atonement for his late usage, was put off with the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin, in the diocese of Meath, which together did not amount to half its value. He went to reside at Laracor, and performed the duties of a parish priest with the utmost punctuality and devotion.

During Swift's residence at Laracor he invited to Ireland a lady whom he has celebrated by the name of Stella. With this lady he became acquainted while he lived with Sir William Temple; she was the daughter of his steward, whose name was Johnson; and Sir William when he died, left her 1000*l.* in consideration of her father's faithful services. She was in the 18th year of her age, when at Swift's invitation she left England, accompanied by Mrs. Dingley, a lady who was fifteen years older. Whether Swift at this time desired the company of Stella as a wife, or a friend, it is not certain: but the reason she and her companion then gave for their leaving England was, that in Ireland the interest of money was higher, and provisions were cheaper. But, whatever was Swift's attachment to Mrs. Johnson, every possible precaution was taken to prevent scandal: they never lived in the same house; when Swift was absent, Mrs. Johnson and her friend resided at the parsonage; when he returned, they removed either to his friend Dr. Raymond's, or to a lodging; neither were they ever known to meet but in the presence of a third person.

In 1701, Swift took his doctor's degree, and in 1702, soon after the death of king William, he went into England for the first time after his settling at Laracor; a journey which he frequently repeated during the reign of queen Anne. Mrs. Johnson was once in England in 1705, but returned in a few months, and never crossed the channel afterwards. He soon became eminent as a writer, and in that character was known at least to both Whigs and Tories. He had been educated among the former, but at length attached himself to the latter. He published in 1701, "A Discourse of the Contests and Dissentions between the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome, with the Consequences they had upon both those States;" this was in behalf of king William and his ministers, against the violent proceedings of the House of Commons: but from that year to 1708 he did not write any political pamphlet.

In 1710, being then in England, he was empowered by the primate of Ireland, to solicit the queen to release the clergy from paying the twentieth part and first-fruits; and upon this occasion his acquaintance with Mr. Harley commenced. Swift presently became acquainted with the rest of the ministers, who appear to have courted and caressed him with uncommon assiduity. He dined every Saturday at Mr. Harley's, with the lord-keeper, Mr. Secretary
St.

St. John, and lord Rivers: on that day no other person was for some time admitted; but this select company was at length enlarged to sixteen, all men of the first class, Swift included. From this time he supported the interest of his new friends with all his power, in pamphlets, poems, and periodical papers: his intimacy with them was so remarkable, that he was thought not only to defend, but in some degree to direct their measures; and such was his importance in the opinion of the opposite party, that many speeches were made against him in both houses of parliament: a reward was also offered, for discovering the author of the "*Public Spirit of the Whigs.*"

Amidst all the business and honours that crowded upon him, he wrote every day an account of what occurred to Stella; and sent her a journal regularly, dated every fortnight, during the whole time of his connection with queen Anne's ministry. Nov. 27, 1711, he published the "*Conduct of the Allies*;" a piece which he confesses cost him much pains, and which succeeded even beyond his expectations. From this time to 1713, he exerted himself with unwearied diligence in the service of the ministry; and while he was at Windsor, just at the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, he drew the first sketch of "*An History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne.*" This he afterwards finished, and came into England to publish, but was persuaded from it by lord Bolingbroke, who told him the whole was so much in the spirit of party-writing, that, though it might have made a seasonable pamphlet in the time of their administration, it would be a dishonour to just history. Swift seems to have been extremely fond of this work; but, since his friend did not approve it, he resolved to cast it into the fire. However, it did not undergo this fate, but was published by Dr. Lucas, to the disappointment of all those who expected any thing great from it.

During all this time he received no gratuity or reward till 1713; and then he accepted the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He immediately crossed the channel, to take possession of his new dignity; but did not stay in Ireland more than a fortnight, being urged by an hundred letters to hasten back, and reconcile the lords Oxford and Bolingbroke. When he returned, he found their animosity increased: and, having predicted their ruin from this very cause, he laboured to bring about a reconciliation, as that upon which the whole interest of their party depended. Having attempted this by various methods in vain, he went to a friend's house in Berkshire, where he continued till the queen's death; and, while he was at this place, wrote a discourse called "*Free Thoughts on the present State of Affairs,*" which however was not published till some time after.

Among other persons with whom he was intimately acquainted during the gay part of his life, was Mrs. Vanhomrigh, a widow, whose

whose husband was a merchant of repute in Dublin. In 1709, she and two young daughters came to England, where they were visited by persons of the first quality; and Swift, lodging near them, used to be much there, coming and going without any ceremony, as if he had been one of the family. During this familiarity, he became insensibly a kind of preceptor to the young ladies, particularly the eldest, who was then about twenty years old, was much addicted to reading, and a great admirer of poetry. Hence admiring, as was natural, such a character as that of Swift, she soon passed from admiration to love; and, urged a little perhaps by vanity, ventured to make the doctor a proposal of marriage. He affected first to believe her in jest, then to rally her on so whimsical a choice, and at last to put her off without absolute refusal; and, while he was in this situation, he wrote the poem called "Cadenus and Vanessa." It was written in 1713, a short time before he left Vanessa and the rest of his friends in England. In 1714, Mrs. Vanhomrigh died; and, having lived very high, left some debts, which it not being convenient for her daughters, who had also debts of their own, to pay at present, to avoid an arrest, they followed the dean into Ireland.

Upon his arrival to take possession of his deanery, he had been received with great kindness and honour; but now, upon his return after the queen's death, he experienced every possible mark of contempt and indignation. The tables were turned; the power of the Tories and the dean's credit were at an end; and as a design to bring in the pretender had been imputed to the queen's ministry, so Swift lay now under much odium, as being supposed to have been a well-wisher in that cause. As soon as he was settled at Dublin, Mrs. Johnson removed from the country to be near him, but they still lived in separate houses: his residence being at the deanery, and hers in lodgings on the other side of the river Liffy. The dean kept two public days every week, on which the dignity of his station was sustained with the utmost elegance and decorum, under the direction of Mrs. Johnson.

The first remarkable event of his life, after his settlement at the deanery, was his marriage to Mrs. Johnson, in 1716, after a most intimate friendship of more than sixteen years. But whatever were the motives to this marriage, the dean and the lady continued to live afterwards just in the same manner as they had lived before. Till this time the dean had continued his visits to Vanessa, who preserved her reputation and friends, and was visited by many persons of rank, character, and fortune, of both sexes; but now his visits were less frequent. In 1717, her sister died; and the whole remains of the family fortune centering in Vanessa, she retired to Selbridge, a small house and estate about twelve miles from Dublin, which had been purchased by her father. From this place she wrote frequently to the dean, and he answered her letters: she pressed

pressed him to marry her, but he rallied, and still avoided a positive denial. She pressed him still more, either to accept or refuse her as a wife; upon which he wrote an answer, and delivered it with his own hand. The receipt of this, which probably communicated the fatal secret of his marriage with Stella, the unhappy lady did not survive many weeks; however, she was sufficiently composed to cancel a will she had made in the dean's favour, and to make another, in which she left her fortune to her two executors, Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, and Mr. Marshall, one of the king's serjeants at law.

From 1716 to 1720, is a chasm in the dean's life which it has been found difficult to fill up; this time it is supposed he employed upon "*Gulliver's Travels.*" He wrote "*A Proposal for the Use of Irish Manufactures,*" which made him very popular; the more so, as it immediately raised a violent flame, so that a prosecution was commenced against the printer. In 1724, he wrote the "*Drapier's Letters;*" which added not a little to his reputation. He was several times in England on a visit to Mr. Pope, after his settlement at the deanery, particularly in 1726 and 1727. Jan. 28, 1727, died his beloved Stella, in her 44th year, regretted by the dean with such excess of affection as the keenest sensibility only could feel, and the most excellent character excite; she had been declining from 1724. The dean's life now became much retired, and the austerity of his temper increased: he could not enjoy his public days; these entertainments were therefore discontinued, and he sometimes avoided the company of his most intimate friends. Thus living in solitude, he frequently amused himself with writing; and it is very remarkable, that although his mind was greatly depressed, and his principal enjoyment at an end when Mrs. Johnson died, yet there is an air of levity and trifling in some of the pieces he wrote afterwards, that is not to be found in any other: such in particular are his "*Directions to Servants,*" and several of his letters to his friend Dr. Sheridan. In 1733, when the attempt was made to repeal the test act in Ireland, the Dissenters often affected to call themselves brother-protestants, and fellow-christians, with the members of the established church. Upon this occasion the dean wrote a short copy of verses, which so provoked one Bettesworth, a lawyer and member of the Irish parliament, that he swore, in the hearing of many persons, to revenge himself either by murdering or maiming the author; and, for this purpose, he engaged his footman, with two ruffians, to secure the dean wherever he could be found. This being known, thirty of the nobility and gentry, within the liberty of St. Patrick's, waited upon the dean in form, and presented a paper subscribed with their names, in which they solemnly engaged, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the liberty, to defend his person and fortune, as the friend and benefactor of his country. When this paper was delivered,

Swift

Swift was in bed, deaf and giddy, yet made a shift to dictate a proper answer. These fits of deafness and giddiness, which were the effects of a surfeit of fruit before he was twenty years old, became more frequent and violent, in proportion as he grew into years: and in 1736, while he was writing a satire on the Irish parliament, which he called "The Legion Club," he was seized with one of these fits, the effect of which was so dreadful, that he left the poem unfinished, and never afterwards attempted a composition, either in verse or prose, that required a course of thinking, or perhaps more than one sitting to finish. From this time his memory was perceived gradually to decline, and his passions to pervert his understanding. Early in 1742, his reason was subverted, and his rage became absolute madness. He died in Oct. 1745, aged 78.

By his will, dated in May 1740, just before he ceased to be a reasonable being, he left about 1200*l.* in legacies; and the rest of his fortune, which amounted to about 11,000*l.* to erect and endow an hospital for ideots and lunatics. He was buried in the great aisle of St. Patrick's cathedral, under a stone of black marble, inscribed with a Latin epitaph; written by himself, which shews a most unhappy misanthropic state of mind.

SWIFT (DEANE), a near relation to the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's, being grandson to Godwin Swift, the dean's uncle, was educated at the University of Dublin, and finished his studies in Oxford. He had a very good taste for wit, wrote agreeable and entertaining verses, and was perfect master of the best Greek and Roman authors. He published, in 1755, "An Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift;" in 1765, the eighth quarto volume of the Dean's Works; and, in 1768, two volumes of his "Letters." Mr. Swift died at Worcester, July 12, 1783.

SYBRECHT (JOHN), a landskip painter, was born at Antwerp in Brabant about the year 1630, and brought up in that city under his father. He was a close imitator of nature in all his landskips; and in his younger days went upon the Rhine and other adjacent places, where he drew several pleasant views in water-colours. The duke of Buckingham, passing through the Netherlands, in his way home from his embassy into France, stayed some time at Antwerp; where, meeting with some of his master's works in landskip, he was so well pleased with them, that he invited him over to England, and promised to make him his painter in that way. Sybrecht came, and continued in his service three or four years; then worked for the nobility and gentry of England, and was in vogue a long time. He died in London about the year 1703, and was buried in St. James's church.

SYDEN-

SYDENHAM (THOMAS), an excellent English physician, was the son of William Sydenham, Esq. of Winford-Eagle, in Dorsetshire, and was born there about 1624. In 1642, he became a commoner of Magdalen-Hall in Oxford; but left that place, when it was turned into a garrison for Charles I. He went to London, and was encouraged by Dr. Cox, to study physic, at his return to the university. After the garrison was delivered up to the parliament, he retired again to Magdalen-Hall, entered on the physic line, and was created bachelor of physic, April 1648, not having before taken any degree in arts. About that time subscribing and submitting to the authority of the visitors appointed by the parliament, he was, through the interest of a very near relation, made fellow of All-Souls-College, in the place of one of those many then ejected for their loyalty. After he had continued some years there, in a vigorous application to the study of physic, he left the university, without taking any other degree there; and at length settling in Westminster, became doctor of his faculty at Cambridge, licentiate of the college of physicians, and the chief physician of his time from 1660 to 1670, when being disabled by the gout, he could not attend the practice. He died at his house in Pall-mall, the 29th of December 1689, and was buried in the church of St. James, Westminster. His works have been collected and frequently printed at London, in one large volume 8vo. They were written by himself in English, but translated into Latin before they were published; by some of his friends.

He had an elder brother William, who was some time gentleman commoner of Trinity-College in Oxford, and, entering into the parliament's army, acquitted himself so gloriously, that he rose by several gradations to the highest posts and dignities. In 1649, he was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight, and made vice-admiral of that isle and Hampshire. In 1653, he was summoned to parliament for Dorsetshire; in 1654, made commissioner of the treasury, and member of the privy-council: and in 1658, summoned to parliament by the protector Richard Cromwell.

SYLBURGIUS (FREDERICUS), a learned German, eminent for his great skill in the Greek tongue, was born at Marpurg, in the landgraviate of Hesse, in 1546. His father, although a farmer, gave him a liberal education; and he made so good an use of it, as to become perfect in the Latin, French, and Greek tongues, at a time when the Greek was understood by very few. He was a school-master at Licha, for some of the first years of his life; but afterwards quitted that employment, and applied himself wholly to the revising and correcting of ancient authors, the Greek particularly, many of which were published by him from the presses of Wechel and Commelin. He greatly assisted Henry Stephens, in compiling his "*Thesaurus Græcæ linguæ*;" and was also the au-

thor of a Greek grammar, which was much valued. For these and other services, he had an annual stipend allowed him by the university of Marpurg. He died in 1596. He was married, but a stranger to conjugal happiness.

SYLVIUS (JAMES), a most celebrated physician of France; was the son of Nicholas du Bois, a camblet-weaver, who had eleven sons and four daughters; and was born at Amiens in Picardy, in 1478. He went through a course of classical learning, under his elder brother Francis Sylvius, who was principal of the college at Tournay at Paris, and was a great promoter of letters in that age of barbarism. He acquired a perfect mastery of the Latin and Greek tongues, and some little knowledge of the Hebrew; and applied himself also to the mathematics and mechanics so successfully, as to invent machines, which deserved public notice. When the time was come of giving himself entirely up to physic, to which study his inclination had always led him, he traced it to its sources, and engaged so deeply in the reading of Hippocrates and Galen, that he scarcely did any thing but examine and translate those two authors. He discovered from thence the importance of anatomy, and applied himself to it so ardently, that he became as great a master as that age would permit. He studied pharmacy with no less care, and took several journies to see upon the place the medicines which different countries produce. Upon his return to Paris, he read lectures, and explained in two years a course of physic from Hippocrates and Galen; which spread his reputation so, that scholars from all parts of Europe resorted to him. But before he became so famous, he met with great opposition from the physicians of Paris, who were extremely displeased, that a man, who was no doctor any where in physic, should presume to teach that science in the metropolis of the kingdom. These murmurs induced him to go to Montpellier in 1520, to take his degrees there; but he returned without them, his avarice not permitting him to be at the necessary charges. He endeavoured at his return to reconcile the physicians to him, and was admitted bachelor of physic in June 1531. In 1535, he was teacher in the college at Triquet. The professorship of physic in the royal college becoming vacant in 1548, Sylvius was pitched upon to fill it, which he did, after hesitating about it two years. He continued in it till his death, which happened in 1555. He was never married, and shewed even an aversion to women. He was very unpolished, and remarkably avaricious.

SYMMACHUS, a citizen and senator of ancient Rome, and consul in the year 391, has left us ten books of epistles; from which, as well as from other things, we collect, that he was a warm opposer of the Christian religion. He was banished from Rome by the

the emperor Valentinian, on some account or other, but afterwards recalled and received into favour by Theodosius. His epistles shew him to have been a man of acute parts, and of eloquence.

SYNESIUS, an ancient father and bishop of the Christian church, flourished at the beginning of the fifth century. He was born at Cyrene in Africa, a town situated upon the borders of Egypt, and afterwards travelled to his neighbouring country for improvement, where he happily succeeded in his studies under the celebrated philosopher Hypatia, who presided at that time over the Platonic school at Alexandria. His works are in high esteem with the curious; and his epistles, admirable. Synesius was a man of noble birth, which added no less weight to his learning, than this reflected lustre on his quality; and both together procured him great credit and authority. He went, about the year 400, upon an embassy, which lasted three years, to the emperor Arcadius at Constantinople, on the behalf of his country, which was miserably harassed by the auxiliary Goths and other Barbarians: and it was then, that, with greater boldness than any of the Greeks, he pronounced before the emperor an oration concerning government. About the year 410, when the citizens of Ptolemais applied to Theophilus of Alexandria for a bishop, Synesius was appointed and consecrated, though he took all imaginable pains to decline the honour. He declared himself not at all convinced of the truth of some of the most important articles of Christianity. Moreover, he frankly owned himself to have such an affection for his wife, that he would not consent, either to be separated from her, or to live in a clandestine manner with her; and, in short, fairly told Theophilus, that, if he did insist upon making him a bishop, he must leave him in possession of his wife and all his notions. Sharp as these terms were, Theophilus at length submitted to them.

SYNGE (EDWARD), a pious and learned archbishop of Tuam in Ireland, was the second son of Edward bishop of Cork, &c. and was born April the 6th, 1659, at Inishonane, of which parish his father was then vicar. He was educated at the grammar-school at Cork, and thence admitted a commoner in Christ-Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. On his father's death he returned to Ireland, and finished his studies in the university of Dublin. His first preferment was two small parishes in the diocese of Meath: these he exchanged for the vicarage of Christ-Church in the city of Cork, of about 100*l.* a year, and one of the most painful and laborious cures in Ireland. Some ecclesiastical preferments, tenable with his great cure, were given him at different times by the bishops of Cork and Cloyne, which at last increased his income to near 400*l.* per annum. He was chosen proctor for the chapter in the convocation called in 1703. Soon after, the duke

of Ormond, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, gave him the crown's title to the deanery of St. Patrick's in Dublin; but this title being contested and found defective, on a compromise of the dispute, he succeeded to the chancellorship of that cathedral, and was afterwards appointed vicar-general to the archbishop. He was promoted to the see of Raphoe in 1714. His great zeal for the Hanover succession was the cause of his immediate advancement when that event took place; and he was made archbishop of Tuam in 1716. He died at Tuam in 1741, and lies buried in the churchyard of his own cathedral.

This learned divine, in the course of his ministry, composed and published several very excellent treatises for the promotion of piety and virtue.

SYRUS (PUBLIUS), an ancient Latin author, who gained great fame by his comic pieces called "Mimes," is supposed from his name to have been a Syrian by birth. Having been made a slave and brought to Rome when young, he there obtained his liberty by his merit; and proved so excellent a composer of Mimes, that the Romans preferred him to the best of their own or the Greek dramatic writers. Julius Cæsar first established his reputation, and gave him the prize of poetry against Laberius, who was an eminent writer in that way, and contended with Syrus for it. He continued to flourish many years under Augustus. Cassius Severus was a professed admirer of him, and the two Senecas speak of him with the highest encomiums. Many moderns, and particularly the Scaligers, have launched out very much in his praise. His "Sententiæ," which include the substance of the doctrine of the wisest philosophers, are highly esteemed, and are generally printed with the "Fables of Phædrus."

T.

TACITUS (CAIUS CORNELIUS), a Roman historian, of whose ancestors nothing is known, so that it is probable the dignity of his family began in his own person; at least, that it was not very considerable before him. His first employ is said to have been that of procurator to Vespasian in Gallia Belgica. Upon his return to Rome, Titus advanced him to a more honourable post; it is not mentioned what; but it is supposed to be the quæstor-

quæstorship, or ædileship, as Domitian advanced him to the prætorship. Lastly, he was made consul under Nerva: he was substituted in the place of the excellent Virginius Rufus, who died in his third consulship; and he honoured Rufus with a funeral oration. We know but few circumstances of the life of Tacitus, besides what have been related, only that he married the daughter of Julius Agricola, famous for his exploits in Britain, whose life he has written. Some have pretended, that Domitian banished him; but there is no foundation for this fact in history, and Mr. Bayle explodes it as an idle fancy. Lipsius has conjectured, and Mr. Bayle approves the conjecture, that Tacitus was born either in the last year of the reign of Claudius, or in the first of that of Nero; and supposes him to have died in the reign of Hadrian. The time of his death is not known; but all agree that he lived to be old. The remains of Tacitus shew, that the ancients did not think of him more highly than he deserved. He was the greatest orator and statesman of his time; he had long frequented the bar with infinite applause; he had passed through all the high offices of state; he was ædile, prætor, consul; but all these gave him little glory, compared with that which he acquired by the performances of his pen. His "History," which extended from the reign of Galba inclusively, to the reign of Nerva exclusively, was highly esteemed; and his "Annals" equally so. Besides these, there remain of Tacitus "A Treatise of the Situation, Customs, and People of Germany," and a "Life of Julius Agricola;" for as to the Dialogue "De oratoribus, sive de causis corruptæ eloquentiæ," though commonly printed with Tacitus's works, and by some ascribed to him, it is generally, and with reason, supposed to have been written by some other person.

TALLIS (THOMAS), one of the greatest musicians that this country ever bred, flourished about the middle of the 16th century. He is said to have been organist of the royal chapel to king Henry VIII. king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth; but the inscription on his grave-stone warrants no such assertion; and it is certain that in the two reigns of Edward VI. and queen Mary he was simply a gentleman of the chapel, and served for seven-pence halfpenny a day: under Elizabeth he and Bird were gentlemen of the chapel and organists. The studies of Tallis seem to have been wholly devoted to the service of the church. He was likewise a diligent collector of musical antiquities, and a careful peruser of the works of other men. The compositions of Tallis, are so truly original and elegant, that he may be justly said to be the father of the cathedral style. He composed the Morning, Communion, and Evening Services, in four parts, with the preces, responses, and litany, that is to say, the versicles and suffrages; likewise several anthems. He died Nov. 23, 1585, and was buried in the parish church of Greenwich in Kent.

TANNER (THOMAS), an excellent antiquary, son of a father of both his names, vicar of Market-Lavington in Wilts, was born in 1674; became a student in Queen's-College, Oxford, in Michaelmas term, 1689; admitted clerk in that house 1690; B. A. 1693; entered into holy orders at Christmas 1694; and became chaplain of All-Souls-College in January following; chosen Fellow of the same, 1697; Chancellor of Norwich, and Rector of Thorpe near that city, 1701; installed Prebendary of Ely, Sept. 10, 1713 (which he quitted 1723); Archdeacon of Norfolk, Dec. 7, 1721; Canon of Christ-Church, Feb. 3, 1723-4; prolocutor of the lower house of convocation, convened anno 1727, consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, Jan. 23, 1731-2. He married, in 1733, Miss Scottow, of Thorpe near Norwich, with a fortune of 15,000l; died at Christ-Church, Oxford, Dec. 14, 1735; and was buried in the nave of that cathedral, near the pulpit; without any funeral pomp, according to his own direction. This learned man published, before he was twenty-two years old, "*Notitia Monastica, or a short History of the Religious Houses in England and Wales, 1695.*" 8vo. His "*Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica,*" which employed him forty years, was published in 1748, folio; with a posthumous preface by Dr. Wilkins. He left large collections for the county of Wilts, and large notes on Richard Hege's Legend of St. Cuthbert, 1663.

TASSO (TORQUATO), an illustrious poet of Italy, was descended from the ancient and noble house of the Torreggiani, and born at Sorrento, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1544. This extraordinary man at four years of age was sent to the college of the Jesuits at Naples. He applied with such amazing ardour to books, that he is said at seven to have had a very perfect knowledge of the Latin tongue, and a competent skill in the Greek. He composed even at that time orations, which he recited in public, and poems, infinitely beyond the tenderness of his years. He must indeed have been strangely mature; for we are confidently assured, that he was involved in a sentence of death with his father, when he was not nine years old. His father, however, ventured to leave him at Rome, while he attended his master to France; with whom he continued there three or four years, and then at his death returned to Italy to the duke of Mantua, who had earnestly invited him to his court, and chose him for his first secretary. Hither he sent for Torquato, then about twelve years old, who was scarcely arrived at Mantua, when he was made to accompany Scipio de Gonzaga the young prince of Mantua, who was about his own age, to the university of Padua. Here he was for five years; at the end of which he maintained publicly theses in philosophy, divinity, civil and canon law. These studies, however, had not so far engrossed him, but that he found time to gratify that inclination which he had

had naturally for poetry: and the year after, when he was only eighteen, he surprised the public in a most agreeable manner with his *Il Rinaldo*, printed at Venice in 1562, 4to. Elate with his success, he abandoned the law entirely, which his father had trained him to, and gave himself up entirely to poetry. He was soon after admitted a member of the academy of the *Èterci* at Padua; he took the name of *Pentito*, or the *Penitent*, to denote his repentance for having wasted so much time in the pursuit of the law, which he ought to have devoted to the Muses.

At Padua he began his celebrated poem entitled "*Gerusalemme liberata*;" and happy had it been for him, if he had continued in this convenient situation till he had finished it; but, in 1565, he removed to Ferrara, at the solicitation of duke Alphonfus, and the cardinal Lewis his brother, who greatly esteemed and loved him. The duke gave him lodgings in his palace, and by his generosity put him into a condition of living happily and at ease: and, to make his residence at Ferrara the more secure, pressed him, by his secretary, to an advantageous match; but Tasso would not listen to this. In 1572, pope Gregory sending cardinal Lewis to France, in the quality of legate, Tasso accompanied him, and received great marks of esteem from Charles IX. Upon his return to Ferrara he composed his "*Aminta*," a pastoral comedy, which was acted with vast applause: it was printed at Venice in 1581, with some other small pieces of poetry. His joy upon the success of this piece was soon damped by the loss of his father, who died in 1585, at Ostiglia upon the Po, of which place the duke of Mantua had given him the government.

During his residence at Ferrara, he was upon the most intimate terms with a gentleman of the town; to whom, though he was unreserved upon all other subjects, yet he never communicated any thing relating to his amours, having, as supposed, aspired to the love of princess Eleanor, sister of duke Alphonfus. This raised suspicions in Tasso's friend; who, thereupon searching into the mystery, at last made discoveries to others, which might be injurious to Tasso. Tasso expostulated the affair with him; and, upon his complaints being disrespectfully received, proceeded so far as to give him a box. A challenge ensued, and Tasso met the gentleman; when, as they were engaged, three brothers of the gentleman came up, and very basely fell upon Tasso. Tasso made his part good against the four, and had wounded his antagonist, and one of his brothers, when people came up and parted them. He gained upon this occasion as great fame by his sword, as he had gained upon others by his pen; but neither the one nor the other was sufficient to preserve him from numerous evils that followed. The four brothers were obliged to fly, for the little regard they had shewn to a person under the duke's protection, and in his palace: and for Tasso, he was put under guard, not as a punishment, but to secure him against

against the enterprises of his enemies. He was confined in prison, where he fell into the deepest melancholy: however, at the end of a year, he recovered his spirits a little, and made his escape. He withdrew to Turin, where he concealed himself for some time under a fictitious name; but at last was discovered, and made known to the duke of Savoy. The duke had him to court, assigned him apartments there, and shewed him all the marks of esteem and affection; but all was not sufficient to cure him of his melancholy. Apprehensive of the duke of Ferrara's indignation against him, and full of suspicions and terrors, he set out one morning, without any sort of preparation, or even intimating his intentions, towards Rome; where, when he arrived, he went straight to the palace of cardinal Albano, and was received with great kindness and affection. After some stay in this city, where every body visited him, he felt a desire of revisiting his native country, and his sister Cornelia, who was married and settled there; but the fear of what might happen to him, in a kingdom where he had formerly been condemned as a rebel, plunged him again into his former melancholy. He resolved therefore to leave Rome, as he had left Turin, without taking the least notice, and under the pretext of going to divert himself at Frascati. Having effected this, he wrote to duke Alphonfus in the most submissive manner; he implored the assistance of the duchess of Ferrara, and of the princess Eleanor; but was given to understand by the latter, that his flight had irritated the duke so much, as to put it out of their power to do him any service. Upon this he resolved to fling himself at the duke of Ferrara's feet, and did so, when he was received with such tokens of affection, as cured him entirely of all his fears: yet when he humbly desired to have the manuscripts he had left behind him at Ferrara, they were refused him; for duke Alphonfus being ill-advised, was persuaded he was melancholy mad, and thought that study would add thereto. Tasso in vain endeavoured to undeceive him, upon which he left Ferrara a second time, and went to Mantua; afterwards he visited Padua and Venice. He returned to the duke of Ferrara, who firmly believing, according to the suggestions of his ministers, that the melancholic temperament of Tasso, and his constant application to poetry, had really disordered his understanding, ordered him to be put into an hospital, and a guard to be set over him. The imaginary madness, however, that was imputed to him, brought on real melancholy; and he was sometimes so bad, as to be deprived of his understanding, although he is said to have borne his misfortunes with uncommon firmness.

He applied to many princes to intercede for his liberty, but their intercessions availed nothing. At length Vincent de Gonzaga, son of the duke of Mantua, going to Ferrara, and visiting him in his hospital, conceived the highest esteem for him; and asked him

him of duke Alphonso in so pressing a manner, that the duke could not hold out any longer: and so the prince de Gonza rescued him from his prison, and carried him to Mantua. This was in the beginning of 1586. The prince of Mantua had promised the duke of Ferrara, that he would have a very watchful eye over him; and, to make good his promise, he assigned Tasso the town of Mantua for his prison. But the poet could not relish this sort of captivity, so that it was soon enlarged, yet with some restrictions. While Tasso was enjoying his repose at Mantua, better than he had done any where for some time, duke William died in August 1587, and prince Vincent succeeded to the government. Vincent had now something else to do, than to devote himself to the Muses, and to trifle with Tasso; so that the poet, growing into neglect as it were, began to think of new quarters, where he might spend the small remainder of his miserable life in ease and freedom. He cast his eyes upon Naples, and thither he went at the end of 1587. In the beginning of 1589, he made a journey to Rome; and there the duke of Tuscany, Ferdinand, entreated him to go to Florence, and for this purpose employed the authority of the pope. Tasso, unable to withstand the solicitations of such personages, went to Florence in the spring of 1590, but with a design to return from thence as soon as he should be able; and he did return by Rome to Naples, in the autumn of 1591. He had apartments in the palace of the prince of Conca, who was now his patron; and it was here that he wrote "*Gierusalemme conquistata*," which was only a new edition of his "*Gierusalemme liberata*." The prince of Conca, who was infinitely charmed with this work, took it into his head to be afraid lest somebody should carry off Tasso and his poem; and, in order to prevent it, wisely set a guard over the one and the other. Tasso complained of this to his friend Manso, who, surprised with the uncommonness of the proceeding, took Tasso from the palace, and gave him lodgings at his own house. Here he was enjoying good health, good air, and quietness; when cardinal Cinthio, nephew of pope Clement VIII. invited him to Rome, whither he was forced to go, much against his will, in the spring of 1592. He soon found himself in that unsettled and hurrying state, which had long made him sick of his connections with princes; and he wanted very much to be at Naples again, whither after having contrived some excuse or other, he arrived in the beginning of the summer 1594. Cardinal Cinthio, who had seen him leave Rome with regret, soon found the means of bringing him back again; for he applied to the pope and Roman senate, to have him crowned with laurel in the capitol; which honour being obtained for him, he was obliged to repair to Rome again immediately. Tasso was at Rome, and all things were prepared for the ceremony of his coronation, when

cardinal Cinthio fell sick ; and the cardinal was no sooner upon the recovery, than Tasso fell sick. He was only in his fifty-first year ; but study, which all his changes and chances had never interrupted, travels, confinement, and uneasiness, had made him old before his time. His illness increasing, he ordered himself to be carried to the convent of St. Onuphrius. Here he spent some days in preparing for futurity, and died the 25th of April 1595.

The works of Tasso have been often printed separately, at various times and places ; but the whole, together with his life, and also several pieces for and against his "*Gierusalemme liberata*," were published at Florence in 1724, in six volumes folio.

TATE, (NAHUM), son of Dr. Faithful Tate, was born at Dublin in 1652. At the age of 16, he was admitted of the college there, but does not appear to have followed any profession. He succeeded Shadwell as poet-laureat, and continued in that office till his death, which happened Aug. 12, 1715, in the Mint, where he then resided as a place of refuge from the debts which he had contracted, and was buried in St. George's church. The earl of Dorset was his patron ; but the chief use he made of him was to screen himself from the persecutions of his creditors. He was the author of nine dramatic performances, a great number of poems, &c. but is at present better known for his version of the psalms, in which he joined with Dr. Brady, than any other of his works.

TATIAN, a writer of the primitive church, was born in Assyria, and trained in the learning and religion of the Heathens. He was a Sophist by profession, very profound in all branches of literature, and acquired great reputation by teaching rhetoric. Coming over to Christianity, he became the scholar of Justin Martyr, whom he attended to Rome. While Justin lived, he continued steady and orthodox, and a good member of the church ; but after his death, being puffed with pride, and a conceit of his eloquence, he made a schism, and became the author of a new sect. Having propagated new doctrines in his book "*Adversus Gentes*," for some time at Rome, he returned into the East, and opened a school in Mesopotamia about the year 172. Afterwards he preached at Antioch, in Cilicia also, and in Pisidia. Nothing is certainly known concerning his death. He composed a prodigious number of works, of which nothing is now extant but his "*Oration to the Greeks*."

TATISICHEV (VASSILI) a modern historian, in 1720, began to collect materials for a complete history of Russia ; and continued his researches without intermission for the space of 30 years. This indefatigable compiler finished his account to the reign

reign of Feodor Ivanovitch; and was bringing it down to this century, when death put a period to his labours. Part of this great work was consumed in a fire; and the remainder was published after the author's death by Mr. Muller in 3 vols, 4to.

TATIUS (ACHILLES), an ancient Greek writer of Alexandria; but the age he lived in is uncertain. According to Suidas, who calls him Statius, he was at first an Heathen, then a Christian, and afterwards a bishop. He wrote a book "Upon the Sphere," which seems to have been nothing more than a commentary upon Aratus. He wrote also "Of the Loves of Clitophon and Lencippe," in eight books, which were first published in Latin only, at Basil, 1554.

TAUBMAN (FREDERICK), in Latin TAUBMANNUS, an eminent German critic, was born at Wunschwitz in Franconia, about 1565. His step-father, who was a taylor, touched with the fine parts of the boy, resolved to bring him up to letters; and for that purpose sent him to Culmbach, a town of Franconia, to school. Taubman, then twelve years of age, continued four more in this place; and made an uncommon progress in literature, in spite of the great difficulties he had to struggle with, on account of the narrow circumstances of his parents. While he was at this school, his mother died, and his stepfather married another wife, who proved as kindly and affectionately disposed to him, and strove as much to relieve his necessities, as his own mother could have done.

In 1582, George-Frederic, marquis of Brandenburg, having founded a college at Heilbrun, a town of Suabia, got together the choice youth out of all his states, and Taubman among the rest, who was then sixteen years of age. After staying ten years at Heilbrun, he went in 1592 to Wittenburg, where he soon distinguished himself; and Frederic William, the prince of Saxony, conceived so high an esteem and fondness for him, that he often made a companion of him. The professorship of poetry and the Belles Lettres becoming vacant in 1595, the university asked it of the court for Taubman, who accordingly took possession of it in October that year, and held it, with great honour to himself, and advantage to the public, as long as he lived. He died of a fever in 1613, leaving five children and a wife, whom he had married in 1596. He is the author of some Commentaries, Latin poetry, and a few small pieces.

TAVERNIER (JOHN BAPTIST), a Frenchman, famous for his travels, was born at Paris in 1625. His father, who was a native of Antwerp, settled at Paris, and traded very largely in geographical maps, so that the natural inclination which Tavernier had for travelling was greatly increased by the things which he daily

heard talked in his father's house, concerning foreign countries. He began to gratify his passion so early, that, at the age of two and twenty years, he had seen the finest countries of Europe, France, England, the Low-Countries, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, and Italy. During the space of forty years he travelled six times into Turkey, Persia, and the East-Indies, and by all the different routes he could take. He had gained a great estate by trading in jewels; and, being ennobled by Lewis XIV. he purchased the barony of Aubonne, near the lake of Geneva, in 1668. He had collected a great number of observations, but he had not learned either to speak or write well in French; for which reason, he was forced to employ others in drawing up his relations.

Tavernier's affairs getting into bad condition at the latter end of his life, by reason of the mismanagement and ill conduct of a nephew, who had in the Levant the direction of a cargo purchased in France for 222,000 livres, which should have made above a million, he undertook a seventh journey into the East, to rectify this disorder; for which purpose, as is supposed, he sold his barony of Aubonne in 1687. He set out, and was got as far as Moscow, where he died in July 1686, aged eighty-four years. He was of the Protestant religion.

TAYLOR (Dr. JEREMY), an English divine of great wit, judgment, learning, and piety, was the son of a barber in Cambridge, where he was born at the beginning of the 17th century, but it is not known in what year. At thirteen he was admitted of Caius-College in that university, where he continued till he had taken a master of arts degrees. He afterwards entered into orders, and supplied for a time the divinity-lecturer's place in St. Paul's-Cathedral, London; where, distinguishing himself to great advantage, he was introduced to archbishop Laud. The archbishop, struck with his excellent parts, thought they should be afforded better opportunities of study and improvement, than a constant course of preaching could allow of; and therefore caused him to be elected fellow of All-Soul's-College in Oxford, in 1636. About that time he became one of the archbishop's chaplains, who bestowed on him the rectory of Uppingham in Rutland. In 1642, he was by mandamus created doctor of divinity, being then chaplain in ordinary to the king, and a frequent preacher before him and the court at Oxford. He afterwards attended as chaplain in the king's army.

Upon the decline of the king's cause, he retired into Wales, where, under the protection of the earl of Carbury, of the Golden-Grove in Caermarthenshire, he was suffered to officiate as a minister, and to teach a school for the maintenance of himself, his wife, and children. In this retirement he wrote and published a great number of works, and particularly his much-famed book, entitled, "A Dis-
course

course of the Liberty of Prophefying, &c. 1647," in 4to. In this retirement, he spent several years, when at length his family was so visited by sickness, that he lost three sons within the space of as many months. This affliction, though he was a man of the most exemplary piety and resignation, touched him so sensibly, that it made him desirous to leave the country; and going to London, he there for some time officiated in a private congregation of Loyalists, to his great hazard. At length meeting with lord Conway, he was carried by that nobleman over to Ireland, and settled at Portmore, where he wrote his "*Ductor Dubitantium*;" which was universally admired. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he returned to England; and soon after, being nominated to the bishopric of Down and Connor in Ireland, was consecrated to that see at Dublin, Jan. 1661-2; and June following, he had the administration of the see of Dromore granted to him. Upon his being made bishop he was appointed a privy-counsellor; and the university of Dublin gave him their testimony, by recommending him for their vice-chancellor. He died of a fever at Lisnegarvy, Aug. 13, 1667, and was interred in a chapel of his own erecting on the ruins of the old cathedral of Dromore. His writings are very numerous, and, are either controversial, devotional, treatises, or sermons.

TAYLOR (JOHN), usually called the water-poet, was born in Gloucestershire, about 1580. He was taken from school at Gloucester, having only learned to read, and bound apprentice to a waterman in London; which, though a laborious employment, did not so much depress his mind but that he sometimes indulged himself in poetry. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars in 1642, he left London, and retired to Oxford, where he was taken much notice of, and esteemed, for his facetious company. He kept a common victualling-house there, and wrote pasquils against the round-heads; by which he thought that he did great service to the royal cause. After the garrison at Oxford had surrendered, he retired to Westminster, kept a public-house in Phoenix-Alley, near Long-Acre, and continued constant in his loyalty to the king; after whose death, he set up a sign over his door of a mourning-crown; but that proving offensive, he pulled it down, and hung up his own picture, with some verses at each side. He died in 1654, aged 74. Our water-poet found leisure to write fourscore books, some of which occasioned diversion enough in their time, and were thought worthy to be collected in a folio volume.

TAYLOR (Dr. JOHN), a late learned dissenting teacher, was born near Lancaster; settled first at Kirkstead in Lincolnshire; where he preached to a very small congregation, and taught a grammar-school for the support of his family, near twenty years;

but afterwards, his great worth and merit in this obscure situation being known, he was unanimously chosen at Norwich, where he preached many years. From this city he was invited to Warrington in Lancashire, to superintend an academy they had formed there. But some differences about precedency and authority, as well as some disputes about the principles of morals, were kindled into such a flame, as soon involved and almost endangered the very being of the academy, and subjected him to much ill treatment and scurrility. He died March 5, 1761. His writings consist of, "A prefatory Discourse to a Narrative of Mr. Joseph Rawson's Case," who was excluded from communion with the congregational church in Nottingham, for asserting the unity and supremacy of God the Father. In 1740, "The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin." In 1745, "A Paraphrase on the Romans;" and, the same year, "A Scripture Catechism with Proofs." In 1750, "A Collection of Tunes in various Airs, with a Scheme for supporting the Spirit and Practice of Psalmody in Congregations." In 1751, "The Importance of Children: or, Motives to the good Education of Children." In 1753, "The Scripture Doctrine of Atonement." In 1754, his great work, the labour of his whole life, "An Hebrew English Concordance," in 2 vols. folio. The same year, "The Lord's Supper explained upon Scripture Principles." In 1757, "The Covenant of Grace, in Defence of Infant-Baptism." In 1755, "A Charge," delivered at the Ordination of Mr. Smithson. In 1756, "A Sermon," preached at the opening of the new chapel in Norwich. In 1759, "An Examination of Dr. Hutcheson's Scheme of Morality." His last performance, in 1760, was, "A Sketch of Moral Philosophy;" which he drew up for the use of his own pupils, and as introductory to "Wollaston's Religion of Nature."

TAYLOR (JOHN), a learned scholar, was born about 1703, at Shrewsbury, where his father was a barber. He received the early part of his education at the public grammar-school of that town; was admitted of St. John's-College, Cambridge, B. A. in 1730, and chosen fellow. Mr. Taylor was appointed librarian in March 1732 (an office he held but a short time) and was afterwards Registrar. He was admitted an advocate in Doctors-Commons, Feb. 15, 1741; and succeeded Dr. Reynolds, as chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, in April 1744. His preferments, after he entered into orders, were, the archdeaconry of Buckingham; the rectory of Lawford in Essex, in April 1751; the residentiaryship of St. Paul's, in July 1757, succeeding Dr. Terrick, who is said to have been raised to the see of Peterborough expressly to make the vacancy; and the office of prolocutor to the lower-house of convocation the same year. He was also commissary of Lincoln and of Stowe; was a valuable member both of the Royal and Antiquarian

tiquarian Societies, his name being distinguished in the publications of each ; and was appointed director of the latter, April 23, 1759, and at the next meeting one of their vice-presidents. He died April 4, 1766, and was buried in the vault under St. Paul's, nearly under the Litany-desk ; where there is an epitaph. His writings are very numerous, the chief of which, are his " *Lyfias*" and " *Demosthenes*." Several of his poetical productions may be seen in the " *Gent. Mag.* 1779," and in Nichols's " *Select Collection of Poems*."

TEMPLE (*Sir WILLIAM*), an eminent English statesman, and very polite writer, was the son of Sir William Temple, of Sheen in Surrey, master of the rolls and privy-counsellor in Ireland, in the reign of Charles II. by a sister of the learned Dr. Henry Hammond. His grandfather, Sir William Temple, was the younger son of the Temples, of Temple-Hall, in Leicestershire, and, as it seems, the raiser of his family. He was, at first, fellow of King's-College in Cambridge, afterwards master of the free-school at Lincoln, then secretary successively to Sir Philip Sidney, William Davison, Esq. one of queen Elizabeth's secretaries, and to the famous earl of Essex ; which last he served while he was lord-deputy of Ireland. In 1609, upon the importunate solicitation of Dr. James Usher, he accepted the provostship of Trinity-College in Dublin ; after which he was knighted, and made one of the masters of the chancery in Ireland. He died about 1626, aged 72, after having given proof of his abilities and learning, by several publications in Latin.

Our Sir William Temple was born at London, about 1629 ; and, from his childhood, discovered a solid penetrating genius, and a wonderful desire of knowledge, which his father took care to cultivate by all the advantages of a liberal education. He made his first application to letters at Penshurst in Kent, under the inspection of his uncle, Dr. Hammond, who was then minister of that parish ; and from thence was removed to a school at Bishop's-Stortford, to be further instructed in the Greek and Latin tongues. At seventeen years of age he was sent to Emanuel-College in Cambridge, and, about a year after, left the university, in order to travel into foreign countries. He went into France in 1648 ; and, after spending two years there, proceeded to Holland, Flanders, and Germany. In these travels, he made himself a very complete master of the French and Spanish tongues. He returned to England in 1654, and soon after married a daughter of Sir Thomas Osborne: he had met with her in the Isle of Wight, in 1648, when king Charles was a prisoner in Carisbrook-Castle ; and, accompanying her to Guernsey, where her father was then governor, conceived a passion for her, which ended in marriage. While England was governed by the usurpers, he lived privately with his father

father in Ireland, and devoted his whole time to the study of history and philosophy. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he began to put himself forward, and became a member of parliament in Ireland; but, upon being sent over hither as a commissioner, in 1662, to the king, fresh views opened themselves to him; and he only returned to Ireland, in order to transport his family to England. Having spent twenty years in the business of the state, with particular honour and success, namely, from the 32d to the 52d year of his age, he went into retirement, and divided his time between his books and garden, notwithstanding which, he occasionally gave his advice. He was not only a very able statesman and negotiator, but also a very polite and elegant writer. His "Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands," were published in one vol. 8vo. in 1672. His "Miscellanea," consisting of ten tracts upon different subjects, are in two vols. 8vo. His "Memoirs," also, of what had passed in his public employments, especially those abroad, make a very entertaining part of his works, being in three parts. In 1693, Sir William published an answer to a scurrilous pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter from Mr. du Cros to the Lord ———." In 1694, he had the misfortune to lose his lady, who was a very extraordinary woman, as well as a good wife. In 1695, he published "An Introduction to the History of England:" some few mistakes were noted in this work. He died in 1700, aged 72, at Moor-Park, near Farnham in Surrey; where, according to his will, his heart was buried in a silver-box, under the sun-dial in his garden. Not long after his death, Dr. Swift, then domestic-chaplain to the earl of Berkley, who had lived many years as an amanuensis in Sir William Temple's family, published two volumes of his "Letters," containing an account of the most important transactions that passed in Christendom, from 1667 to 1672: and, in 1703, a third volume, containing "Letters to King Charles II. the Prince of Orange, the chief Ministers of State, and other Persons," in 8vo.

Sir William Temple had one son, John Temple, Esq. a man of great abilities and accomplishments, and who, soon after the Revolution, was appointed secretary at war by king William; but he had scarce been a week in that office, when he drowned himself at London-Bridge, April 14, 1689. Mr. Temple had married Made-moiselle Du Plessis Rombouillet, a French lady, who had by him two daughters, to whom Sir William bequeathed the bulk of his estate; but with an express condition, that they should not marry Frenchmen.

TEMPLEMAN (PETER), M. D. son of an eminent attorney at Dorchester in the county of Dorset (by Mary, daughter of Robert Haynes, a gentleman who was bred at Wadham-College, Oxford, and became a merchant at Bristol, but when advanced in years
quitted

quitted business and retired to Yeovil in Somersetshire), who died in 1749, and his widow nineteen years after him, aged 93. Dr. Templeman was born March 17, 1711, and was educated at the Charter-House (not on the foundation), from whence he proceeded to Trinity-College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. with distinguished reputation. During his residence at Cambridge, by his own inclination, in conformity with that of his parents, he applied himself to the study of divinity, with a design to enter into holy orders; but after some time, from what cause we know not, he altered his plan, and applied himself to the study of physic. In the year 1736, he went to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Boerhaave, and the professors of the other branches of medicine in that celebrated university, for the space of two years or more. About the beginning of 1739, he returned to London, with a view to enter on the practice of his profession, supported by a handsome allowance from his father; but as he never pushed himself, of course he never succeeded. In the latter end of the year 1750, he was introduced to Dr. Fothergill (by Dr. Cuning), with a view of instituting a medical society, in order to procure the earliest intelligence of every improvement in physic from every part of Europe. In 1753, he published the first volume of "Curious Remarks and Observations in Physic, &c. extracted from the History and Memoirs of the Royal-Academy of Sciences at Paris;" and the second volume in the succeeding year. A third was promised, but we believe never printed. His translation of "Norden's Travels," appeared in the beginning of the year 1757; and in that year he was editor of "Select Cases and Consultations in Physic, by Dr. Woodward," in 8vo. On the establishment of the British Museum in 1753, he was appointed to the office of keeper of the reading room, which he resigned on being chosen, in 1760, secretary to the then newly instituted Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. In 1762, he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal-Academy of Sciences at Paris, and also of the Oeconomical-Society at Berne. He died Sept. 23, 1769. His brother Giles, was rector of Winborn, St. Giles's, and of Chessiborn, in the county of Dorset, to which he was presented by the earl of Shaftesbury and lord Rivers. His brother Nathaniel, who was solicitor of Lincoln's-Inn, one of the six clerks in Chancery, and one of the commissioners of hackney-coaches, died Dec. 21, 1774.

TENIERS (DAVID), a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1582, and received the first rudiments of his art from the famous Rubens, who considered him, at length, as his most deserving scholar. On leaving Rubens, he began to be much employed; and, in a little time, was in a condition to take a journey to Italy. At Rome he fixed himself with Adam Elsheimer, who was then in great vogue; of whose manner he became a thorough master, with-

out neglecting at the same time the study of other great masters, and endeavouring to penetrate into the deepest mysteries of their practice. An abode of ten years in Italy, enabled him to become one of the first in his style of painting. When Teniers returned to his own country, he entirely employed himself in painting small pictures, filled with figures of persons drinking, chymists, fairs, and merry-makings, with a number of country men and women. The demand for them was universal; and even his master Rubens thought them an ornament to his cabinet, which was as high a compliment as could be paid them. He was always employed in copying after nature, whatsoever presented itself; and, he accustomed his two sons to follow his example, and to paint nothing but from that infallible model, by which means they both became excellent painters. The father died at Antwerp in 1649, aged 67.

David Teniers, his elder son, was born at Antwerp in 1610, and was nick-named "The Ape of Painting;" for there was no manner of painting but what he imitated so exactly, as to deceive even the nicest judges. The archduke Leopold William, made him gentleman of his bed-chamber; and all the pictures of his gallery were copied by Teniers, and engraved by his direction. Teniers took a voyage to England, to buy several pictures of the great Italian masters for count Fuenfaldegna, who, on his return, heaped favours on him. He died at Antwerp in 1694, aged 84.

His brother Abraham was a good painter; equal, if not superior, to his father and brother in the expression of his characters, and knowledge of the chiaro-oscuro, though inferior in the sprightliness of his touch, and the lightness of his pencil.

TENISON (Dr. THOMAS), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, Sept. 29, 1636, and educated at the free-school in Norwich. Thence he went to Corpus-Christi-College in Cambridge, where he took the degrees both in arts and divinity, at the regular season. He was fellow of his college; and in the beginning of his life, while the fanatical government lasted, studied physic, but afterwards went into orders. He was some time minister of St. Andrew's-Church in Cambridge, where he attended the sick inhabitants in the plague of 1665, for which he had a piece of plate presented to him by his parishioners. His first preferment of any consequence was the rectory of Holywell in Huntingdonshire, to which he was presented by the earl of Manchester. He had acquired a reputation for abilities and learning; and, in 1670, gave a public specimen of them, by publishing in octavo, "The Creed of Mr. Hobbes examined, in a feigned Conference between him and a Student in Divinity." He shewed himself very active against the growth of Popery, both in king Charles's and king James's reign. Under the former, in 1678, he published "A Discourse upon Idolatry;" under the latter, when the

the controversy with the Papists was professedly agitated, he published eight or nine pamphlets. In 1679, he put out in octavo, "Baconiana: or, Certain genuine Remains of Sir Francis Bacon, &c." In 1680 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Martin in the Fields, London: and, the year after, published a sermon upon "The discretion of giving alms," which was attacked by Poulton, a Jesuit. In 1689 he was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners appointed to prepare matters to be laid before the convocation; and published "A Discourse concerning the Ecclesiastical Commission opened in the Jerusalem-Chamber, Oct. 10, 1689." The 26th of this month he was presented, by king William and queen Mary, to the archdeaconry of London. While he was vicar of St. Martin's, he made several donations to the said parish; and, among others, endowed a free-school for it, and built a handsome library, which he furnished with useful books. In 1691, he was nominated to the see of Lincoln: and, in 1694, upon the death of Tillotson, to that of Canterbury.

He performed all the offices of a good archbishop for twenty years, and died at Lambeth, Dec. 14, 1715, in his 79th year. He had married the daughter of Dr. Love, master of Benet-College in Cambridge, who died about a year before him.

TERENTIUS (PUBLIUS), or TERENCE, an ancient dramatic writer among the Romans, was a native of Carthage, and born in the year of Rome 560. He was brought early to Rome, among other slaves, and fell into the hands of a generous master, Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who was so taken with his uncommon parts, that he gave him first a good education, and afterwards his liberty. He received his name, as well as his liberty, from Terentius Lucanus, as the custom was. His merit soon recommended him to the acquaintance and familiarity of the chief nobility; and such was his friendship with Scipio and Lælius, that his rivals and enemies took occasion from thence to say, that his plays were composed by those noblemen. There are six of his plays remaining, and probably one or two are lost, for the "Andria" does not seem to have been his first. Terence could not be twenty-five when his first play appeared, and the "Andria" was acted, when he was but twenty-seven. The "Hecyra" was acted the year following; the "Self-tormentor," two years after that; the "Eunuch," two years after the "Self-tormentor;" the "Phormio," the latter end of the same year; and the year afterwards, the "Adelphi, or Brothers," was acted: that is, before Christ 160, when Terence was thirty-three years of age.

After this, Terence went into Greece, where he stayed about a year, in order, as it is thought, to collect some of Menander's plays. He fell sick on his return from thence, and died at sea according to some; at Stymphalis, a town in Arcadia, according

to others, when he was not quite five and thirty years of age. He left a daughter behind him, who was afterwards married to a Roman knight. He left, also, a house and gardens on the Appian way, near the Villa Martis, so that the notion of his dying poor seems a little strange. He received eight thousand sesterces for his "Eunuch," which was acted twice in one day; a piece of good fortune which perhaps never happened to any other play, for plays with the Romans were never designed to serve above two or three times. There is no doubt that he was well paid for the rest; for it appears from the prologue to the "Hecyra," that the poets used to be paid every time their play was acted. At this rate, Terence must have made a handsome fortune before he died, for most of his plays was acted more than once in his life-time. Madam Dacier has given a most beautiful French version of this finest of authors, and the late Mr. Colman an excellent English translation.

TERRASSON (the abbé), a French writer, was born of a good family at Lyons in 1669, and was admitted into the congregation of the oratory, which he quitted very soon. He entered into it again, and then left it for ever. His father, we are told, was so angry at this unsteadiness, that he reduced him by his will to a very moderate income; which however the abbé, who behaved always like a philosopher, bore without complaining. He went to Paris, and got acquainted with the abbé Bignon, who became his protector and patron, and procured him a place in the academy of sciences, in 1707. In 1721, he was elected a professor in the college royal. When disputes about Homer between La Motte and madam Dacier ran high, he thought proper to enter the lists, and wrote "*Une Dissertation contre l'Iliade*," in 2 vols. 12mo. He had, however, better success in his political and moral romance called "*Sethos*;" which, though it was not perhaps universally read on account of the learning and philosophy scattered throughout it, yet is full of good things, and hath great merit. Another capital work of Terrasson is, "*A French translation of Diodorus Siculus, with a preface and notes*," which has been well spoken of. He died in 1750.

TERTULLIAN (QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENS), a celebrated father of the primitive church, was an African, and born at Carthage in the second century. His father was a centurion in the troops which served under the proconsul of Africa. Tertullian was at first an heathen, but afterwards embraced the Christian religion, though it is not known when, or upon what occasion. He flourished chiefly under the reigns of the emperors Severus and Caracalla, from about 194 to 216; and it is probable that he lived several years after, since Jerome mentions a report of his having attained to a decrepit old age. Jerome also affirms that he was a priest.

priest. He had vast parts and learning of all kinds, which he employed vigorously in the cause of Christianity, and against heathens and heretics, but towards the latter part of his life became a very great heretic himself; for he quitted the church, to follow Montanus and his prophetesses, which is the reason why his name has not been transmitted to us with the title of Saint before it. The cause of his separation is not certainly known, but conjectured to be jealousy, because Victor was preferred before him to the see of Rome.

All the ancients and all the moderns, have spoken highly of the abilities and learning of this father. Eusebius says, that he was one of the ablest Latin writers, and particularly insists upon his being thoroughly conversant in the Roman laws; which may incline one to think that, like his scholar Cyprian, he was bred to the bar. Cyprian used every day to read something of his works, and, when he called for the book, said, "Give me my master." Lactantius allows him to have been skilled in all kinds of learning. Jerome calls him a man of a quick and sharp wit; and says, that no author had more learning and subtilty. The time of his death is no where mentioned.

The principal editors of this father, are Rhenanus, Pamelius, and Rigaltius. Rhenanus first published them at Basil in 1521, from two manuscripts which he had got out of two abbeys in Germany. Pamelius next published them with new commentaries at Antwerp in 1579. Rigaltius put out his edition in 1634, which is far preferable to either of the former; for, having some manuscripts and other advantages which the former editors wanted, he has given a more correct text. Besides the works in general, detached pieces of Tertullian have been put out by very learned critics.

THEMISTIUS, an ancient Greek orator and philosopher, whose eloquence procured him the name of Euphrades, was of Paphlagonia, and flourished in the fourth century. His father Eugenius was a man of noble birth, and an excellent philosopher; he trained up his son under his own particular care and management. Themistius taught philosophy twenty years at Constantinople, and acquired a prodigious reputation. Then he went to Rome, where the emperor offered any conditions, if he would fix himself in that city; but he returned shortly, and settled at Constantinople, where he married a wife, and begat children. Themistius was a Peripatetic, and had chosen Aristotle for the arbiter of his opinions, and the guide of his life; yet he was not so bigoted to this master, but that he was well versed in Plato, and was particularly studious of the diction and manner of this philosopher, as appears from his works. He had a vast interest and favour with several succeeding emperors. Constantius elected him
into

into the senate in the year 355, ordered a brazen statue to be erected to him in 361, and pronounced his philosophy "the ornament of his reign." Julian made him prefect of Constantinople in 362, and wrote letters to him, some of which are still extant. Jovian, Valens, Valentinian, and Gratian, shewed him many marks of esteem and affection, and heard him with pleasure haranguing upon the most important subjects. He was indeed of a very tolerating spirit; for, though an inveterate heathen, he maintained correspondences and friendships with Christians, and particularly with the well-known Gregory of Nazianzen, who, in a letter to him still extant, calls him "the king of language and composition." Lastly, the emperor Theodosius made him again prefect of Constantinople in the year 384; and, when he was going into the West, committed his son Arcadius to his inspection and tutorage. He lived to be exceedingly old; but the precise time of his death is not recorded. He has sometimes been confounded with another Themistius, who was much younger than he, a deacon of Alexandria, and the founder of a sect among Christians.

More than thirty Orations of Themistius are still extant. He wrote also Commentaries upon several parts of Aristotle's works; which were published in Greek at Venice in 1534, folio.

THEOBALD (LEWIS), was born at Sittingbourn in Kent, of which place his father was an eminent attorney. His grammatical learning he received at Isleworth in Middlesex, and afterwards applied himself to the law: but, finding that pursuit tedious and irksome, he quitted it for the profession of poetry. He engaged in a paper called "The Censor," published in Mist's "Weekly Journal;" and, by delivering his opinion with too little reserve concerning some eminent wits, exposed himself to their lashes and resentment. Pope at first made Theobald the hero of his "Dunciad;" but afterwards, for reasons best known to himself, thought proper to disrobe him of that dignity, and bestow it upon another. In 1720, he introduced a tragedy upon the stage called "The double Falsehood," which he asserted to be chiefly Shakspeare's. Pope insinuated that it was all Theobald's, and declared it a miserable piece. Theobald vindicated it, and was again attacked in "The art of Sinking in Poetry." In 1726, Theobald published a piece in octavo, called "Shakspeare Restored." During two whole years, while Pope was preparing his edition, he published advertisements, requesting assistance, and promising satisfaction to any who would contribute to its greater perfection. But this restorer, who was at that time soliciting favours of him by letters, did wholly conceal that he had any such design till after its publication; which he owned in the "Daily Journal of Nov. 26, 1728." Theobald, besides his edition of Shakspeare's plays, in which he corrected

corrected with great pains and ingenuity many faults, is the author of several other dramatic pieces.

THEOCRITUS, an ancient Greek poet, of whose family nothing is known, save that his father's name was Praxagoras, and his mother's Philina. By the same authority we are informed, that he was of Syracuse in Sicily. Two of his Idylliums ascertain his age, one addressed to Hiero king of Syracuse, another to Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt. Hiero began his reign in the second year of the 126th Olympiad, or about the 275th before Christ: and the commencement of Ptolemy's reign is constantly fixed in the 123d Olympiad. It was probably Hiero's coldness and neglect, which put Theocritus upon leaving Sicily for the Egyptian court, where king Ptolemy then sat, supreme president of arts and wit. And we may guess that the poet met with kinder entertainment at Alexandria than he had experienced at Syracuse.

The compositions of this poet are distinguished among the ancients by the name of "Idylliums," in order to express the smallness and variety of their natures. The nine first and the eleventh are confessed to be true pastorals, and hence Theocritus has usually passed for nothing more than a pastoral poet: yet he is manifestly robbed of a great part of his fame, if his other poems have not their proper laurels.

THEODORE I. king of Corsica, baron Niewhoff, grandee of Spain, baron of England, peer of France, baron of the holy Empire, prince of the Papal throne, was a Prussian, and well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, baron of Niewhoff.

Theodore was a knight of the Teutonic order, had successively been in the service of several German princes, had seen Holland, England, France, and Portugal; gained the confidence of the great at Lisbon, and passed there for a *chargé des affaires* from the emperor. This extraordinary man, with an agreeable person, had resolution, strong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprise. He was about fifty years of age. He landed at Corsica, March 15, 1736. He called himself lord Theodore. His attendants were few, and he was conducted to the bishop's palace. From the vessel that brought him, were debarked ten pieces of cannon, 4000 firelocks, 3000 pair of shoes, a great quantity of provisions, and coin to the amount of 200,000 ducats. Two pieces of cannon were placed before his door, and he had 400 soldiers posted for his guard. He created officers, formed twenty-four companies of soldiers, distributed among the mal-contents the arms and shoes he had brought with him. Conferred knighthood on one of the chiefs; appointed another his treasurer, and professed the Roman Catholic religion. The chiefs of the Corsicans publicly declared to the people, that it was to him that they were to be

be indebted for their liberties, and that he was arrived in order to deliver the island from the tyrannical oppression of the Genoese. The general assembly offered him the crown, not as any sudden act into which they had been surprised, but with all the precaution that people could take to secure their freedom and happiness under it. Theodore, however, contented himself with the title of governor-general. In this quality he assembled the people and administered an oath for preserving eternal peace among themselves; and severely did he exact obedience to this law,

He was again offered the title of king: he accepted it the 15th of April 1736, was crowned king of Corsica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal subjects, and the acclamations of all the people. The Genoese, alarmed at these proceedings, publicly declared him and his adherents guilty of high-treason; caused it to be reported, that he governed in the most despotic manner, even to the putting to death many principal inhabitants, merely because they were Genoese; than which nothing could be more false, as appears from his manifesto, in answer to the edict. Theodore, however, having got together near 25000 men, found himself master of a country, where the Genoese durst not appear: he carried Porto Vecchio, and, May the 3d, blocked up the city of Bastia, but was soon obliged to retire. He then separated his force, was successful in his conquests, and came again before Bastia, which soon submitted to him. His court grew brilliant, and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers. However, in July, murmurs were spread of great dissatisfactions, arising from the want of Theodore's promised succours: on the other hand, a considerable armament sailed from Barcelona, as was supposed in his favour. At the same time France and England strictly forbade their subjects to assist in any way the mal-contents. Sept. the 2d, Theodore presided at a general assembly, and assured his subjects anew of the speedy arrival of the so much wanted succours. Debates ran high; and Theodore was given to understand, that before the end of October he must resign the sovereign authority, or make good his promise. He received in the mean time large sums, but nobody knew whence they came: he armed some barques, and chased those of the Genoese which lay near the island. He now instituted the Order of the Deliverance, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoese. The monies he had received he caused to be new coined: and his affairs seemed to have a promising aspect till the beginning of November, when he assembled the chiefs; and declared, that he would not keep them any longer in a state of uncertainty, therefore he had resolved to find out in person the succours he had so long expected. The chiefs assured him of their determined adherence to his interests. He named the principal among them to take the government in his absence, made

all the necessary provisions, and recommended to them union in the strongest terms. The chiefs, to the number of forty-seven, attended him with the utmost respect on the day of his departure to the waterside, and even on board his vessel; where, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave, and they returned on shore, and went immediately to their respective posts which he had assigned them. Thus ended the reign of Theodore, who arrived in a few days disguised in the habit of an abbé at Livonia, and thence, after a short stay, conveyed himself nobody knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris; was ordered to depart the kingdom in 48 hours; precipitately embarked at Rouen, and arrived at Amsterdam, attended by four Italian domestics; took up his quarters at an inn; and there two citizens arrested him, on a claim of 16000 florins. But he soon obtained a protection, and found some merchants, who engaged to furnish him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful islanders. He accordingly went on board a frigate of 52 guns, and 150 men; but was soon afterwards seized at Naples, in the house of the Dutch consul, and sent prisoner to the fortress of Cueta. For many years this unhappy king struggled with fortune: at length he chose for his retirement this country, where he might enjoy that liberty, which he had so vainly endeavoured to fix to his Corsicans: but his situation here, by degrees, grew wretched: and he was reduced so low, as to be, several years before his death, a prisoner for debt in the King's-Bench. He died in the parish of St. Ann's, Westminster, December 11, 1756, and the year after, at the expence of a gentleman, a marble monument was erected to his memory in the church-yard of St. Anne's, with an inscription.

THEODORET, an illustrious writer of the church, was born at Antioch about the year 386, of parents distinguished by their piety as well as by their wealth. His birth (as he himself relates) was accompanied with miracles before and after. It was by the prayers of a religious man, called Macedonius, that God granted his mother to conceive a son, and bring him into the world. When the holy anchorite promised her this blessing, she engaged herself on her part to devote him to God; and accordingly calling him Theodoretus, or rather Theodoritus, which signifies either given by God, or devoted to God, he was sent at seven years of age to a monastery, where he learned the sciences, theology, and devotion. He had for his masters Theodorus of Mopsuestia, and St. John Chrysostom, and made under them a very uncommon progress. His learning and goodness becoming known to the bishops of Antioch, they admitted him into holy orders; yet he did not upon that account change either his habitation or manner of living, but found out a way to reconcile the

exercises of a religious life with the function of a clergyman. After the death of his parents, he distributed his whole inheritance to the poor, and reserved nothing at all to himself. The bishopric of Cyrus becoming vacant about 420, the bishop of Antioch ordained Theodoret against his will, and sent him to govern that church. The learning and worth of Theodoret, which were really very great, seemed to qualify him for a better see; yet he remained in this, and discharged all the offices of a good bishop and a good man. He was afterwards engaged in the Nestorian quarrels, very much against his will; but, as soon as he could free himself, retired to his see, spent his life in composing books and doing good acts, and died there in 457, aged seventy and upwards. He wrote "Commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures;" an "Ecclesiastical History;" a "Religious History," containing the lives and praises of thirty monks, and several other things, which are still extant.

His works were published in Greek and Latin, at Paris, 1642, in four volumes folio; and, in 1684, a fifth was added, consisting of other pieces, which had never been printed before.

THEOGNIS, an eminent Greek poet, was born at Megara in Achaia, in the 59th Olympiad, or about 550 years before Christ. We have a moral work of his extant, of somewhat more than a thousand lines, which is acknowledged to be an useful summary of precepts and reflections; it has, however, so little of the genius and fire of poetry in it, that it may more properly be called *Carmen* than *Poëma*. Athenæus reckons this author among the most extravagant voluptuaries, and cites some of his verses to justify the censure; and Suidas, in the account of his works, mentions a piece entitled, "Exhortations, or Admonitions," which he says was stained with a mixture of impure love and dishonest notions. The verses we have at present are, however, entirely free from any thing of this kind, which has made some imagine that the lewd and gross passages have been taken out.

THEOPHANES (PROKOPOVITCH), an historian who may be ranked among those to whom Russia is chiefly indebted for the introduction of polite literature, was the son of a burgher of Kiof; born in that city June 9, 1681, and baptised by the name of Elisha. Under his uncle Theophanes, rector of the seminary in the Bratskoi convent at Kiof, he commenced his studies, and was well grounded in the rudiments of the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew tongues. Though his uncle died in 1692, he completed his education in that seminary; and, in 1698, in the eighteenth year of his age, he travelled into Italy. He resided three years at Rome, where, besides a competent knowledge of the Italian, he acquired a taste for the fine arts, and improved himself in philosophy and divinity.

divinity. Upon his return to Kiof, he read lectures on the Latin and Sclavonian art of poetry in the same seminary in which he had been educated; and, having assumed the monastic habit, assumed the name of Theophanes. Before he had attained the 25th year of his age, he was appointed præfect, the second office in the seminary, and professor of philosophy. In 1706, he distinguished himself by speaking a Latin oration before Peter the Great; and still more by a sermon which, in 1709, he preached before the same monarch after the battle of Pultava. Having once attracted the notice, he soon acquired the protection of Peter, who selected him for a companion in the ensuing campaign against the Turks; a sure prelude to his future advancement. In 1711, Theophanes was nominated abbot of Bratskoi, rector of the seminary, and professor of divinity. He was placed at the head of the synod, of which ecclesiastical establishment he himself drew the plan; was created bishop of Plescof; and, in 1720, archbishop of the same diocese: soon after the accession of Catharine, he was consecrated archbishop of Novogorod and metropolitan of all Russia; and died in 1736. Besides various sermons and theological disquisitions, he wrote a treatise on rhetoric, and on the rules for Latin and Sclavonian poetry; he composed verses in the Latin language; and was author of a "Life of Peter the Great," which unfortunately terminates with the battle of Pultava.

THEOPHILUS, a writer and bishop of the primitive church, was born and educated a heathen, and afterwards converted to Christianity. Some have imagined that he is the person to whom St. Luke dedicates the "Acts of the Apostles," but they were grossly mistaken; for this Theophilus was so far from being contemporary with St. Luke and the apostles, that he was not ordained bishop of Antioch till anno 170, and he governed this church twelve or thirteen years. He was a vigorous opposer of certain heretics of his time, and composed a great number of works, all of which are lost, except three books to Autolycus, a learned heathen of his acquaintance, who had undertaken to vindicate his own religion against that of the Christians. He was the first who applied the term Trinity to express the three persons in the Godhead.

THEOPHRASTUS, a great philosopher of antiquity, was the son of a fuller at Eresus, a city in Lesbos. His first master was Leucippus, of his own town and country; from whence he went to Plato's school at Athens, and afterwards settled in Aristotle's, where he soon distinguished himself from the rest of his disciples. His new master, charmed with the readiness of his wit, and sweetness of his elocution, changed his name, which was Tyrtamus, to that of Euphrastus, which signifies one who speaks well; but this name not sufficiently expressing the great estimation he had for the

beauty of his genius and language, he called him Theophrastus, which is, "one whose language is divine."

Theophrastus succeeded Aristotle in the 2^d year of the 114th Olympiad, or about 324 before Christ; and his name became so famous through all Greece, that he had, soon after, near two thousand scholars. In the fourth year of the 118th Olympiad, Sophocles, son of Amphiiclides, who was at that time chief magistrate, procured a law to be made, prohibiting, upon pain of death, any philosopher to teach in the public schools, unless he was licensed by the senate and people. This law was made under a pretext of regulating the government, and hindering public assemblies, but in reality to annoy Theophrastus. By this decree he banished all the philosophers out of the city, and Theophrastus among the rest; but the year following Philo, a disciple of Aristotle, accused Sophocles of having acted contrary to law, laid a fine upon him of five hundred talents, and called home the philosophers; by which means Theophrastus returning, was re-instated in his school.

His many and excellent accomplishments did not only acquire him the good-will of the people, but the esteem and familiarity of kings. He was the friend of Cassander, successor of Arideus, brother to Alexander the Great, in the kingdom of Macedon; and Ptolemy, son of Lagus, and first king of Egypt, kept a constant correspondence with this philosopher. At last he died, worn out with extreme old age and fatigues: all Greece lamented him, and all the Athenians assisted at his funeral. He composed an infinite number of works; but the greatest part are lost. Those that remain are, nine books of the "History of Plants;" six of the "Causes of Plants;" a book "Of Stones;" "Of Winds;" "Of Fire;" "Of Honey;" "Of the Signs of fair Weather;" "Of the Signs of Tempests;" "Of the Signs of Rain;" "Of Smells;" "Of Sweat;" "Of the Vertigo;" "Of Weariness;" "Of the Relaxation of the Nerves;" "Of Swooning;" "Of Fish which live out of Water;" "Of Animals which change their Colour;" "Of Animals which are born suddenly;" "Of Animals subject to Envy;" and, "The Characters of Men."

THEVENOT (MELCHISEDEC), librarian to the king of France, and a celebrated writer of travels, was born at Paris in 1621, and had scarcely gone through his academical studies, when he discovered a strong passion for visiting foreign countries. At first he saw only part of Europe; but then he took great care to procure very particular informations and memoirs from those who had travelled over other parts of the globe, and out of those composed his "Voyages and Travels." Another passion was to collect scarce books in all sciences, especially in philosophy, mathematics, and history; and in this he may be said to have spent his whole life, without aiming at any post of figure or profit; however, he had
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two honourable employments; for he assisted at a conclave held after the death of pope Innocent X. and was the French king's envoy at Genoa. He died in O^c. 1692, aged 71.

THICKNESSE (PHILIP, Esq.) father of lord Audley, and formerly lieutenant-governor of Landguard-Fort, was a man of probity and honour, whose heart and purse were always open to the unfortunate. His literary talents have frequently been an ornament to literature, and are too well known and admired to need any comment here. He was a cheerful companion, a warm friend, but a severe enemy. Mr. Thicknesse set out from Bologne, Nov. 28, 1792, the morning of his death, in perfect health and remarkably good spirits; but had not proceeded to the next stage, Samers, on the way to Paris, before he complained to his lady, who was in the carriage with him, of a sudden pain in his stomach; and (sooner almost than she could express her concern) added, "I have a pain in my head too;" when he instantly expired. His chief publications are, "Observations on the French Nation;" "A Year's Journey through France and Spain, 1777," in 8vo. "New Bath Guide, 1778;" "Valetudinarian's Bath Guide, 1780;" "Queries to Lord Audley, 1782;" "Letter to the Earl of Coventry, 1785;" "A Year's Journey through the Pais-Bas and Austrian Netherlands, 1784," in 2 vols. 8vo. "Letter to Dr. James Makittrick Adair, 1787," in 8vo. "Memoirs and Anecdotes of himself, 1788;" "Memoirs of Mr. Gainborough, 1788;" "Junius discovered, 1789;" "Letter to C. Bonnor, Esq. Deputy-Comptroller of the Post-Office, 1792."

THIRLBY (STYAN), LL. D. a very ingenious and learned English critic, was the son of Mr. Thirlby, vicar of St. Margaret's in Leicester, and born about 1692. He received his education first at Leicester, under the Rev. Mr. Kilby, from whose school he was sent in three years to Jesus-College, Cambridge, and shewed early in life great promises of excellence. Among his early productions of ingenuity was a Greek copy of verses on the queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon. He published "An Answer to Mr. Whiston's seventeen Suspicions concerning Athanasius, in his Historical Preface, 1712;" and obtained a fellowship of his college by the express desire of Dr. Ashton, who afterwards spoke very contemptuously of him as the editor of "Justin Martyr," which appeared in 1723, in folio; and the dedication to which has always been considered as a masterly production, in style particularly. After divinity, his pursuit was physic, and for a while he was called "Doctor." He then studied the civil law, but was a careless tutor, scarcely ever reading lectures. The civil law line displeasing him, he applied to common law, and had chambers taken for him in the Temple by his friend Andrew Reid, with a view of being entered of

of that society, and being called to the bar ; but of this scheme he likewise grew weary. He came, however, to London, to the house of his friend Sir Edward Walpole, who was his pupil, and who procured for him the office of a king's waiter in the port of London, in May 1741, a sinecure place, worth about 100*l.* per annum. Whilst in Sir Edward's house, he kept a miscellaneous book of memorables, containing whatever was said or done amiss by Sir Edward or any part of his family. The remainder of his days were passed in private lodgings, where he lived very retired, seeing only a few friends, and indulging occasionally in excessive drinking, being sometimes in a state of intoxication, for five or six weeks together ; and, as is usual with such men, appeared to be so even when sober ; and in his cups he was jealous and quarrelsome. He contributed some notes to Theobald's Shakspeare ; and afterwards talked of an edition of his own, but dropped the design. He died Dec. 19, 1753.

THOMAS (WILLIAM), D. D. bishop of Worcester, was son of Mr. John Thomas, a linen-draper in the city of Bristol, of a very ancient and noble family, who lived in a house of his own on the bridge in the said town, where our venerable bishop was born on Thursday, Feb. 2, 1613, and baptized in St. Nicholas-Church in that city, on the Friday following. His grandfather, William Thomas, was recorder of Caermarthen, where he and his family had for a long time lived in great credit ; and the earl of Northampton, then lord-president of Wales, after the death of their son, undertook the care of his grandson ; which trust he executed with the greatest care and attention, placing him under the tuition of Mr. Morgan Owen, master of the public school at Caermarthen, afterwards bishop of Llandaff : here he continued till he went to St. John's-College, Oxford, in the sixteenth year of his age, in Michaelmas-Term 1629 ; from hence he removed to Jesus-College, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1632, and soon after was chosen fellow of the college, and appointed tutor by the principal : here, according to the fashion of the times, he studied much school-philosophy and divinity, epitomising with his own hand all the works of Aristotle : he took his degree of M. A. Feb. 12, 1634, was ordained deacon by John Bancroft, bishop of Oxford, at Christ-Church, June 4, 1637, and priest in the year following at the same place, and by the same bishop. Soon after he was appointed vicar of Penbryn, in Cardiganshire, and chaplain to the earl of Northumberland, who presented him to the vicarage of Laugharn, with the rectory of Lansedurnen annexed. This presentation being disputed, he determined to give it up ; but the earl encouraged him to persevere, assuring him that he would be at all the expence and trouble : in consequence of which, the dispute was soon ended, and Mr. Thomas instituted : here he determined to reside,

reside, having married the daughter of Mr. Peter Samyne, a Dutch merchant in Lyme-Street, London, of an ancient and good family, by whom he had eight children, William, who died young, Peter, John, Blanch, Bridget, William, Sarah, and Elizabeth. Here he religiously performed every duty of a parish priest, till about the year 1644, a party of the parliament horse came to Laugharn, and inquired whether that Popish priest Mr. Thomas was still there, and whether he continued reading the liturgy, and praying for the queen, for if he did he should certainly be pistoled. Upon this Mr. Thomas's friends earnestly pressed him to absent himself the succeeding Sunday; but he refused, thinking it would be a neglect of duty: he no sooner began the service, but the soldiers came and placed themselves in the next pew to him, and when he prayed for the queen, one of them snatched the book out of his hand, threw it at his head, and used very opprobrious language. The preacher bore it with patience and composure; but the soldier who had committed the affront was instantly seized with such anxiety and compunction, that his companions were forced to carry him away. Mr. Thomas continued the service, and delivered the sermon with his usual emphasis and propriety; and when he returned to his house, he there found the soldiers ready to beg his pardon, and desiring his prayers to God for them. When this happened, he was about 33 years old. Soon after, the parliament-committee deprived him of the living of Laugharn; and though a principal member of that body had been his pupil and particular friend, yet he refused to shew him any favour, unless he would take the covenant. From this time till the Restoration, Mr. Thomas endured great hardships, being a sufferer to the amount of above fifteen hundred pounds, and for the common support of his family obliged to teach a private school in the country; and though his friends often made him liberal presents, yet his wife and numerous family were frequently in want of common necessaries.

At the Restoration, Mr. Thomas was re-instated in his living, and by the king's letters patent made chanter of St. David's: likewise, in this year he took his doctor's degree in divinity. In 1661, he was presented to the rectory of Llanbeder in the Valley, in the county of Pembroke, by lord-chancellor Hyde, and made chaplain to the duke of York, whom he attended in his voyage to Dunkirk, in whose family he continued some time, and with whom he was in one of the sea engagements against the Dutch. By the interest of the duke and the chancellor he was promoted to the deanery of Worcester, Nov. 25, 1665, in the room of Dr. Thomas Warmeltry, deceased. In the beginning of the year 1670, Sir John Pakington, presented him to the rectory of Hampton-Lovet. Upon this he quitted his living at Laugharn, and removed his family to Hampton: here he found time to search into antiquity, to enlarge his mind, and to enrich it with fruitful knowledge; but his pleasures were

were not without annoy, for, in the year 1677, his wife died, and was buried in one of the side aisles of the cathedral church of Worcester. In this year also he was promoted to the see of St. David's, and held the deanery of Worcester in commendam. He preached frequently in several parts of his diocese in the language of the country, and was very instrumental in promoting the translation of the Bible into Welsh.

Having been bishop of St. David's six years, he was translated to the see of Worcester in the place of bishop Fleetwood. He came to Worcester in August 1683, and was conducted to his palace by the gentry and clergy of his diocese, where they were entertained very handsomely, and ever after found a plentiful table and hearty welcome; he being always of opinion that, in order to amend the morals of the people, the first step was to gain their acquaintance and affection. In 1688, the good bishop's troubles drew on apace; the penal laws against Non-conformists were suspended; and May 4, the king ordered the bishops to take care that his declaration should be read in the neighbourhood of London, on the 20th and 27th of the said month, and in all other churches and chapels the third and tenth of June. The archbishop and six bishops presented a petition against it; the consequence of which was, that they were sent to the Tower; this was great grief to the bishop, being troubled to think on that impending storm which he foresaw might fall on the church: however, both he and the dean (Dr. Hickes) resolved not to disperse the declaration, and signified to all the clergy his utter dislike of it. Soon after he received a letter from court, containing a reprimand for not obeying the king's orders; the answer to which, was sincere without any tincture of collusion, but declaratory of his firm resolution not to comply. Upon king William's accession, his ill health would not allow him to attend the convention; and indeed he never approved of the prince of Orange's being declared king, and much less of that act which obliged all persons to take oaths of allegiance to king William and queen Mary, or to forfeit their offices, their livings, and their temporal subsistence; for his own part, he was resolved to forsake all, rather than act contrary to his former oaths and homage which he had paid to king James.

The limited time for taking the oaths drawing near, he prepared himself for leaving the palace, and vacating the see: he had agreed with Mr. Martin, the then vicar of Wolverly, to come and live with him: and he wrote to Dr. Stillingfleet, telling him that he would use all his interest that he might succeed him. Whilst he was thus preparing all things for his retirement, he was seized with a severe fit of the gout, and died June 25, 1689. He was buried according to his own appointment, at the north-east corner of the cloisters of Worcester-Cathedral. His funeral was ordered by himself, as many old men going before his corpse clothed in black as
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he was years old when he died. There was likewise an inscription by himself, with some addition afterwards by dean Hickes, and a marble monument placed within the church by his youngest son, Mr. William Thomas, of Hackney. He left behind him two sons, John and William; and five grandchildren, four by his daughter Elizabeth, who married Mr. Jonathan Andrews, of Barnes-Hall near Worcester, and one by his son John, who was the Worcestershire antiquary. He published in his life-time "An Apology for the Church of England, 1678-9," octavo. "A Sermon preached at Caermarthen-Assizes," printed in 1657. "The Mammon of Unrighteousness," a sermon preached at the cathedral church of Worcester when he was in a very languishing state of health; his "Letter to his Clergy," and an imperfect work, entitled, "Roman Oracles silenced," were published after his death.

THOMAS (WILLIAM), born in the year 1670, was grandson to the bishop, and only son of John Thomas and Mary Bagnall; which Mary was daughter to Mr. Bagnall, who lived in Sidbury, in the city of Worcester, and was so instrumental in saving the life of Charles II. by furnishing him with a horse, saddle, and bridle, whereon he fled to Boscobel after the battle of Worcester. Our antiquary, William, inherited but little from his grandfather. He was educated at Westminster-School, from whence he was elected to Trinity-College, Cambridge, June 25, 1688, being then 17 years old. Here he took his master's degree, and soon after went into orders: he had the living of Exal in Warwickshire given him by the interest of lord Somers, to whom he was distantly related: at Atherton in the same county he had a considerable estate, as he had likewise at the Grange near Toddington in Gloucestershire; the former came to him by his wife, the latter by his uncle, William Thomas. Queen Anne was well disposed to him, and made many inquiries after him, his grandfather the bishop having been formerly her preceptor; but he declined preferment or attendance at court. He married Elizabeth Carter, only daughter of George Carter, Esq. of Brill, in the county of Bucks, with whom he had a considerable fortune. By her he had a numerous issue, nine daughters and five sons; of the latter one only survived him about eight years, and died unmarried. For the education of this numerous family, Dr. Thomas wished to come to Worcester, which he accordingly did in 1721, and in the year 1723, was presented to the rectory of St. Nicholas in that city by bishop Hough, to whom he dedicated "*Antiquitates Prioratus majoris Malverne*," printed in 1725; his edition of "*Dugdale's Warwickshire in 1730*;" and likewise his "*Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester*," printed in 1736."

In his younger years, namely in 1700, he travelled to France and Italy; he was well skilled in the Greek and Latin languages,

to which he added the French and Italian: he likewise made himself master of the Saxon: indeed his industry was amazing, hardly allowing himself time for sleep, meats, or amusement. He fully intended, if Providence had spared his life, to have published the History of Worcesterthire, and with this view had carefully examined and transcribed many of the registers of the bishops, and the church of Worcester. He died July 26, 1738, aged 68, and is buried in the cloisters of Worcester-Cathedral, near his grandfather.

THOMAS (Mrs.), known to the world by the name of Corinna, was born in 1675; and, after a life of ill health and misfortunes, died Feb. 3, 1730, in her 56th year, and was buried in the church of St. Bride. Amongst her other misfortunes, she laboured under the displeasure of Pope, whom she had offended, and who take care to place her in his "Dunciad." Corinna, considered as an authoress, is of the second rate: she had not so much wit as Mrs. Behn, or Mrs. Manley, nor so happy a gift at intellectual painting; but her poetry is soft and delicate, her letters sprightly and entertaining. Her poems were published after her death, by Curll; and two volumes of letters which passed between her and Mr. Gwynnet, who was to have been her husband, but died before matters could be accomplished.

THOMSON (JAMES), an excellent British poet, was the son of a minister in Scotland, and born at Ednam, in the shire of Roxburgh, Sept. the 11th, 1700. He gave early marks of genius, which was discoverable through the rudeness of his puerile essays; and, after the usual course of school-education at Jedburgh, was sent to the university of Edinburgh. In the second year of his admission, his studies were for some time interrupted by the death of his father; but his mother soon after repaired with her family, which was very numerous, to Edinburgh, where she lived in a decent frugal manner, till her favourite son had not only finished his academical course, but was even distinguished and patronised as a man of genius.

The divinity-chair at Edinburgh was then filled by Mr. Hamilton, whose lectures our author attending about a year, there was prescribed to him, for the subject of an exercise, a psalm, in which the power and majesty of God are celebrated. Of this psalm he gave a paraphrase and illustration, as the nature of the exercise required, but in a style so highly poetical, that it surprised the whole audience. Mr. Hamilton complimented him upon the performance; but at the same time told him, smiling, that if he thought of being useful in the ministry, he must keep a stricter reign upon his imagination, and express himself in language more intelligible to an ordinary congregation. Thomson concluded from this, that his

his expectations from the study of theology might be very precarious, even though the church had been more his free choice than it probably was: so that, having soon after received some encouragement from a lady of quality, a friend of his mother, then in London, he quickly prepared himself for a journey there: and although this encouragement ended in nothing beneficial, it served then for a good pretext, to cover the imprudence of committing himself to the wide world, unfriended and unpatronised, and with the slender stock of money he was then possessed of. But his merit did not lie long concealed. Mr. Forbes, afterwards lord president of the session, received him very kindly, and recommended him to some of his friends. The good reception he met with wherever he was introduced emboldened him to risque the publication of his "Winter," in March 1726, which was no sooner read than universally admired; and from that time his acquaintance was courted by all men of taste. Dr. Rundle, afterwards bishop of Derry, received him into his intimate confidence and friendship; promoted his character every where; introduced him to his great friend the lord chancellor Talbot; and some years after, when the eldest son of that nobleman was to make his tour of travelling, recommended Mr. Thomson as a proper companion for him. Mean while, our poet's chief care had been, in return for the public favour, to finish the plan which their wishes laid out for him; and the expectations which his "Winter" had raised were fully satisfied by the successive publication of the other seasons; of "Summer," in 1727; of "Spring," in 1728; and of "Autumn," in a 4to. edition of his works, in 1730.

Besides these, and his tragedy of "Sophonisba," written and acted with applause in 1729, Thomson had in 1727 published his "Poem to the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton," then lately deceased. The same year, the resentment of our merchants, for the interruption of their trade by the Spaniards in America, running very high, Thomson zealously took part in it, and wrote his poem "Britannia," to rouse the nation to revenge. His poetical pursuits were now to be interrupted by his attendance on the honourable Mr. Charles Talbot in his travels, with whom he visited most of the courts and capital cities of Europe. How particular and judicious his observations abroad were, appears from his poem on "Liberty," in five parts, thus entitled, "Ancient and Modern Italy compared;" "Greece;" "Rome;" "Britain;" The Prospect." While he was writing the first part of "Liberty," he received a severe shock, by the death of his noble friend and fellow-traveller; and this was soon followed by another severer still, and of more general concern, the death of lord Talbot himself; which Thomson so pathetically laments, in the poem dedicated to his memory. At the same time, he found himself from an easy competency reduced to a state of precarious dependence, in which he

passed the remainder of his life, excepting only the two last years of it, during which he enjoyed the place of surveyor-general of the Leward-Islands, procured for him by the generous friendship of lord Lyttelton. Immediately upon his return to England with Mr. Talbot, the chancellor had made him his secretary of briefs, a place of little attendance, suiting his retired indolent way of life, and equal to all his wants. This place fell with his patron; yet could not his genius be depressed, or his temper hurt, by this reverse of fortune. The profits arising from his works were not inconsiderable; his "*Tragedy of Agamemnon*," acted in 1738, yielded a good sum. But his chief dependence, during this long interval, was on the protection and bounty of his royal highness Frederic prince of Wales, who, upon the recommendation of lord Lyttelton, then his chief favourite, settled on him an handsome allowance, and always received him very graciously. It happened, however, that the favour of his royal highness was, in one instance, of some prejudice to Mr. Thomson, in the refusal of a licence for his "*Tragedy of Edward and Eleanor*," which he had prepared for the stage in 1739. This proceeded from the misunderstandings, which then subsisted between the court of the prince of Wales and that of the king his father. His next dramatic performance was the *Masque of Alfred*, written jointly with Mr. Mallet, who was his good friend on many occasions, by command of the prince of Wales, for the entertainment of his royal highness's court at his summer residence. In 1745, his *Tancred and Sigismunda*, taken from the novel in *Gil Blas*, was performed with applause. He had, in the mean time, been finishing his "*Castle of Indolence*," an allegorical poem, in two cantos. This was the last piece Thomson himself published, his tragedy of "*Coriolanus*" being only prepared for the theatre, when a fever seized him, and deprived the world of a very good man, as well as of a very good poet. His death happened Aug. the 27th, 1748. His executors were the lord Lyttelton and Mr. Mitchel; and by their interest, the orphan play, "*Coriolanus*," was brought on the stage to the best advantage: from the profits of which, and from the sale of his manuscripts and other effects, all demands were duly satisfied, and a handsome sum remitted to his sisters. His remains were deposited in the church of Richmond, under a plain stone, without any inscription.

THORESBY (RALPH), an eminent antiquary, was born at Leeds in Yorkshire, in 1658, and was the son of a reputable merchant there. The father was possessed of a good share of learning, and had a peculiar turn to the knowledge of antiquities; which being inherited by the son, he employed his leisure hours in visiting remarkable places, copying monumental inscriptions, studying their history, and particularly collecting accounts of Protestant benefac-

benefactions. His father, designing him for his own business, sent him in 1678 to Rotterdam, in order to learn the Dutch and French languages, and to be perfected in mercantile accomplishments: but he was obliged to return the year following, on account of his health. On the death of his father, in 1680, he entered on his business: and, though merchandize was his profession, yet learning and antiquities were his great delight; and they took so firm a possession of his heart, that, contenting himself with a moderate patrimony, he made those researches the great employment of his life.

Thoresby was well respected by the clergy and gentry of his town and neighbourhood, and by all the eminent virtuoso and men of learning of his time. It would be almost endless to enumerate the assistances which he gave in one way or other to the works of the learned. He died in 1725, in his 68th year, and was interred among his ancestors in St. Peter's church at Leeds. His character for learning is best seen in the books he published, which shew him to have been a great master of the history and antiquities of his own country; to attain which, it became necessary for him to be skilled, as he was, in genealogy and heraldry. He appears from these books to have been also an industrious biographer: but that which sets his reputation the highest as a scholar, was his uncommon knowledge of coins and medals. He had long formed a design of doing honour to his native town and its environs, by writing the history thereof; and had accumulated a vast quantity of materials for the work, which was published in 1714, under the title of "*Ducatus Leodienfis; or The Topography of Leeds and the Parts adjacent.*" To which is subjoined, "*Museum Thoresbeianum; or, a Catalogue of the Antiquities, &c. in the Repository of Ralph Thoresby, Gent. &c.*" His advancement in years hindering him from completing this work, he contented himself with committing to the press his "*Vicaria Leodienfis: or, The History of the Church of Leeds, &c.*" which was published in 1724, 8vo.

THORNHILL (*Sir JAMES*), an eminent English painter, was born in 1676. He was the son of a gentleman of an ancient family and estate in Dorsetshire; but the father's ill conduct having reduced him to sell his estate, the son was under the necessity of seeking for a profession that might support him. He came to London, where the famous physician Sydenham, who was his uncle, supplied him with the necessary assistances for studying under a middling painter. Such a master, however, doing but little for him, he was driven to trust to his own judgment and application; and having naturally genius and taste, he made, by the strength of these, a surprising progress in the art of painting. He travelled through Holland and Flanders, from whence he went into France,

where he bought several good pictures. Thoruhill's merit soon spread his character, and raised his reputation to the highest pitch. Queen Anne appointed him to paint, in the doom of St. Paul's, the history of that saint, which he executed in a grand and beautiful manner, on eight pannels, in two colours, relieved with gold: her majesty also nominated him her first history-painter. He afterwards executed several public works, particularly at Hampton-court.

As Sir James had acquired a considerable fortune, he laid out part of it profitably, in buying back the estate his father had sold, and in rebuilding a beautiful house, where he used to live in summer-time. He was knighted by king George the second; but, by the iniquity of the times, he had the honour to be turned out from his public employment, in company with the great Sir Christopher Wren, to make room for persons of far inferior abilities: after which, to amuse himself, he continued to paint easel pictures. The ill treatment he met with was thought to have impaired his health; and at last, after a year's sickness, he died in 1732, aged 56, in the same place where he was born. By his marriage he left a son, and a daughter married to the celebrated Hogarth. He was several years in parliament, and was also chosen F. R. S.

THUANUS (JACOBUS AUGUSTUS), or JACQUES-AUGUSTE DE THOU, an illustrious historian of France, was son of a first president of the parliament of Paris, and born there on the 9th of October 1553. When he was ten years old, he was put to books, and placed in the college of Bourgogne; but in less than a year he was attacked with a violent fever, and taken home. The physicians gave him over for many months; but he recovered, and applied again to books, though with great moderation; for his constitution was not able to undergo the least fatigue. He was afterwards under the care of private tutors; and regard seems to have been had, in the choice of them, to the weakness of his nature, as well as to the improvement of his understanding; for they were physicians, and successively four of them. Then he studied under Dionysius Lambinus, and Joannes Pellerinus, which last was professor of the Greek language in the College-Royal.

In 1570, he went to Orleans, to pursue the law; and there the writings of Cujacius inspired him with such an esteem for that celebrated professor, that he quitted Orleans, and repaired to him into Dauphin. He stopped upon the road at Bourges six months, for the sake of hearing the famous civilian Hotomanus; and then proceeded to Valence, where Cujacius was reading lectures. Here he met with Joseph Scaliger, who was then upon a visit to Cujacius; and made a friendship with him, which he cultivated ever after with the greatest care. His father, unwilling to have him long at a distance from him, recalled him in about a year; and he returned to Paris some time before that terrible massacre of the Protestants,

Protestants, which was perpetrated on St. Bartholomew's-Day in 1572. As he was designed for the church, he went to live with his uncle Nicholas de Thon, who, being just made bishop of Chartres, resigned to him a canonry of Notre Dame. He began now to collect that library, which afterwards became so famous. In 1573, he accompanied Paul de Foix into Italy, and visited the principal towns, cultivating acquaintance with the learned as he passed. On his return to Paris, he applied himself to reading, for four years; yet this he used to say, was not of that use to him, as conversing with learned men, which he did daily. About the end of 1576, when civil tumults threatened the state, Mr. de Thou was employed in certain negotiations, which he executed so well, as to establish the reputation of a man fit for business. He afterwards went into the Low Countries, and in 1578 was made counsellor-clerk to the parliament. In 1579, he accompanied his elder brother to the baths of Plombieres in Lorraine; and this gentleman dying, he soon after quitted the ecclesiastical state.

The plague beginning at Paris in 1580, he retired to Touraine, and took an opportunity of seeing Normandy and Bretagne; and on his return to Paris, after the plague stopped, was sent with other counsellors in parliament to administer justice in Guyenne. He came again to Paris in 1582, and had the misfortune to arrive not till the day after his father was buried. In 1584, he was made master of the requests; and at that time, late as it may seem, entered on a new course of study. The affection which the cardinal de Vendome had conceived for him induced him to spend some time at court; but this affection abating, he withdrew from a place he did not at all like, and devoted himself entirely to the composing his History, which he had begun two years before. In 1587, he took a wife, having first by the official of Paris been thoroughly absolved from all ecclesiastical engagements; for he had taken the four lesser orders. He lost his mother in 1588; and other troubles of a more public kind exercised him this year. The spirit of the league had seized Paris, and obliged Henry II. to quit the city. Thuanus followed this prince, and went by his order into Normandy, to sound the governors and magistrates; to acquaint them with what had happened at Paris; to confirm them in their duty; and to make known his intentions of assembling the states. Upon his return, he was made a counsellor of state.

During the holding the states at Blois, he returned to Paris, where he was in danger of losing his life; for the news of the duke of Guise's death arriving, all who were of known attachment to the king were obliged to hide themselves. Thuanus was among them, but happily escaped under the disguise of a soldier. He repaired to the king, who, being removed to Tours, resolved to establish a parliament there, to oppose that of the league; and would have been made the first president of it, if he had not been fixed

fixed against accepting that office. He afterwards accompanied Mr. de Schomberg into Germany, to assist in raising forces for the king, and drawing succours from the German princes: he passed by Italy, and was at Venice when the news of Henry III's death made him immediately return to France. Henry IV. received him very kindly, to whom he gave an exact account of all that had been done, and continued very faithfully in his service; while the king placed the greatest confidence in him, and employed him in many important negotiations. After the battle of Yvry, which Henry IV. gained in 1590, he obtained leave to visit his wife at Senlis, whom he had not seen above a year; and at Senlis he arrived, after having been detained some time upon the road by a fever. His purpose was to settle at Tours; and he was one evening upon the road thither, when a party of the enemy carried off his wife and equipage, while himself escaped by the swiftness of his horse, and found means soon after to recover his lady. In 1592, he had the plague, and despaired of life, but was happily cured by the infusion of bezoar-stone in strong waters. The year after, the king made him his first librarian. In 1592, the duke of Guise having made his peace with the king, Thuanus was one of the persons appointed to regulate the conditions of the treaty: he became the same year president à mortier by the death of his uncle Augustin de Thou, which honour had long been promised him. He was afterwards concerned in many negotiations with the Protestant party, and was greatly instrumental in bringing on the edict of Nantes, which was signed in April 1598, and afterwards revoked, as is well known, by Lewis XIV. in 1685. In 1601, he lost his wife, whom he immortalized by elegies; but soon after recovered so far from his grief, great as it was, as to take another. During the regency of queen Mary of Medicis, Thuanus was one of the general directors of the finances; and was, to the end of his life, engaged more or less in the service of the state. He died the 17th of May 1617, and was interred with his family in the chapel of St. Andrew of the Arches. He left behind him a General History of the World, from 1545 to 1608, written in very clear and excellent Latin.

Thuanus excelled in poetry as well as history, and published several productions in this way. He had no children by his first wife; but three sons by the second, the eldest of whom, Francis Augustus Thuanus, a very excellent person, was beheaded at Lyons in 1642, for not revealing a conspiracy, with which the marquis d'Effiat had intrusted him, against cardinal Richelieu. This unfortunate gentleman was thirty-five years of age.

THUCYDIDES, an ancient Greek historian, was a citizen of Athens, and born in the second year of the 77th Olympiad, or before Christ 469. He was of noble, nay royal extraction; for all

writers

writers relate, that his father Olorus was descended from Olorus, king of Thrace. He was educated in a manner suitable to his quality, that is, in the study of philosophy and eloquence.

When the Peloponnesian war began to break out, Thucydides conjectured truly, that it would prove an argument worthy of his labour; and it no sooner commenced than he began his History, pursuing the same, not in that perfect manner in which we see it now, but by way of commentary, and in writing down plain actions or passages thereof, as from time to time they fell out, and came to his knowledge. We know nothing with certainty of Thucydides, but what he himself has delivered in his History. He was a lover of contemplation and retirement, yet did not decline the service of the State, and accepted accordingly of a command in the army. This, however, proved unfortunate to him; for while he resided in the Isle of Thasus, it happened that Brasidas the Lacedemonian besieged Amphipolis, a city belonging to the Athenians, about half a day's sail from Thasus. Thucydides being one of the strategi, or of those who had authority to raise forces in those parts for the service of the Commonwealth, the Athenian captain sent to him to levy a power, and hasten to his relief. Thucydides did so; but not arriving till too late, and when the city was already yielded up, he was afterwards punished, as if he had done this either through negligence or fear of the enemy; which however there was no just reason to suspect, for he put himself into the city of Eion, and preserved it to the Athenians, with the repulse of Brasidas, who came down the next morning from Amphipolis, and besieged it.

After his banishment, which happened in his forty-eighth year, he lived in Scapte-Hyle, a city of Thrace, from whence he had married a very wealthy wife; and he had large possessions and rich mines of gold. Notwithstanding his disgrace, he went abroad, and was present at the actions of the rest of the war.

It does not appear, that after his exile he ever again enjoyed his country; nor is it clear from any author, where, or when, or in what year of his age, he died. Most agree, that he died in banishment; yet some have related, that, after the defeat in Sicily, the Athenians decreed a general revocation of all banished persons, and that he then returned, and was afterwards put to death at Athens. He is reckoned to have been not less than sixty-eight years of age when he died. He left a son, whose name is hardly known, but supposed to have been Timotheus. The emperor Charles V. is said to have been so fond of this historian, that he always carried him with him into the camp, and used to talk of him with wonderful pleasure to those about him. There is a good English translation of this author by Hobbes.

THURLOE (JOHN), Esq. secretary of state to the two protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was son of Thomas Thur-
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loe, rector of Abbots-Roding, Essex, where he was born in 1616. He was educated to the law, and afterwards recommended to the patronage of Oliver St. John, Esq. a person of great eminence in that profession, and successively solicitor-general to Charles I. and lord chief justice of the Common-Pleas; by whose interest, Jan. 1644-5, he was appointed one of the secretaries to the parliament commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. In 1647, he was admitted of Lincoln's Inn; and, March 1647 8, made receiver or clerk of the curfitor fines, under the earl of Kent, lord Grey of Werke, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and Bulstrode Whitelock, Esq. commissioners of the great seal. Though his attachments were entirely on the side of the parliament, yet, with regard to the death of king Charles, he declares himself, that he was altogether a stranger to the fact, and to all the counsels about it; having not had the least communication with any person whatsoever therein. However, after that extraordinary event, and the establishment of the new commonwealth, he was diverted from his employments in the law, and engaged in public business. March 1650-1, he attended the lord chief justice St. John and Walter Strickland, Esq. ambassadors to the States of the United-Provinces, as their secretary, with whom he returned to England in 1651; April 1652, was preferred to the office of secretary to the council of state; and, upon Cromwell's assuming the protectorship in 1653, became secretary of state. Feb. 1653-4, he was chosen one of the masters of the upper bench of the society of Lincoln's-Inn; and, Aug. 1655, had the care and charge of the postage, both foreign and inland, committed to him by the protector. Sept 1656, he was chosen member of parliament for the Isle of Ely; and April 1657, received the thanks of the parliament, for his vigilance in detecting the plot of Harrison and other fifth-monarchy-men, and for many great services to the public. July 13, of the same year, he was sworn one of the privy-council to the protector, and in Nov. was elected one of the governors of the Charter-House; Feb. 4, 1657-8, he was made chancellor of the university of Glasgow. Upon the death of Oliver, he was continued in the post of secretary and privy-counsellor to his successor Richard; though he was very obnoxious to the principal persons of the army, to whose interests, whenever they interfered with those of the civil government, he was a declared enemy: and their resentments against him on that account were carried to so great an height, that they accused him as an evil counsellor, and one who was justly formidable by the ascendant he had gained over the new protector. For this reason, Nov. 1658, he desired leave to retire from public business; in hopes that this might be a means to quiet things, and facilitate the protector's affairs with the army: but he was prevailed upon still to continue in his employment; and, Dec. 31, was chosen member of parliament for the university of Cambridge. He was returned likewise for the town and borough of Wisbech, and for the

borough of Huntingdon; but made his election for Cambridge. April 1659, he used his utmost efforts to dissuade the protector from dissolving the parliament; a step which proved fatal to his authority, though, upon his quitting it, Thurloe still continued in his office of secretary till Jan. 14, 1659-60. It was then conferred on Thomas Scott, Esq. but, Feb. 27, upon a report of the council of state, the parliament resolved, that Thurloe should be again one of the secretaries of state, and John Thomson, Esq. the other. April 1660, he made offers of his service for the restoration of Charles II. These offers were very frank, and accompanied with many great professions of resolving to serve his majesty, not only in his own endeavours, but likewise by the services of his friends. However, May 15 following, he was committed by the House of Commons to the custody of their serjeant at arms, upon the charge of high-treason; though it was not long before he was released, and retired to Great Milton in Oxfordshire, where he generally resided, except in term-time, when he came to his chambers at Lincoln's-Inn. He died suddenly, at these chambers, Feb. 21, 1667-8, aged 51; and was interred under the chapel there, with an inscription over his grave. He was twice married, and by his second wife left four sons and two daughters. The most authentic testimony of his abilities is that vast collection of his "State-Papers," in 7 vols. folio, now in the hands of the public; which place the history of Europe in general, as well as that of Great-Britain and its dominions, during that remarkable period, in the clearest light; and shew at the same time his astonishing industry and application in the management of so great a variety of important affairs, which passed entirely through his hands, with secrecy and success, not to be paralleled under any other government.

THURLOW (THOMAS), bishop of Durham, and brother of the late lord-chancellor; was fellow of Magdalen-College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M. A. March 9, 1761, B. D. April 13, 1769, and D. D. June 23, 1773. In 1771, he was nominated to the valuable living of Stanhope, in the county of Durham. In 1773 he became master of the temple, and in 1777, dean of Rochester. In 1779 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, which see he held with the deanery of St. Paul's, until he was advanced to the see of Durham, in January 1787. He possessed a very ample share of those natural abilities which have distinguished his family. He died May 27, 1791, at his house in Portland Place, aged 59.

TIBULLUS (ALBIUS), a Latin poet, was born at Rome, under the consulship of Hirtius and Pansa, much about the same time with Ovid. His father was of the equestrian order; and he himself set out into the world with all the advantages of fortune,

and the greatest accomplishments of mind and person. Our poet had a country seat at Pedum, a town in Latium, not far from Rome. He was a great sufferer in the civil wars, yet does not seem to have been concerned in any party. He was a man devoted to ease and pleasure; and his time was divided between the muses and his mistresses. However, his regard for his patron Messala Corvinus, made him forget his love of ease and pleasure, and follow that nobleman into Gaul, who was there victorious, and had a triumph decreed him upon his return to Rome. He was attending Messala on a second expedition to Syria, when he fell sick by the way, and was forced to stay in the island of Phæacia or Corcyra. Though he recovered from this attack, death did not spare him much longer, but carried him off in the flower of his age. The best critics have preferred Tibullus even to Ovid himself, for the easiness and correctness of style; and Quintilian sets him at the head of all the writers in elegy.

TICKELL (THOMAS), son of the reverend Richard Tickell, was born in 1686 at Bridekirk in Cumberland; and in April 1701, became a member of Queen's-College in Oxford; in 1708 he was made M. A. and two years afterwards was chosen fellow; for which, as he did not comply with the statutes by taking orders, he obtained a dispensation from the crown. He held his fellowship till 1726, and then vacated it, by marrying, in that year, at Dublin. He entered early into the world, and was long busy in public affairs; in which he was initiated under the patronage of Addison, whose notice he is said to have gained by his verses in praise of "Rosalind." He produced another piece of the same kind at the appearance of "Cato," with equal skill, but not equal happiness. When the ministers of queen Anne were negotiating with France, Tickell published "The Prospect of Peace," a poem, of which the tendency was to reclaim the nation from the pride of conquest to the pleasures of tranquillity. At the arrival of king George he sung "The Royal Progress;" which, being inserted in the "Spectator," is well known. The poetical incident of most importance in Tickell's life was his publication of the first book of the "Iliad," as translated by himself in apparent opposition to Pope's "Homer," of which the first part made its entrance into the world at the same time. Addison declared that the rival versions were both good; but that Tickell's was the best that ever was made, and with Addison the wits, his adherents and followers, were certain to concur. Pope however, in his "Art of Sinking," quotes this book as the work of Addison. When the Hanover succession was disputed, Tickell gave what assistance his pen would supply. He was now intimately united to Mr. Addison, who, when he went into Ireland as secretary to the lord Sunderland, took him thither, and employed him in public business; and,

and, when (in 1717) afterwards he rose to be secretary of state, made him under-secretary. He was afterwards (in June 1724) made secretary to the lords-justices of Ireland, a place of great honour; in which he continued till 1740, when he died, April 23. at Bath. It should not be forgotten that he was one of the contributors to the "Spectator."

TILLEMONT (SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE), a French writer, was the son of a master of the Requests, and born at Paris in 1637. At ten years old, he went to school at Port-Royal, and became one of the best writers of that institution. His "*Histoire des Empereurs, and Ecclesiastique*," are deduced from the original sources, and written with the utmost fidelity and exactness. Sacy, his intimate friend and counsellor, prevailed with him, in 1676, to receive the priesthood; which, it seems, his great humility would not before suffer him to aspire to. He was solicited to push himself in the church, and Buzanval, bishop of Beavois, wished to have him for his successor; but Tillemont, regardless of dignities, wished for nothing but retirement. In this he did indeed most effectually bury himself; and in this, joining the mortifications of a religious life to an indefatigable pursuit of letters, he wore himself entirely out, so as to die in 1698, aged 61, though he was formed for a longer life.

TILLOTSON (Dr. JOHN), archbishop of Canterbury, was descended of a family anciently of the name of Tilston, of Tilston in Cheshire, and born at Sowerby in Yorkshire, October 1630. His father, Mr. Robert Tillotson, was a considerable clothier there, a man of good understanding, and uncommon knowledge of the scriptures; but so zealously attached to the system of Calvin, that his prejudices for it were scarce to be moderated by the reasonings of his son, whom he lived to see dean of Canterbury. He gave his son, however, a liberal education, who, after passing through a school, was sent in 1647 to Cambridge, being then seventeen; and admitted a pensioner of Clare-Hall. He took his bachelor of arts degree in 1650, and his master's in 1654, having been chosen fellow of his college in 1651.

In 1656, Tillotson left his college, and went upon invitation to Edmund Prideaux, Esq. of Ford-Abbey in Devonshire, to be tutor to his son; which gentleman had been commissioner of the great-seal under the long parliament, and was then attorney-general to the protector Cromwell. How long he continued in this station does not appear; but he was in London at the time of Cromwell's death, Sept. 3, 1658. The time of his going into orders, and by whom he was ordained, are particulars not known. The first sermon of his that appeared in print was in Sept. 1661: it was preached at the morning exercise at Cripplegate, on "Matth. vii.

12." and published among a collection with that title, but not admitted among his works till the edition of 1752. At the time of preaching this sermon he was still among the Presbyterians, whose commissioners he attended, though as an auditor only, at the conference held at the Savoy for the review of the liturgy, in July 1661; but he immediately submitted to the act of uniformity, which commenced on St. Bartholomew's-Day, the year following. Upon thus becoming a preacher in the church, he was very little disposed to follow the patterns then set him, or indeed of former times; and therefore formed one to himself, which has been justly esteemed as the best model for succeeding ages.

His first office in the church was the curacy of Chestnut in Hertfordshire, in 1661 and 1662. The short distance of Chestnut from London allowing him often to visit his friends there, he was frequently invited into their pulpits. In 1662, he was elected minister of the adjoining parish of St. Mary-Aldermanbury, upon the deprivation of Mr. Edmund Calamy. He declined this, but did not continue long without the offer of another benefice, which he accepted, being presented in June 1663, to the rectory of Kedington in Suffolk. However, his residence there was but short, being called to London by the society of Lincoln's-Inn, who chose him their preacher the 26th following. He determined to live among them, and therefore immediately resigned his living in Suffolk; but his preaching was so little liked there at first, that he for some time entertained thoughts of leaving them. The year after, he was chosen Tuesday-Lecturer at St. Lawrence-Jewry; and being now thoroughly fixed in town, and having established the character of an excellent preacher, he set himself to oppose the two growing evils of Charles the II'd's reign, Atheism and Popery. In 1666, he took a doctor of divinity's degree; and, in 1668, preached the sermon at the consecration of Wilkins to the bishopric of Chester. He was related to Wilkins, by having, Feb. 23, 1663-4, married his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth French, who was niece to Oliver Cromwell. In 1669-70, he was made a prebendary of Canterbury; and, in 1672, advanced to the deanery of that church: he had some time before been preferred to a prebend in the church of St. Paul. He had now been some years chaplain to the king, who yet is supposed to have had no kindness for him; his zeal against Popery was too great, for him to be any favourite at court. In 1675, he published, "The Principles of Natural Religion, by Bishop Wilkins," who had died at his house in 1672, and committed all his papers to him, to do what he pleased with. In 1680, he published, "The Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy, by Dr. Barrow," who dying in 1677, left all his manuscripts to the care of Dr. Tillotson. He had the year before converted Charles earl of Shrewsbury, afterwards created a duke by king William, to whom he was secretary of state, from Popery to the Protestant religion.

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In 1682, the dean also published, from the manuscripts of bishop Wilkins, a volume in octavo, of fifteen sermons; which he introduced with a preface, in defence of that prelate's character, against the reflections cast upon it in the "*Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*." The task of preparing "*Dr. Barrow's Sermons*" for the press, which had employed the dean for several years, and cost him as much pains as would have produced many more of his own, was now finished; and the edition published at London in 1683, in folio. The discovery of the Rye-House plot the same year opened a melancholy scene, in which he had a large share of distress, on account of his friendship for lord Russel. Himself and Dr. Burnet were sent for by that lord, and both attended him till his death; and it is remarkable that they both urged him to disown the principle of resisting the powers above, for which they were severely censured, and doubtless afterwards felt reason to censure themselves. He published a discourse against "*Transubstantiation*," in the latter end of king Charles's reign, and another against "*Purgatory*," in the beginning of king James's.

During the debate in parliament concerning the settlement of the crown on king William for life, the dean was advised with upon that point by the princess Anne of Denmark; who was pressed by the Jacobites to form an opposition; and who, till lady Russel and Dr. Tillotson had discoursed with and settled her, had refused to give her consent to it, as prejudicial to her own right. He was afterwards admitted into an high degree of confidence with king William and queen Mary; and their majesties had the greatest reason to confide in him, for he was a true friend to their establishment on the throne of England. The vacancies of some bishoprics soon turned the thoughts of his majesty and his ministers upon the dean; but a bishopric was so far from being agreeable to his humour, that he used all possible solicitations to avoid it. He had been appointed clerk of the closet to the king, the 27th of March 1689: in August he was appointed, by the chapter of his cathedral, to exercise the archiepiscopal jurisdiction of the province of Canterbury, devolved to himself and that body, on the 1st of that month, by the suspension of Sancroft, for refusing the new oaths; and the king soon fixed upon him to succeed him. Tillotson's desires and ambition had never extended further than to the exchange of his deanery of Canterbury for that of St. Paul's, which were granted him in September, upon the promotion of Stillingfleet to the bishopric of Worcester: but at the very time that he kissed the king's hand for this, his majesty named the archbishopric to him.

The king's nomination of him to the archbishopric was agreed between them to be postponed till after the breaking up of the session of parliament, which was prorogued the 5th of January 1690-1; and then it was thought proper to defer it still longer, till the king should return from Holland, whither he was then going. He
arrived

arrived at Whitehall the 13th of April, and nominated Tillotson to the council on the 23d, who was consecrated the 31st of May, being Whitsunday, in Bow-Church, by Mew, bishop of Winchester, Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, Burnet, bishop of Sarum, Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, Ironside, bishop of Bristol, and Hough, bishop of Oxford, in the presence of the duke of Norfolk, the marquis of Caermarthen, lord-president of the council, the earl of Devonshire, the earl of Dorset, the earl of Macclesfield, the earl of Fauconburg, and other persons of rank; and, four days after his consecration was sworn of the privy-council. His promotion was attended with the usual compliments of congratulation, out of respect either to himself or his station, which, however, were soon followed by a very opposite treatment from the Non-juring party; the greatest part of whom, from the moment of his acceptance of the archbishopric, pursued him with an unrelenting rage, which lasted during his life, and was by no means appeased after his death.

Dr. Tillotson was no sooner settled in the archiepiscopal see, than he began to form several designs for the good of the church and religion in general; and in these he was encouraged by their majesties. With this view he joined with the queen, in engaging the bishop of Salisbury to draw up his "Discourse of the Pastoral Care," in order to prepare the scene for the perfecting some parts of our ecclesiastical constitution. This was bishop Burnet's favourite tract, and it was published in the year 1692. In the few moments of his leisure, he revised his own sermons; and, in 1693, published four of them, concerning the divinity and incarnation of our blessed Saviour. By the desire of the queen, he likewise engaged the bishop of Salisbury to undertake his "Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England;" which that indefatigable prelate performed in less than a year, though it was not published till the year 1699. This worthy archbishop died Nov. 24, 1694. The sorrow for his death was more universal than ever was known for a subject; and his funeral was attended with a numerous train of coaches, filled with persons of the first quality, who went voluntarily to assist at the solemnity. His funeral sermon was preached by the bishop of Salisbury. He had published in his life-time as many sermons as, with his "Rule of Faith," amounted to one volume in folio; and as many were published after his death, by his chaplain, Dr. Barker, as amounted to two more. They have been often printed, and translated into several languages.

TINDAL (Dr. MATTHEW), a most celebrated English writer, was the son of a clergyman of Beer-Ferres in Devonshire, and born about 1657. He became a commoner of Lincoln-College, Oxford, in 1672, where he had the afterwards well-known Dr. Hickee for his tutor, and thence removed to Exeter-College. In 1676,

1676, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and was afterwards elected fellow of All-Souls-College. In 1679, he took a bachelor of laws degree; and, in July 1685, became a doctor in that faculty. In the reign of James II. he declared himself a Roman-Catholic, but afterwards renounced that religion.

He was greatly distinguished in his time by two very extraordinary books which he published; one written against the church, in the sense that high-churchmen understand that word; the other, against revealed religion. The former came out in 1706, with this title, "The Rights of the Christian Church asserted, against the Romish and all other Priests, who claim an independent Power over it; with a Preface concerning the Government of the Church of England, as by Law established," in 8vo. His second came out at London, 1730, in 4to. with this title, "Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature." The first was written against the church, this against revelation; so that if the author's principles and designs had taken place, his plan would have been completed by the destruction of both. Besides these two important works, he wrote a great number of smaller pieces or pamphlets, in defence of civil and religious liberty, according to their titles and pretensions. He died at London in August 1733, fellow of All-Souls-College, and it appears that the faculties of his mind wore well; for, although he was about seventy-three when he published his "Christianity as old as the Creation," yet he left a second volume of that work in manuscript, by way of general reply to all his answerers, the publication of which was prevented by Gibson, bishop of London. He was indisputably a man of great reasoning powers, and very sufficient learning; and churchmen and Christians might both have wished with reason, that he had been one of them.

TINDAL (NICHOLAS), nephew to the above, from whom he had expectations of being provided for, but by the artifices of Eustace Budgell was tricked and defrauded, was of Exeter-College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. June 5, 1713. He was presented to the rectory of Alverstoke in Hampshire, by the bishop of Winchester, and to the vicarage of Great-Waltham, near Chelmsford, Essex, in 1722, by Trinity-College, Oxford, of which he had become a fellow. He quitted this last living in 1740, on being presented to the rectory of Colbourne in the Isle of Wight; and became chaplain to Greenwich-Hospital, where he died, at a very advanced age, June 27, 1774. In 1727, he translated the text printed with Mr. Morant's translation of the notes of Mess. de Beauobre and L'Enfant on St. Matthew's Gospel. On the discovery of the imposition practised on his uncle, he entered into a controversy with the person who had cheated him. He began a "History of Essex," of which he published a small part in two

quarto numbers, proposing to include it in three quarto volumes, at one guinea each, and left it in 1726 for the translation of Rapin's history of England; in which work, as well as in the "Continuation" of it, he was most materially assisted by Mr. Morant; and the sale of both so far exceeded the expectations of his booksellers (J. J. and P. Knapton) that they complimented him with a present of 200*l*. In 1734, he published a translation of "Prince Cantemir's History of the Othman Empire," in folio. He was also editor of "A Guide to Classical Learning, or, Polymetis abridged, for Schools."

TINTORETTO, so called, because he was a dyer's son, for his real name was Giacomo Robusti, a great Italian painter, was born at Venice in 1512. He was a disciple of Titian, who, having observed something extraordinary in his genius, dismissed him from his family, for fear he should become his rival. Yet he still pursued Titian's manner of colouring, as the most natural, and studied Michael Angelo's gusto of design, as the most correct. Venice was the place of his constant abode, where he was made a citizen, and wonderfully beloved. He was called the Furious Tintoret, for his bold manner of painting with strong lights and deep shades; for the rapidity of his genius; and for his grand vivacity of spirit.

Tintoret had a son and a daughter, who both excelled in the art of painting, Maria Tintoretto the daughter, particularly. She was so well instructed by her father in his own profession, as well as in music, that in both arts she got great reputation; and was especially eminent for an admirable style in portraits. She married a German, and died in 1590, aged thirty, equally lamented by her husband and her father; and so much beloved by the latter, that he never would consent she should leave him, though she had been invited by the emperor Maximilian, by Philip II. king of Spain, and several other princes, to their courts.

Dominico Tintoretto, his son, gave great hopes in his youth, that he would one day render the name of Tintoret yet more illustrious than his father had made it; but neglecting to cultivate by study the talent which nature had given him, he fell short of those mighty things that were expected from him. He died in 1637, aged 75.

TITIAN, or **TITIANO**, the most universal genius for painting of all the Lombard-School, the best colourist of all the moderns, and the most eminent for histories, landscapes, and portraits, was born at Cadore in Friuli, a province in the state of Venice, in 1477, being descended from the ancient family of the Vacelli. At ten years of age, his parents sent him to one of his uncles at Venice, who, observing in him an inclination to painting, put him to the school of Giovanni Bellino; where he improved himself more
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by the emulation that was between him and his fellow disciple Giorgione, than by the instruction of his master. He made three several portraits of the emperor Charles V. who honoured him with knighthood, created him count-palatine, made all his descendants gentlemen, and assigned him a considerable pension out of the chamber at Naples. He was so happy in the constitution of his body, that he had never been sick till the year 1576; and then he died of the plague, aged ninety-nine, a very uncommon age for a painter. He left behind him two sons and a brother, of whom Pomponio, the eldest, was a clergyman, and well preferred. Horatio, the youngest, painted several portraits, which might stand in competition with those of his father. He was famous also for many history pieces, which he made at Venice, in concurrence with Paul Veronese and Tintoret. But bewitched at last with chymistry, and the hopes of finding the philosopher's stone, he laid aside the pencil; and having reduced what he got by his father into smoke, he died of the plague in the same year with him. Francesco Vecelli, Titian's brother, was trained to arms in the Italian wars; but peace being restored, applied himself afterwards to painting. He became so great a proficient in it, that Titian grew jealous of him; and fearing, lest in time he should eclipse his reputation, sent him upon pretended business to Ferdinand king of the Romans. Afterwards he fell into another profession, and made cabinets of ebony adorned with figures; which, however, did not hinder him from painting now and then a portrait for a friend.

TITLEY (WALTER), Esq. a polite scholar, received his education at Westminster-School, where he was much befriended by bishop Atterbury, who chose him for his son's tutor, in which capacity he resided in the bishop's family about the time of the supposed plot in 1722. From Westminster Mr. Titley went off to Trinity-College, Cambridge, in which he for many years held the lay-fellowship founded for a civilian. He was early in life sent envoy extraordinary to the court of Copenhagen, where he died, after a long residence, very highly esteemed on account of his many amiable qualities. He was the author of some little elegant trifles.

TODD (HUGH), D. D. born at Blencow in Cumberland, became a poor scholar of Queen's-College, Oxford, in 1672, afterwards a poor serving child, and when B. A. taberdar of that house. He was elected fellow of University-College, Dec. 23, 1678; and proceeding M. A. July 2, 1679, became chaplain to Dr. Smith, bishop of Carlisle; one of the four canon-residentiaries of Carlisle in 1685; and the same year obtained the vicarage of Stanwix. He accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. Dec. 12, 1692. His publications are, "The Description of Sweden, 1680," in folio; "An Account of a Salt-Spring and another Medicinal-Spring in

the Banks of the River Weare, or Ware, in the Bishopric of Durham, 1684," *Phil. Trans.* No. 163; and, "The Life of Phocion, 1684." He left some manuscripts behind him, particularly, "A History of the Diocese of Carlisle, &c."

TOIRAS (MARQUIS DE, JOHN DU CAYLAR DE ST. BONNET), born in the year 1585, at St. John de Cardonnenques, was descended from a very ancient family in Languedoc. After having been page to the prince of Condé, he entered into the service of Henry the Fourth, and afterwards of Lewis the Thirteenth, who first made him lieutenant of his hounds, and then captain of his hawks. He excelled in all the sports of the field, and his rise at court was absolutely owing to his being the best marksman in all France. Toiras thirsting for military glory, purchased a company in the regiment of guards, and soon after distinguished himself greatly at the sieges of Montauban and Montpellier. Promoted to the rank of a general-officer, and appointed governor of the Isle of Rhe, he defended that important place when attacked by the English under the duke of Buckingham, and obliged them to raise the siege. He was afterwards invested with a command in Italy, where he added greatly to his reputation. In the year 1630, he defended Casal, a strong town in Monferrat, against the Marquis of Spinola, a Spanish general, and one of the most illustrious commanders of his time. His services were recompensed by the dignity of marshal of France. His brothers having embraced the party of the duke of Orleans, the enemy of cardinal Richelieu, Toiras was disgraced in 1633, and deprived of his government and all his military emoluments. The enemies of France, more sensible of his merit than the French, would fain have engaged him in their service; but Toiras had too high a sense of patriotism and honour to act against his country. He endeavoured to divert the uneasy sensations which his unmerited disgrace excited, by taking the tour of Italy. At Rome, Venice, Naples, and many other places, he received the most distinguished honours. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, made him lieutenant-general of his army; and, in the service of this prince, his valour and military skill were not less conspicuous. This great commander met with the glorious fate of the Turennes and the Wolfes, who have since died, like him, in the field of victory. He was killed in 1636, before the fortress of Fontanette, in Milan. The soldiers crowded round the dead body of their beloved commander: they dipped their handkerchiefs in his blood; and, in the enthusiasm of veneration for their hero, they exclaimed, that while they bore it about them, they should never cease to conquer. The Marshal de Toiras was certainly one of the greatest warriors of his time. His merit was his only crime in the eyes of the invidious Richelieu, who was jealous of the favour which his great

great services had procured, and who neglected no arts to injure him in the good opinion of his sovereign Lewis the Thirteenth.

TOLAND (JOHN), a very famous English writer, was born Nov. 30, 1670, in the most northern peninsula of Ireland, in the isthmus of which stands Londonderry. His Christian name was Janus Junius; but, the boys at school making a jest of it, the master ordered him to be called John, which name he retained ever after. He was of a good family, but his parents were Papists. Some have affirmed, that his father was a Popish priest; and he has been abused by abbot Tillader, bishop Huetius, and others, on account of his supposed illegitimacy; but the contrary is notorious, and hath been certified in print.

From the school at Redcastle near Londonderry, he went in 1687 to the college of Glasgow in Scotland; and, after three years stay there, visited the university of Edinburgh, where he was created master of arts in June 1690, and received the usual diploma or certificate from the professors. He then went back to Glasgow, where he made but a short stay, and intended to have returned to Ireland; but he altered his mind, and came into England, where he lived in as good Protestant families as any in the kingdom, till he went to the famous university of Leyden in Holland, to perfect his studies.

After having sojourned about two years at Leyden, he came back into England, and soon after went to Oxford, where, besides the conversation of learned men, he had the advantage of the public library. He collected materials upon various subjects, and composed some pieces; among others, "A Dissertation to prove the received History of the tragical Death of Regulus, a Fable." He began likewise a work of greater consequence, in which he undertook to shew, that there are no mysteries in the Christian religion; but he left Oxford in 1695, before it was finished, and went to London, where he published the next year in 12mo. a work with this title, "Christianity not mysterious:" or, "A Treatise shewing, that there is nothing in the Gospel contrary to Reason, nor above it, and that no Christian Doctrine can be properly called a Mystery." This book being sent by the London booksellers into Ireland, made no less noise there than it had made in England; and the clamour was much increased, when he went thither himself in 1697. At length the storm rose to that height that Mr. Toland was forced to flee from Ireland: the poor gentleman, by his imprudent management, had raised such an universal outcry, that it was even dangerous for a man to have been known once to converse with him. This made all wary men of reputation decline seeing him, insomuch that at last he wanted a meal's meat, and none would admit him to their tables. The little stock of money which he brought into this country being exhausted, he fell to borrowing from any one that would lend him half a crown; and ran in debt for his wigs, clothes,

clothes, and lodging. And last of all, to complete his hardships, the parliament fell on his book, voted it to be burnt by the common hangman, and ordered the author to be taken into custody of the serjeant at arms, and to be prosecuted by the attorney-general at law. Hereupon he effected his escape by flight.

As soon as Mr. Toland was in London (in 1697) he published an apologetical account of the treatment he had received in Ireland, and was so little discouraged with what had happened to him there, that he continued to write and publish his thoughts on all subjects, without regarding in the least who might, or who might not, be offended at him. He had published, in 1696, "A Discourse upon Coins," translated from the Italian of signior Bernardo Davanzait, a gentleman of Florence: he thought this seasonable, when clipping was become, as it has been since, a national grievance, and several methods were proposed to remedy it. In 1698, after the peace of Ryfwic, there arose a great dispute among the politicians, concerning the forces to be kept on foot for the quiet and security of the nation. Many pamphlets coming out on that subject, some for, others against, a standing army, Mr. Toland proposed to reform the militia, in a pamphlet entitled, "The Militia reformed, &c." The same year, 1698, he published, "The Life of Milton," which was prefixed to Milton's prose works, then collected in three volumes folio; and something he had asserted in this life concerning the "Icon Basilike," which he treats as a spurious production, being represented by Dr. Blackall, afterwards bishop of Exeter, as affecting the writing of the New Testament, Mr. Toland vindicated himself in a piece called, "Amyntor; or, A Defence of Milton's Life, 1699," in 8vo. This Amyntor, however, did not give such satisfaction, but that Dr. Samuel Clarke and others thought it necessary to animadvert on it. The same year 1699, he published, "The Memoirs of Denzil, Lord Holles, Baron of Ifield in Suffex, from the Year 1641 to 1648," from a manuscript communicated to him by the late duke of Newcastle, who was one of his patrons and benefactors. In 1700, he published Harrington's "Oceana," and other works, with his life in folio; and about the same time, came out a pamphlet, entitled, "Clito, a Poem on the Force of Eloquence." In 1701, he published two political pieces, one called, "The Art of governing by Parties;" the other, "Propositions for uniting the two East-India-Companies." The same year, being informed that the lower-house of convocation had appointed a committee to examine impious, heretical, and immoral books, and that his "Amyntor," was under their consideration, he wrote two letters to Dr. Hooper, the prolocutor, either to give such satisfaction as should induce them to stop their proceedings, or desiring to be heard in his own defence, before they passed any censure on his writings; but he could not obtain his request.

Upon the passing of an act of parliament, in June 1701, for settling

settling the crown, after the decease of king William and the princess Anne, and for default of their issue, upon the princess Sophia, electress dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, Mr. Toland published his "*Anglia Libera*," or, "The Limitation and Succession of the Crown of England explained and asserted, &c." 8vo; and when the earl of Macclesfield was sent to Hanover with this act, our author attended him. He presented his "*Anglia Libera*" to her electoral highness, and was the first who had the honour of kissing her hand upon the act of succession. The earl recommended him particularly to her highness, and he stayed there five or six weeks; and on his departure he was presented with gold medals and pictures of the electress dowager, the elector, the young prince, and the queen of Prussia. He then made an excursion to the court of Berlin, where he had a remarkable conversation with M. Beausobre, upon the subject of religion, in the presence of the queen of Prussia. In 1702, he published three pieces, "*Paradoxes of State, &c.*" in 4to; "*Reasons for addressing his Majesty to invite into England the Electress Dowager and Elector of Hanover*;" and "*Vindicius Liborius, or, A Defence of Himself against the Lower House of Convocation, and others.*" After the publication of this book, Mr. Toland went to the courts of Hanover and Berlin, where he was received very graciously by the princess Sophia, and by the queen of Prussia. He had the honour to be often admitted to their conversation; and, as he made a longer stay at Berlin than at Hanover, so he had frequent opportunities of waiting upon the queen, who took a pleasure in asking him questions, and hearing his paradoxical opinions. After his return therefore into England, he published in 1704, some philosophical letters; three of which were inscribed to Serena, meaning the queen of Prussia. About the same time he published an "*English Translation of the Life of Æsop, by M. de Meziriac*," and in 1705, several pamphlets.

He set out for Germany in the spring of 1707, and went first to Berlin. From thence he went to Hanover, on the territories of a neighbouring prince. He proceeded to Dusseldorp, and was very graciously received by the elector Palatine; who, in consideration of an English pamphlet he had published, presented him with a gold chain and medal, and a purse of an hundred ducats. He went afterwards to Vienna, being commissioned by a famous French banker, then in Holland, who wanted a powerful protection, to engage the Imperial ministers to procure him the title of Count of the empire, for which he was ready to pay a good sum of money; but they did not think fit to meddle with that affair, and all his attempts proved unsuccessful. From Vienna he visited Prague in Bohemia; and now, his money being all spent, he was forced to make many shifts to get back to Holland, where he continued till 1710; and while he was there, he had the good fortune

to get acquainted with prince Eugene, who gave him several marks of his generosity. Upon his return to England, he was for some time supported by the liberality of Mr. Harley, then lord-treasurer, and afterwards earl of Oxford; and by this means being enabled to keep a country-house at Epsom in Surrey, he put out, in 1711, "A Description of Epsom, with the Humours and Politics of that place." He afterwards lost the favour of that minister, and then wrote pamphlets against him. He published in 1710, without his name, a French piece relating to Dr. Sacheverell, and in 1712, "A Letter against Popery;" "Queen Anne's Reasons for creating the electoral prince of Hanover a Peer of this Realm, by the title of Duke of Cambridge;" and, "The grand Mystery laid open." He also undertook to publish a new edition of Cicero's works by subscription, and gave an account of his plan in a "Latin Dissertation," which has been printed among his posthumous pieces.

In 1713, he published, "An Appeal to Honest People, against wicked Priests," relating to Sacheverell's affair; and another pamphlet, called "Dunkirk or Dover, or, The Queen's Honour, &c. all at stake, till that Fort and Port be totally demonished by the French." In 1714 he published a piece, which shewed that he was very attentive to times and seasons, for it ran through ten editions within a quarter of a year. The same year 1714, he put out "A Collection of Letters by general Monk, relating to the Restoration of the royal family;" "The Funeral Elegy of the princess Sophia," translated from the Latin; and, "Reasons for naturalising the Jews in Great-Britain and Ireland, on the same foot with all other nations, &c." He prefixed to this an ingenious, but ironical, dedication to the superior clergy. In 1717 he published, "The State Anatomy of Great-Britain, &c." which being answered by Dr. Fiddes, chaplain to the earl of Oxford, and by Daniel de Foe, he set forth a second part, by way of vindication of the former.

He seems now to have quitted politics, and to have betaken himself, in a great measure, to learned and theological inquiries; for, in 1718, he published a work of about one hundred and fifty pages in octavo, entitled "Nazarenus, &c." He published the same year, "The Destiny of Rome, &c."

Upon a dispute between the Irish and British houses of lords, with respect to appeals, when the latter ordered a bill to be brought in, for the better securing the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland upon the crown of Great-Britain, Mr. Toland published, "Reasons most humbly offered to the House of Commons, why the Bill sent down to them should not pass into a Law, 1720." About this time he printed a Latin tract, entitled, "Pantheisticon, &c." also another learned work, of about 250 pages in 8vo. including the preface, entitled, "Tetradymus," which was in four parts.

parts. In 1721, he published (which was the last thing) "Letters of Lord Shaftesbury to Robert Moleworth, Esq." afterwards lord Moleworth, with a large introduction by himself, 8vo.

He had, for above four years past, lived at Putney, from whence he could conveniently go to London, and come back the same day; but he used to spend most part of the winter in London. He was preparing other publications, but death put an end to all his purposes, the 11th of March 1721-2, in his 52d year. Some few days before he died, he made his own epitaph. His "Posthumous Works," in 2 vols. 8vo, were published in 1726, and republished in 1747, with an account of his life and writings by Des Maizeaux.

TOLLIUS (JACOBUS), a physician and very learned man, was a native of Ingra, in the territory of Utrecht; and taught the Belles Lettres in his own country with great reputation and profit for some time. In 1684, the marquis of Brandenburg appointed him professor of eloquence and the Greek tongue. He made several journies into different parts of Germany, into Hungary, and Italy; of which he has given some account in a Posthumous work, published under the title of "*Epistolæ Itinerariæ*," by Henninius, at Amsterdam, 1700, in 4to. Tollius was an editor of two ancient authors, viz. "Ausonius, cum notis variorum, 1671," 8vo; and "Longinus, 1694," 4to. He was a critic of more learning than judgment, and so attached to the fables of Paganism, as to seek therein for the secrets of chymistry and the philosopher's stone. With this view he published a curious book in 1687. He died in 1696. He had a brother, named Cornelius Tollius, who was also a very learned man. He was born at Utrecht, and in the beginning of his life was an amanuensis to Isaac Vossius: he was professor of eloquence and the Greek tongue at Harderwic, and secretary to the curators of the academy. He published an "Appendix to Pierius Valerianus's Treatise De Infelicitate Literatorum, Amsterdam, 1707," in 12mo.

TOOKE (ANDREW), a learned English school-master, was the second of five sons of Benjamin Tooke, citizen and stationer of London, and born in 1673. He was educated at the Charterhouse-School, and in 1690 sent to Clare-Hall, in Cambridge, where he took both the degrees in arts at the regular seasons. In 1695, he was chosen usher of the Charterhouse-School; and, in 1704, professor of geometry in Gresham-College, in the room of Dr. Hooke. Nov. following, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal-Society. In 1723, several thousand pounds were left him by his elder brother, Mr. Benjamin Tooke, a bookseller in Fleet-street; yet notwithstanding this addition to his fortune, he still held his place of usher in the Charterhouse-School, and went cheerfully on with his old drudgery. He was preferred to the mastership of the

school in 1728; and, the year after, married the widow of Dr. Henry Levert, physician to the Charterhouse. He then, as he was obliged by the statutes, resigned his professorship of Gresham, and from that time attended no other business but his school. He died Jan. 20, 1731, in his 58th year, and was buried in the Charterhouse-Chapel, in the middle of which is placed a white marble monument, in the form of a shield, against a pillar, with a Latin inscription upon it to his memory. He had taken deacon's orders, and sometimes preached, but devoted himself principally to the instruction of youth, for whose assistance he published "*Synopsis Græcæ Linguae*;" "*Ovid's Fasti*," from the Dauphin edition, with an English interpretation and notes; and "*The Pantheon, or, History of the Heathen Gods*." Mr. Tooke translated Puffendorf's "*Whole Duty of Man according to the Law of Nature*," with the notes of Barbeyrac, into English; and bishop Gastrell's "*Institutes of the Christian Religion*," into Latin.

TOOKE (GEORGE), of Popes, in the county of Hertford, Esq. born about the year 1595, was sent in the unfortunate expedition against Cadiz in 1625, as captain of a band of volunteers, Sir Edward Cecil being both admiral of the fleet, and also lieutenant-general, and lord marshal of the land-forces. Sept. 3, they joined the fleet at Plymouth, where Sir Samuel Argol, who had been employed with 28 sail against the Dunkirkers, came up with the admiral, and brought nine of their ships as prizes. Here they waited so long for the arrival of the king (who knighted several of the officers) that they did not weather the Lizard till Oct. 9; and were 13 days reaching Calais, occasioned by a tempest, which Mr. Tooke, who appears to have been a considerable actor in the expedition, has well described in a poem, of which it may be observed *en passant*, that the versification is perfectly in the vitiated taste of the times in which it was written; but the thoughts are just and manly, the poetry strong and nervous, and the imagery every where correspondent and true. A severe mortality attended the ships after their arrival at Plymouth. Mr. Tooke, from a consequent ill state of health, was compelled to retire to his paternal estate at Popes, where he pursued an intimacy with all the learned of his time. In this retirement he had the great affliction to lose his wife, a woman of excellent virtues and uncommon endowments. On which occasion he wrote various carsonets, and dedicated them to her memory. He died in 1675, aged 80. His device was a hedge-hog; and under it his family motto, MILITIA MEA MULTIPLEX. On which in his old age he wrote, "A Key to the Hedge-Hog combatant; and my motto."

TOOKE (THOMAS), S. T. P. was born in East-Kent, the son of Mr. Thomas Tooke, of the family of the Tookes of Beere. His father and grandfather were hearty sufferers in the royal cause.

Their

Their enterprising zeal was severely punished by the prevailing party, and acknowledged at the Restoration by such rewards as royal hands, tied down by promise and compositions, could afford. His education was first at St. Paul's-School, chiefly under the care of Mr. Fox, to whom he owed many obligations, and to whose family he was a constant and generous benefactor. Thence he went to Corpus-Christi-College, Cambridge; and while bachelor of arts was chosen fellow. About this period he engaged in the school of Bishop-Stortford, whose reputation was then in ruins, and had nothing to recommend it but the name of Leigh, not yet out of mind. At the request of Dr. Tooke, a new school was built, by contributions of the gentlemen of Hertfordshire and Essex, and of the young gentlemen who had been educated at Bishop-Stortford. The school was thus raised to a great degree of fame, as the living numbers of gentlemen sent by Dr. Tooke to his own and other colleges attest; and considerably increased the trade of the town, by such a beneficial concourse. He died May 4, 1721, after more than thirty years intent and successful labours here. He was buried in the parish church of Lamborn in Essex, of which he had been rector from the year 1707.

TORRENTIUS (LÆVINUS), a very learned man, who flourished not long after the restoration of letters, was born at Gaunt in Flanders in 1525, and educated at Louvain. Thence he went to Bologna, in order to study the civil law and antiquities; where he distinguished himself so by his skill in polite literature, and particularly in poetry, that he became known all over Italy, and acquainted with all the learned of Rome, Venice, and Padua. On his return to his own country, he was thought a fit person to be employed in several embassies. He took holy orders, and at length was raised to the bishopric of Antwerp, where he died in 1595, at seventy years of age. Besides an 8vo. volume of "Latin poems," printed by Plantin, at Antwerp, in 1594, he wrote "Commentaries upon Suetonius and Horace."

TORRENTIUS (JOHN), a painter of Amsterdam, who generally painted small figures. He loved also to paint nudities, and was so extravagant in his lewd fancies, that his friends often reproved him, but in vain. Instead of growing better by their advice, he sought reasons to justify his wicked inclinations; and began to spread heretical opinions, by which his obscene figures were not only justified, but even commended. He was taken up for his horrid tenets, and, denying what was sworn against him, was by the magistrates put to the torture. He died, anno 1640, in the midst of his torments, and his lewd pictures were burned by the hands of the common hangman.

TORRICELLI (EVANGELISTE), an illustrious mathematician and philosopher of Italy, was born at Faenza in 1608, and

was trained in Greek and Latin literature by an uncle, who was a monk. Natural inclination led him to cultivate mathematical knowledge, which he pursued some time without a master; but, at about twenty years of age, he went to Rome, where he continued the pursuit of it under father Benedict Castelli. Torricelli made so extraordinary a progress, that, having read Galilei's "Dialogues," he composed a "Treatise concerning Motion" upon his principles. Castelli, astonished at the performance, carried it and read it to Galilei, who heard it with much pleasure, and conceived an high esteem and friendship for the author. Upon this, Castelli proposed to Galilei, that Torricelli should come and live with him; recommending him as the most proper person he could have, since he was the most capable of comprehending those sublime speculations, which his own great age, infirmities, and, above all, want of sight, prevented him from giving to the world. Galilei accepted the proposal, and Torricelli the employment, as things of all others the most advantageous to each. Galilei was at Florence, whither Torricelli arrived in 1641, and began to take down what Galilei dictated, to regulate his papers, and to act in every respect according to his directions. But he did not enjoy the advantages of this situation long, for at the end of the three months Galilei died. Torricelli was then about returning to Rome; but the grand duke Ferdinand II. engaged him to continue at Florence, making him his own mathematician for the present, and promising him the chair as soon as it should be vacant. Great things were expected from him, and would probably have been performed, if he had lived; but after a few days illness he died, in 1647, when but just entered his 40th year. He had published at Florence, in 1644, a volume, entitled, "Opera Geometrica," in 4to. There was published also at the same place, in 1715, consisting of 96 pages in 4to, "Lezioni Accademiche;" these are discourses pronounced by him upon different occasions.

TOURNEFORT (JOSEPH PITTON de), a famous botanist of France, was born of a good family, at Aix in Provence, the 5th of June 1656. He had a passion for plants from his childhood; and, when he was at school, used frequently to play at truant, though he was as frequently punished for it, in order to amuse himself with observing them. Becoming his own master by the death of his father in 1677, he quitted theology, which his father had compelled him to study, and gave himself up entirely to physic, natural philosophy, and botany. In 1678, he ran over the mountains of Dauphine and Savoy, and brought from thence a great number of dried plants, which began his collection. In 1679, he went to Montpellier, to perfect himself in medicine and anatomy, and brought back with him plants, which were before unknown to the botanists of that place. He formed a scheme of passing over into Spain,

Spain, and set out for Barcelona in April 1681. He spent some time in the mountains of Catalonia, whither he was accompanied by the young physicians of the country, and the students in physic, to whom he pointed out and explained the various sorts of plants. He underwent a thousand dangers in these desert places; yet he was in still greater danger as he returned into France: for at a town near Perpignon, the house where he lay fell entirely down, and if all possible haste had not been made to dig him out of the ruins, under which however he was buried two hours, he must inevitably have perished. He arrived at Montpellier in 1681, and continued his studies in medicine, and his operations in chymistry and anatomy. He was afterwards received doctor of physic at Orange, and went from thence to Aix, where his passion for plants did not suffer him to continue long. He had a mind to visit the Alps, as he had visited the Pyrenees; and he brought back with him new treasures, which he had acquired with vast fatigue and danger. He visited Paris in 1683, and was introduced to M. Fagon, first physician to the queen, who was so struck with his ingenuity and vast knowledge, that he procured him to be made botanic professor in the king's garden. Tournefort, by order of the king, travelled into Spain and Portugal, and afterwards into Holland and England, where he made a prodigious collection of plants. His name was become celebrated abroad as well as at home; and he had the botanic professorship at Leyden offered him, which he did not think proper to accept, though his present salary was but small. In 1692, he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences: he was afterwards made doctor in physic of the faculty of Paris, and maintained a thesis for it, which he dedicated to his friend and patron M. Fagon. In 1700, he received an order from the king to travel to Greece, Asia, and Africa, not only to take cognizance of the plants which the ancients have mentioned, or even of those which escaped their observation, but to make also observations upon natural history at large, upon ancient and modern geography, and upon the religion, manners, and commerce of different nations and people. The king ordered further a designer to attend him, who might draw plants, animals, or any thing curious, that fell in his way. Almost three years were employed in this learned voyage; and as botany was M. Tournefort's favourite object, he sailed over all the isles of the Archipelago, upon the coasts of the Black Sea, in Bithynia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Armenia, and Georgia. At his return he took a different route, in hopes of new subjects of observation, and came through Galatia, Mysia, Lydia, and Ionia. The plague being then in Egypt hindered him from proceeding to Africa; nevertheless, he brought home 1356 species of plants, entirely new. He was soon after made professor of physic in the College-Royal. He had also the offices of his botanic professorship in the king's garden, and the usual functions of the academy of

of sciences required of every member, to attend, together with the work of preparing an account of his travels, which was now to be expected from him. This, being more work than his constitution could bear, gradually impaired his health, but it was an unforeseen accident that cost him his life: as he was going to the academy, his breast was violently pressed by the wheel of a cart, which he could not avoid; which yet he recovered from so far, as to be able to go on with his medical and botanical lectures. However, it brought on a spitting of blood, and this, ending in a dropsy of the breast, carried him off, the 28th of December 1708. His writings are, 1. "*Elemens de Botanique: ou, Methode pour connoitre les Plantes, avec Figures*, Paris, 1694," 3 toms. in 8vo. 2. "*Histoire des Plantes qui naissent aux environs de Paris, avec leur usage dans le Medicine*, 1698," in 12mo. 3. "*De optima methodo instituenda in re Herbaria*, 1697," in 8vo. 4. "*Corollarium institutionum rei Herbariæ, in quo Plantæ 1356 munificentia Ludovici magni in Orientalibus regionibus observatæ recensentur, & ad genera sua revocantur*, Paris, 1693," in 4to. 5. "*Relation d'un voyage du Levant, contenant l'histoire ancienne & moderne de plusieurs isles d'Archipel, de Constantinople, &c.* Paris, 1717," 2 toms. in 4to. and 3 in 8vo. with figures.

TOUP (JONATHAN), was descended from a family formerly settled in Dorsetshire, and was born at St. Ives in Cornwall in the year 1713. He received the first rudiments of his education in a grammar-school in that town; and was afterwards placed under the care of Mr. Gurney, master of a private school in the parish of St. Merryn. Thence he was removed to Exeter-College in Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. His master's degree he took at Cambridge in the year 1756. He obtained the rectory of St. Martin's in 1750; was installed prebendary of Exeter in 1774; and instituted to the vicarage of St. Merryn in 1776; the two last preferments he owed to the patronage of bishop Keppel of Exeter. By the death of his uncle Busvargus, without issue in 1751, Mrs. Keigwyn (sister to Mr. Busvargus, and mother to Mr. Toup) succeeded, as heir at law, to his estate and effects. A will was found, supposed to have been signed by old Mr. Busvargus two days before his death; but there were so many suspicious circumstances attending it, that the persons who would have been benefited by it never ventured to prove it. Mrs. Keigwyn died in 1773, and left a will, bequeathing the whole of her estates to her son Mr. Jonathan Toup.

In the year 1760, Mr. Toup published the first part of his "*Emen-dationes in Snidam*;" and in 1764, the 2d part of the same work. These books procured him the notice of bishop Warburton, who from the time of their publication honoured him with his correspondence and patronage. He repeatedly recommended Mr. Toup

to archbishop Secker, to the trustees for disposing of his options, to lord Shelburne, and to bishop Keppel; and the favours this prelate bestowed on Mr. Toup were owing to the solicitations of bishop Warburton. The 3d part of the "*Emendationes in Suidam*" was published in 1766. In the year 1767, Mr. Toup's "*Epistola Critica ad virum celeberrimum Gul. Episcop. Gloc.*" made its appearance. He was a large contributor towards the corrections and annotations of Warton's edition of *Theocritus*. In 1775, he published the "*Appendiculum Notarum in Suidam.*" In 1778, his *Longinus* was published from the Oxford press, in quarto.

As a writer of great learning and of singular critical sagacity, Mr. Toup needs no encomiast. He assisted in several works of eminent men. He died on the 19th of January 1785, just entering into the 72d year of his age, and was buried under the communion-table, in his church of St. Martin's. He was never married. It is remarkable, that though his name was Jonathan, in his later writings, he always calls himself in Latin, *Joannes Toup*. In some of his juvenile books, he has written, *E. Libris Jona. Toup*.

TOZZETTI (*JOHN TARGIONI*), the son of Leonard Targioni, born at Florence, Sept. 11, 1722, was sent to the university of Pisa, where he very soon distinguished himself by a thesis on the use of medicine. At the age of nineteen, he became acquainted with the famous botanist Micheli, by whom he was protected, with whom he kept up an uninterrupted friendship till 1737 (when Micheli died) and whom he succeeded in the care of the famous botanic garden. In the year 1737, he was made professor of botany in the *Studio Fiorentino*, a kind of university at Florence, and at the same time member of the academy of *Apatisti*. In 1738, he became a member of the *Collegio-Medico*, or, Faculty of Medicine. Much about the same time, he was named by government consulting-physician in pestilential disorders, and had the place of fiscal-physician (physician to the courts of justice). Some time after, he was named, together with the celebrated Antonio Cocchi, to make a catalogue of the library, begun by Magliabecchi, and increased by Marni, duke Leopold, and others, which consisted of 40,000 volumes of printed books, and about 1100 volumes of manuscripts. On Micheli's death, in 1737, Mr. Targioni had inherited his *Hortus Siccus*, *Mss.* and collection of natural history, which last however he purchased, but at a very cheap rate, with his own money. This seemed to lay him under the necessity of publishing what his master had left behind him, and accordingly, he prepared the second part of the "*Nova Plantarum Genera.*" In 1739, Targioni was chosen member of the *Academy Naturæ Curiosorum*; and, in 1745, the *Crusca* gave him a public testimony of the value they set upon his style, by choosing him one of their members.

members. In 1749, he was chosen member of the Academy of Etruscans at Cortona, as he was of that of the Sepolti at Volterra, the same year. The Academy of Botanophiles made him one of their body in 1757, as did that of practical agriculture at Udino, in 1758. In 1771, he was chosen honorary-member of the Royal-Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Naples, and finally, was named corresponding-member of the Royal-Society of Medicine at Paris, in 1780. The earliest of his printed works, is his "*Theses de Præstantia et usu Plantarum in Medicina. Pisæ, 1734*," in folio; and the latest, "*Notizie degli Aggrandimenti delle Scienze Fisiche accaduti in Toscana nel corso di anni 60, nel secolo 17, Firenze, 1780*," in 4 vols. 4to. He died of an atrophy in 1780. Mr. Targioni had a large cabinet of natural history, the foundation of which had been laid by Micheli.

TRALLIAN (ALEXANDER), one of the Greek writers on physic, was a native of Tralles, a city in Lydia, and flourished about the year 550. His father's name was Stephanus, a practitioner in physic, who took care to instruct his son in the principles of his profession; and the son made such a considerable progress in his studies, and was so noted for his application to letters, that he was scarcely arrived to years of manhood, before he had the title of "*Sophisticles*" conferred upon him. Not contented, however, with what instructions he could procure in his own native climate, he travelled through Greece, Gaul, Spain, and other places. He is reckoned one of the most valuable authors since the time of Hippocrates. His works are divided into twelve books, in which he treats of distempers, as they occur from head to foot. He was the first that opened the jugular veins; and the first that used cantharides by way of blister for the gout. Though upon the whole he appears to have been a rational and regular physician, yet we find some things in him, which favour of the empiric, and the man of superstition. His works have been printed at Basil, at Paris, and at London.

TRAPEZUNTIUS (GEORGIUS), one of those learned men who brought the Greek language into the West, just before the resurrection of letters, was a native of Candia or Crete, and born about 1396. He came first to Venice, and passed from thence to Rome, where he taught rhetoric and philosophy several years. This was under the pontificate of Eugenius IV. about which time Theodorus Gaza came to Italy, and was his rival. He was secretary to Eugenius, as he was to his successor Nicholas V. and lived in plenty and happiness for a long time; but afterwards, being involved in quarrels with Gaza, Valla, and others, he went to Naples, at the solicitation of king Alphonsus, who settled on him a good pension. In the year 1465, he made a visit to his native country,

country, and returned from thence by Constantinople to Rome. He died at Rome in 1485, aged near 90. He wrote a great many works, both in Greek and in Latin: he translated also, like the rest of his fellow-travellers, many of the ancient Greek authors into Latin; but his translations were not good.

TRAPP (JOSEPH), an English divine, of excellent parts and learning, was the second son of Mr. Joseph Trapp, rector of Cherington in Gloucestershire, at which place he was born in 1672. He had a private education under his father, who instructed him in the languages; and, when he was fit for the university, sent him to Wadham-College in Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. May 13, 1702, and was chosen fellow. He was greatly distinguished by his skill in the Belles Lettres; and, in 1708, was chosen to the professorship of poetry, which was founded by Dr. Henry Birkhead, formerly fellow of All-Soul's-College, with this condition, that the place of lecturer can only be held for ten years. He was the first professor, and published his lectures under the title of "*Prælectiones Poeticæ*." His translation of Virgil, plainly shews, that a man may be able to direct, who cannot execute; that is, may have the critic's judgment, without the poet's fire. Virgil, contemplated through the medium of Trapp, appears an accurate writer; and the "*Æneid*," a well-conducted fable; but, discerned in Dryden's page, he glows as with fire from heaven; and the "*Æneid*" is a continued series of whatever is great, elegant, pathetic, and sublime.

Dr. Trapp's preferments were the rectories of Harlington in Middlesex, of Christ-Church, in Newgate-Street, and St. Leonard's, in Foster-Lane, London, with the lectureships of St. Lawrence-Jewry, and St. Martin's in the Fields: his very high-church principles were probably the reason why he did not rise higher. He was chaplain to the lord-chancellor of Ireland in 1711; and published in that year, "*A Character of the present Set of Whigs*;" which Swift, who conveyed it to the printer, calls "a very scurvy piece." In a short time after, he printed at Dublin, a poem on the duke of Ormond, which was re-printed at London, and the printer sold just eleven of them. He died Nov. 22, 1747, and left behind him the character of a pathetic and instructive preacher, an excellent scholar, a discerning critic, and a very exemplary liver. Four volumes of his "*Sermons*" have been published. He is the author, likewise, of a piece entitled, "*The Church of England defended against the false Reasoning of the Church of Rome*." He wrote a tragedy, called, "*Abramule, or, Love and Empire*;" which was acted in 1704. Several occasional poems were written by him in English; and there is one Latin poem of his in the "*Musæ Anglicanæ*." Lastly, he translated "*Milton's Paradise Lost*," into

Latin verse ; and, having published it at his own expence, was a considerable loser.

TREMELLIUS (IMMANUEL), a Protestant divine of great learning, was born at Ferrara in 1510. He was the son of a Jew, and was educated with such care as to become a great master in the Hebrew tongue ; but was converted to Christianity by the celebrated Peter Martyr, and went with him to Lucca. Afterwards, leaving Italy altogether, he went into Germany, and settled at Argentine ; whence he proceeded to England in the reign of Edward VI. after whose death he returned to Germany, and taught Hebrew in the school of Hornbach. From thence he was invited to Heidelberg, under the elector-palatine Frederic III. where he was professor of the Hebrew tongue, and translated the Syriac Testament into Latin. There also he undertook a Latin translation of the Bible out of Hebrew, and associated Franciscus Junius to him in that work, which was published in 1575. His next remove was to Sedan, at the request of the duke of Bulloin, to be the Hebrew-professor in his new university, where he died in 1580, in his 70th year.

TRENCHARD (JOHN), an illustrious English patriot and writer, was descended of an ancient family, and born in 1669. He had a liberal education, and was bred to the law, in which he was well-skilled ; but politics, and his place of commissioner of the forfeited estates in Ireland, which he enjoyed in the reign of king William, took him from the bar, whither he had never any inclination to return. Also, by the death of an uncle, and by his marriage, he was fallen into an easy fortune, with the prospect of a much greater. He began very early to distinguish himself by his writings ; for, in 1697, he published, " An Argument, shewing, that a Standing Army is inconsistent with a free Government, and absolutely destructive to the Constitution of the English Monarchy ;" and, in 1698, " A short History of Standing Armies in England ;" which two pamphlets produced several answers. Nov. 1720, Mr. Trenchard, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Gordon, began to publish in the " London," and afterwards in the " British Journal," a series of letters under the name of " Cato," upon various and important subjects relating to the public. These were continued for almost three years with a very great reputation ; but there were some among them, written by Mr. Trenchard, under the name of " Diogenes," upon several points of religion, which were thought exceptionable, and animadverted upon. Mr. Gordon afterwards collected the papers written by Mr. Trenchard and himself, and published them in four volumes, 12mo. under the title of " Cato's Letters, or Essays on Liberty, Civil or Religious, and other important Subjects.

Mr. Trenchard was member of parliament for Taunton in Somersetshire,

merfetshire, and died in 1723, of an ulcer in his kidneys. He left no manuscripts behind him, but two or three loose papers, once intended for Cato's letters. Some anonymous works, on account of their style, are ascribed to him.

TRISSINO (JOHN GEORGE), an Italian poet, was born at Vicenza, of an ancient and noble family, in 1478. He lost his father at seven years old; yet, having a passion for letters, applied himself ardently to his studies. When he had gone through a course of rhetoric and philosophy, he went to Milan, in order to learn the Greek tongue under Demetrius Chalcondyles; and, out of gratitude to this master, erected a monument to him after his death in the church of St. Sauveur. Afterwards he cultivated mathematical learning, and made a very considerable progress in it; omitting in the mean time no opportunities of exercising himself in the Italian poetry, for which he had a natural turn, and in time became famous. At two and twenty years of age he went to Rome, where he acquired the friendship of all the learned. He returned to Vicenza; and, in 1503, married a lady, of whom he was extremely fond, and with whom he lived in perfect happiness. After his marriage, he sought tranquillity in a country-life, and retired to a family estate at Criccoli, upon the river Astego, where he cultivated poetry and the sciences without interruption. He built here a very magnificent house, of which he himself drew the plan, for he was well-skilled in architecture. In this retirement, he lost his wife, by whom he had two sons, Francis and Julius. This loss made him quit the country, and fly to Rome; where, under the pressure of the severest affliction, he composed a tragedy, called, "Sophonisba." This was received with prodigious applause, and by order of Leo X. acted with the utmost pomp and magnificence. In 1516, pope Leo sent him to negotiate some important affairs with the emperor Maximilian, which he did with good success. Trissino made himself very agreeable to the emperor, as well as to his successor Charles V. and he was employed by both with great confidence. It appears also from the Latin letters of Bembo, written in the name of Leo X. that this pope sent Trissino to Venice in 1516, and that he resided at that court some months. Upon the death of Leo in 1521, he retired to his own country, and married a second wife in 1526, by whom he had a son named Ciro, who engrossed his affection. However, pope Clement VII. who was no stranger to his various merit, recalled him afterwards to Rome, and gave him many marks of his esteem. He sent him to Charles V. and to the Republic of Venice; and when that emperor was crowned at Bologna in 1530, Trissino had the honour to be one of the pope's train-bearers.

He was afterwards involved in troubles of a domestic kind, which did not end but with his life. Julius, the only remaining son by

his first wife, could not bear his mother-in-law; he was also extremely offended at the partiality shewn by Trissino to Ciro, the child of his second marriage. From these unhappy sources things grew daily more and more inflamed, till at length Trissino, conceiving an aversion to Julius, resolved to disinheret him, and to leave his whole estate to Ciro. Julius, aware of this, commenced a suit at law against his father for his mother's jointure, which, after a process of some years, was determined in his favour. He then made a seizure of his father's house and estate, which afflicted Trissino to that degree, that he went to Rome in 1549, and died there the year following. All the works of Trissino were printed in 2 vols. folio, at Verona, in 1729; the first containing his poems, the second his prose pieces.

TRUMBULL (WILLIAM), was the eldest son of William Trumbull, Esq. M. P. for the county of Berks in 1636. He was born at Easthampsted in August 1638. His education was in the university of Oxford, where he was originally of St. John's-College, but afterwards fellow of All-Souls, and admitted LL. B. Oct. 12, 1659. In 1664, he went to France and Italy, returned to college in 1666; and, July 6, 1667, took the degree of LL. D. He became an advocate in Doctors-Commons, one of the clerks of the signet, and chancellor and vicar-general of the diocese of Rochester, for which last two offices his patent bears date June 13, 1671. Nov. 21, 1684, he received the honour of knighthood, made clerk of the deliverers of ordnance-stores; and, in Nov. 1685, was sent envoy extraordinary to France. In the beginning of 1687, he went an ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and there continued till 1691. In 1685, he was elected M. P. for East-Loo in Cornwall; and, in 1695, both for the university of Oxford, and Heyden in Yorkshire; May 3, 1695, he had the seals given him as secretary of state, but resigned them Dec. 5, 1697. He died Dec. 14, 1716, aged 78, and was buried in Easthampsted-Church, Berkshire. His epitaph was written by Pope, who much esteemed him.

TRYPHIODORUS, an ancient Greek poet, of whom remains a poem of about 700 lines, entitled, "The Destruction of Troy." Few particulars are known of him, and hardly any with certainty. We learn from Suidas, that he was an Egyptian, but nothing can be determined concerning his age. It is supposed, that he lived between the reigns of Severus and Anastasius; the former of whom died at the beginning of the third century, and the latter at the beginning of the sixth. He composed an Odyssey, or epic poem on the adventures of Ulysses, consisting of four and twenty books, having entirely banished the letter A from his first book, which was called, "Alpha," as *lucus à non lucendo*, because there was

was not an Alpha in it. His second book, was inscribed, "Beta," for the same reason: in short, the poet excluded the whole four and twenty letters in their turns, and shewed them, one after another, that he could do his business without them.

TUCKER (ABRAHAM), Esq. a curious and original thinker, was a gentleman of affluent fortune, and author of, "The Light of Nature pursued," in 9 vols. 8vo. of which the five first volumes were published by himself in 1768, under the assumed name of "Edward Search, Esq." and the four last after his death, in 1777, as, "The posthumous Work of Abraham Tucker, Esq." Mr. Tucker lived at Betchworth-Castle, near Dorking in Surrey; an estate which he purchased in the early part of his life. He married the daughter of Edward Baker, Esq. by whom he had two daughters, one of whom married Sir Henry St. John, and died in his lifetime; the other survived him. He lost his eye-sight a few years before his death, which happened in 1775.

TUNSTALL (JAMES), a learned Englishman, was born about 1710, and educated at St. John's-College in Cambridge, of which he became fellow and a principal tutor. He was instituted to the rectory of Sturmer in Essex, in 1739; and, in 1741, elected public-orator of the university. He afterwards became chaplain to Potter, archbishop of Canterbury. He was created D. D. at Cambridge, in 1744; was collated by the archbishop to the rectory of Great-Chart in Kent, and to the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet; both which he quitted for the valuable vicarage of Rochdale in Lancashire, Nov. 1752, given him by archbishop Hutton, who married his wife's aunt. He died March 28, 1772. His writings are, 1. "Epistola ad virum eruditum Conyers Middleton, &c. Cant. 1741," in 8vo. 2. "Observations on the present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and Brutus." 3. "Sermon before the House of Commons, May 29, 1746." 4. "A Vindication of the Power of the State to prohibit clandestine Marriages, &c. 1755." 5. "Marriage in Society stated, &c. in a 2d Letter to Dr. Stebbing, 1755." 6. "Academica; Part the First, containing Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion, a Concio, and a Thesis." The second part he did not live to publish; but it is supposed to make "The Lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion," published after his death, in 4to.

TULL (JETHRO), a gentleman of an ancient family in Yorkshire, deserves honourable mention in this work, as the first inventor of the drill-plough, and the first Englishman, perhaps the first writer ancient or modern, who attempted with any tolerable degree of success to reduce agriculture to certain and uniform principles.

After an education at one of our universities, and being admitted a barrister of the Temple, he made the tour of Europe, and, in every country through which he passed, was a diligent observer of the soil, culture, and vegetable productions. On his return to England, he married, and settled in a paternal farm in Oxfordshire, where he pursued an infinite number of agricultural experiments, till by intense application, vexatious toil, and too frequently exposing himself to the vicissitudes of heat and cold in the open fields, he contracted a disorder in his breast, which, not being found curable in England, obliged him a second time to travel, and to seek a cure in the milder climates of France and Italy. Here he again attended more minutely to the culture of those countries, and, having little else to do, he employed himself, during three years residence abroad, to reduce his observations to writing, with a view of once more endeavouring to introduce them into practice, if ever he should be so happy as to recover his health, and be able to undergo the fatigues of a second attempt. From the climate of Montpellier, and the waters of that salutary spring, he found in a few months that relief which all the power of physic could not afford him at home; and he returned to appearance perfectly repaired in his constitution, but greatly embarrassed in his fortune.

His first publication, was a "Specimen" only in 1731; which was followed in 1733, by "An Essay on Horse-Hoeing Husbandry, 1733," in folio; a work of so much reputation, that it was translated into French by Mr. Du Hamel. From this time to 1739, he continued to make several improvements in his method of cultivating wheat; and to publish at different times answers to such objections as had been made to his husbandry. He died Jan. 3, 1740.

TURNEBUS (ADRIAN), an illustrious French critic, was born in 1512, at Andely, a town in Normandy, of a gentleman's family, but in no great circumstances. Authors have disputed much about the spelling his French name; but his Latin name all agree to be Turnebus. He went to Paris at eleven years of age, and made an amazing progress in classical literature and criticism. He acquired, after he was grown up, so extensive a reputation for his learning, that Italians, Spaniards, Germans, and English, all made him great offers, if he would honour them with his residence, which he declined. He taught polite literature, first at Toulouse; and afterwards, in 1547, went to be Greek professor at Paris, whither his great name drew scholars to him from all parts of Europe. In 1552, he took upon him the care of the royal-press for the Greek books; but quitted this office in 1555, upon being admitted into the number of the royal-professors. He died June 12, 1565, leaving his wife big of her sixth child.

The works of Turnebus, which are all in Latin, were printed in

in one vol. folio, at Strasburg, in 1600: his "Adversaria," 3 vols. in folio, had been printed at Paris before. They consist chiefly of criticisms upon ancient authors in general, and Latin versions from some of the Greeks.

TYE (CHRISTOPHER), born at Westminster, and brought up in the royal-chapel, was musical-preceptor to prince Edward, and probably to the other children of Henry VIII. In 1545, he was admitted to the degree of doctor in music at Cambridge; and, in 1548, was incorporated a member of the university of Oxford: in the reign of queen Elizabeth, he was organist of the royal-chapel, and a man of some literature. In music he was excellent.

The "Acts of the Apostles," set to music by Dr. Tye, were sung in the chapel of Edward VI. and probably in other places where choral-service was performed; but the success of them not answering the expectation of their author, he applied himself to another kind of study, the composing of music to words selected from the Psalms of David, in four, five, and more parts; to which species of harmony, for want of a better, the name of Anthem, a corruption of Antiphon, was given.

TYNDALE (WILLIAM), a most zealous English reformer, was born on the borders of Wales, some time before 1500. He was of Magdalen-Hall in Oxford. Afterwards, he removed to Cambridge, and from thence went to live with a gentleman in Gloucestershire, in the capacity of tutor to his children. While he continued there, he shewed himself so furious for Luther, and so inveterate to the pope, that he was forced, merely for the security of his person, to leave the place. He next endeavoured to get into the service of Tonstall, bishop of Durham, but did not succeed. His zeal for Lutheranism, made him desirous to translate the New Testament into English; and, as this could not safely be done in England, he went into Germany, where, setting about the work, he finished it in 1527. It was the first translation of it made into English. At his first going over into Germany, he went into Saxony, and had much conference with Luthier; and, then returning to the Netherlands, made his abode chiefly at Antwerp. During his peregrinations from one country to another, he suffered shipwreck upon the coast of Holland, and lost all his books and papers. His translations of the scriptures, being in the mean time sent to England, made a great noise there; and, in the opinion of the clergy, did so much mischief, that a royal proclamation was issued out, prohibiting the buying or reading such translation or translations. But the clergy were not satisfied with this: they knew Tyndale capable of doing infinite harm, and therefore thought of nothing less than removing him out of the way. For this purpose, one Philips, was sent over to Antwerp, who insinuated himself into his

his company, and under the pretext of friendship betrayed him into custody. He was sent to the castle of Filford, about eighteen miles from Antwerp; and though the English merchants at Antwerp did what they could to procure his release, and letters were also sent from lord Cromwell and others out of England, yet Philips bestirred himself so heartily, that he was tried and condemned to die. He was first strangled by the hands of the common hangman, and then burned near Filford-Castle, in 1536. While he was tying to the stake, he cried with a fervent and loud voice, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes." He was the author of many works, besides his translations of the scriptures: he is said to have translated the Bible under the name of Thomas Matthew.

TYRANNION, a celebrated grammarian in the time of Pompey, was of Amisus in the kingdom of Pontus, and is memorable for having contributed very much to the preservation of Aristotle's works. He fell into the hands of Lucullus, when that general of the Roman army defeated Mithridates, and seized his dominions; but his captivity was no disadvantage to him, since it procured him an opportunity of being illustrious at Rome, and raising a fortune. He spent it, among other things, in making a library of above 30,000 volumes; and it is probably owing to his care in collecting books, that the writings of Aristotle have not perished, together with innumerable other monuments of antiquity. He had many scholars at Rome: Cicero's son and nephew were under him. He died very old, being worn out with the gout.

TYRTÆUS, an ancient Greek poet, who flourished about Olymp. XXV. He was born at Miletus, but lived at Athens; and maintained himself by his Elegiac Muse, his Pipe, and his School. The Lacedæmonians, having blocked up Messene, a revolted city of Peloponnesus, many years, and sworn to carry the town or die before it, by advice of the Pythian Oracle applied to the Athenians for a general. The Athenians sent them Tyræus, perhaps in ridicule; for, besides his occupation, utterly remote from military affairs, he is reported to have been short and very deformed, blind of one eye, and lame into the bargain. Nevertheless, he so ravished the soldiers by the animating powers of his verse, that, though they had made themselves sure of falling in the encounter, they yet carried the victory, and won the town. He wrote, "The Polity of the Lacedæmonians;" "Moral Precepts," in elegiac verse; and five books of "War-Verses;" some fragments of which still remain, and have been published with those of the minor Greek poets. In 1761, was published at London, an English translation of Tyræus's "Elegies," in 8vo.

TYSON (EDWARD), was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the city of Bristol, on the 20th of January 1650; and was the
second

second son of Edward Tyson, Esq. some time sheriff and alderman, as also mayor of Bristol, in the year 1659 and 1660; and colonel of the train-bands of that city. His grandfather was Edward Tyson, some time of Bristol, and afterwards of Clevedon, in the county of Somerset. He came originally from the North of England, being of an ancient family there, and left a considerable property to his posterity. He was educated in the private schools in that county, till qualified to go to the university of Oxford, where he was admitted into Magdalen-Hall, in 1667, and commenced bachelor of arts on the 8th of February 1670; and still prosecuting his studies with much application, he took his master of arts degree on the 4th of November 1673. It was about this time that he entered on the physick line, wherein he made quick advances; and having performed all the exercises for his degree of bachelor in that faculty, he removed to London, where he lived for some time, and made divers curious experiments, especially in anatomy, in the house of Dr. Richard Morton, in Grey-Friars, who had married his sister. He was not long after this admitted a fellow of the Royal-Society. From London he removed for a time to Cambridge, where he was admitted into Corpus-Christi, or Bennet's-College, and there took the degree of doctor of physick, on the 7th of July 1680. Having proceeded thus far, he returned to London, and the same year was admitted candidate of the College of Physicians in that city; and about a year after came in to be fellow of that learned society.

He began now to become famous, and grow considerable in his practice of physick; so that upon the death of Dr. Thomas Allen, he was on the 19th of December 1684, chosen physician of the hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell. It has been said, that the lord-keeper North, was the doctor's hearty friend, and by his interest at court, procured him a mandamus from king Charles II. to be physician to those hospitals. Be it as it will, Dr. Charles Goodhall, had got another by the solicitation of his friends; so that upon the death of Dr. Allen, they acted in that station conjointly for some time; but, Dr. Tyson, having at last bought out the other, continued physician there to his death.

The same year that Dr. Tyson was admitted physician to Bethlehem, he was, upon the death of Dr. William Croone, chosen one of the readers of anatomy at Surgeons-Hall. He was an active and useful member of the College of Physicians; served the office of Censor, together with Dr. Samuel Collins, Dr. Richard Torlefs, and Dr. Martin Lister; Dr. John Lawson being then president of the college; and was afterwards very instrumental in getting some statutes repealed, that were thought to be prejudicial to that learned body. He was once a candidate for the professorship in Gresham-College. He died Aug. 1. 1708, and was buried in his parish-church of St. Dionis, Back-Church, in Lime-Street,

London, with a Latin inscription on his monument. He was never married. He published, "Phocœna, or, the Anatomy of a Porpus dissected, at Gresham-College, with a preliminary Discourse concerning Anatomy, and a Natural History of Animals, 1680," in 4to. "Ephemerie vitæ, or, the Natural History and Anatomy of the Ephemeron, a Fly, that lives but Five Hours, &c. London, 1681," in 4to. "Orang-Outang, five homo sylvestris, or, the Anatomy of a Pygmie, compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, &c. &c. 1691," in 4to. Also, several ingenious observations in the Philosophical Transactions.

TZETZES (JOHANNES), a celebrated grammarian of Constantinople, who died about the end of the 12th century. Being put under proper masters at fifteen, he learned not only the Belles Lettres, and the whole circle of sciences, but even the Hebrew and Syriac tongues. He had a prodigious memory, and was able to repeat all the scriptures by heart. He wrote "Commentaries upon Lycophron's Alexandria." Also, "Chiliades;" "Scholia upon Hesiod;" "Epigrams and other Poems;" "Pieces upon Grammar and Criticism, &c."

V.

VAILLANT (JOHN FOY), a great medallist, was born at Beauvais, May 24, 1632. He lost his father when he was three years old, and fell under the care of an uncle, a brother of his mother, who educated him, and made him his heir. He was trained with a view of succeeding to a magistracy, which his uncle possessed; but being too young for this when his uncle died, he changed his views, and quitting the law, applied himself to physic, in which faculty he was admitted doctor at twenty-four.

Being called to Paris about business, he paid a visit to Mr. Seguin, who had a fine cabinet of medals, and was also greatly attached to this study. Seguin, from their conferences, soon perceived the superior genius of Vaillant, which seemed to him to promise much in a science yet in its infancy, and pressed him to make himself a little more known. He did so, by visiting some antiquaries, who were famous in this way; till at length, falling under the notice of the minister Colbert, he had a commission to travel up and down Italy, Sicily, and Greece, in quest of medals proper for the king's cabinet.

cabinet. He set out with joy; and, after spending some years in traversing these countries, returned with as many medals as made the king's cabinet superior to any cabinet in Europe, though great additions have been made to it since. Colbert engaged him to travel a second time; and accordingly, in 1674, he went and embarked at Marseilles with several other gentlemen, who proposed, as well as himself, to be at Rome at the approaching jubilee. But a sad adventure disappointed all their curiosities; for, on the second day of their sailing, they were fallen upon and taken by an Algerine corsair. After a captivity of near five months, he was permitted to return to France, and received at the same time twenty gold medals, which had been taken from him. He embarked in a vessel bound for Marseilles, and was carried on with a favourable wind for two days, when another corsair appeared, which, in spite of all the sail they could make, bore down upon them within the reach of cannon-shot. Vaillant, dreading the miseries of a fresh slavery, resolved, however, to secure the medals which he had received at Algiers, and in order thereto swallowed them. But, a sudden turn of the wind freed them from this adversary, and cast them upon the coasts of Catalonia; where, after expecting to run a-ground every moment, they at length fell among the sands at the mouth of the Rhone. Vaillant got on shore in a skiff, but felt himself extremely incommoded with the medals he had swallowed, which might weigh altogether five or six ounces. He had recourse to a couple of physicians, who were a little puzzled with the singularity of his case; however, nature relieved herself from time to time, and he found himself in possession of the greatest part of his treasure when he got to Lyons.

Upon his arrival at Paris, he received fresh instructions, and then set out and made a most successful voyage. He penetrated into the very heart of Egypt and Persia, and there found new treasures, which made ample amends for all his fatigues and perils. He was greatly caressed and rewarded at his return. When Lewis XIV. gave a new form to the Academy of Inscriptions in the year 1701, Vaillant was at first made associate; and the year after pensionary, upon the death of M. Charpentier. He died of an apoplexy, Oct. 23, 1706, in his 76th year. He had two wives, and by virtue of a dispensation from the pope had married two sisters, by whom he had several children, and one son. His works are, 1. "Numismata imperatorum Romanorum præstantiora a Julio Cæsare ad posthumum & tyrannos, Paris, 1674," in 4to. 2. "Seleucidarum imperium, &c. Paris, 1681," in 4to. 3. "Numismata ærea imperatorum, Augustarum, & Cæsarum, in coloniis, municipiis, & urbibus jure Latii donatis, ex omni modula percussa, Paris, 1688," 2 tom. in folio. 4. "Numismata imperatorum & Cæsarum, a populis Romanæ ditionis Græce loquentibus ex omni modulo percussa, Paris, 1698," in 4to. 5. "Historia Ptolemæorum Ægypti

regum ad fidem numifinatum accommodata, Amft. 1701," in folio. 6. " Nummi antiqui familiarum Romanarum perpetuis interpretationibus illustrati, Amft. 1703," 2 tom. in folio. 7. " Arfacidarum imperium, &c. Paris, 1725," in 4to. 8. " Achæmenidarum imperium, &c. Paris, 1725," in 4to. Besides thefe works, he was the author of ſome pieces which are printed in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres."

VAILLANT (JOHN FRANCIS FOY), ſon of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1665, while his father was upon his travels in queſt of medals and antiques. He was brought to Beauvais in 1669, and at twelve years of age ſent to Paris, where he was inſtructed by the Jeſuits in the Belles Lettres and philoſophy. He applied himſelf, as his father had done, to the ſtudy of phyſic, and was received doctor in that faculty at Paris in 1691. He was initiated into the ſcience of medals, and would have ſhone like his father, if he had ſurvived him long enough: nevertheless, his merit was reputed very great, and he was admitted into the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres in 1702. He died in 1708.

VALERIANUS (PIERIUS), an ingenious and learned Italian, was born at Belluno, in the ſtate of Venice, about 1475. He loſt his father at nine years of age, and was reduced with his mother and brethren to great poverty; but his uncle Urbanus Bolzaninus, who was afterwards preceptor in the Greek language to Leo X. took him under his protection, and had him liberally educated. He ſtudied the Latin and Greek tongues under Valla and Laſcaris; and made ſo wonderful a progreſs, that he came to be one of the moſt learned men of his age. Going to Rome, under the pontificate of Julius II. he became a favourite with John de Medicis, afterwards in 1513 Leo X. who committed to his care the conduct and inſtruction of two nephews. The cardinal, Julius de Medicis, who entered upon the pontificate in 1523, under the name of Clement VII. ſhewed the ſame regard to Valerianus, as Leo had done. He offered him firſt the biſhopric of Juſtinople, and then that of Avignon; but, Valerianus reſuſed them both, being fully ſatiſfied with the place of apoſtolic notary. He was in imminent danger when Rome was taken in 1527; and the year after, retired to Belluno, for the ſake of that tranquillity which he had never found at court. Yet he ſuffered himſelf to be drawn from his retirement, by Hypolite de Medicis, one of his pupils; who, being made a cardinal in 1529, choſe him for his ſecretary. He continued in this office till the death of the cardinal in 1535, and ſeems to have paſſed the next two years with his other pupil Alexander de Medicis, who had been made firſt duke of Florence in 1531. Upon the death of Alexander in 1537, he retired to Padua; where he ſpent the remainder

mainder of his life among his books, and died in 1558. He composed several works, ingenious, learned, and curious; some of which were published in his life-time, some not till after his death. It may be proper to observe here, that Valerianus's Christian name was Peter; but changed, according to the custom of those times, by one of his masters into Picrius, in allusion to Picrides, a name for the Muses, and therefore probably done as a compliment to his talents for poetry.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, an ancient Latin writer, of whom remain "*Libri Novem factorum dictorumque Memorabilium*;" dedicated to Tiberius Cæsar. It appears from this work, that he was a Roman, and that he lived under the reign of Tiberius Cæsar. His style is not so pure as might be expected from the age he lived in; and therefore many learned men have conjectured, that what we have of his is not the original work, but only an epitome made by some later writer.

VALESIUS (HENRICUS), or Henry de Valois, a French critic of great abilities and learning, was born at Paris in 1603, of parents, whose circumstances supported them without any profession. He began his studies at Verdun in 1613 under the Jesuits, and the greatest hopes were formed of him from his childhood. He was recalled to Paris five years after, and continued there in the college of Clermont. After having maintained his Theses in Philosophy with much applause, he went to Bourges in 1622 to study the civil law; and at the end of two years returned to Paris, where he was received advocate. He frequented the bar for seven years, but more to oblige his father, than out of any fondness for the law; and a very little business there helping to increase the disgust which he naturally had for this profession, he at length quitted it, and devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. Greek and Latin authors were all his study, and all his pleasure. His father having died in 1650, his circumstances were better suited to his necessities. The same year he made an oration, in praise of Christina queen of Sweden, who had just ascended the throne; and her majesty, by way of acknowledging the favour, promised to send him a gold chain, and gave him at the same time an invitation to accompany the learned Bochart to Sweden. But the chain never came, and the invitation ended in nothing, for which Valesius himself is said to have been to blame: for, though he was not naturally a great prater, yet he had the imprudence, while he was meditating this journey, to break some jests on the learned in those parts; which, being sent to the queen, occasioned her majesty's coldness and neglect of him. The emperor Constantine Porphyrogenetes, who died in the year 959, had made extracts from the Greek historians of such things as he thought most useful; and had ranged these

these extracts under certain titles and common places, in number fifty-three. Each contained two books, one of Extracts from the writers of Universal History, another of Extracts from the Historians of the emperors. A merchant of Marseilles had brought an ancient manuscript of it from the Isle of Cyprus, and had sold it to Mons. Peiresc, who sent it to Paris. Here it lay neglected a long time; till at length Pithæus engaged Valesius to translate and publish it: which he did, and very properly dedicated it to Peiresc, to whom the public is obliged for it.

In 1636, he gave a good edition of "Ammianus Marcellinus," in 4to. corrected in a great number of places from the manuscripts, and illustrated with very ingenious and learned notes. The critical talents and learning, which Valesius had shewn in these publications, occasioned him to be pitched upon for a work of greater importance: and that was an edition of the ancient ecclesiastical historians. M. de Montchal, archbishop of Thoulouse, gave occasion to Valesius's engaging in this work: for, being a learned man himself, the clergy of France had besought him to give an edition of these historians, which indeed was very much wanted. Montchal undertook the affair; but being either too much taken up with the business of his see, or despairing of success in what he had undertaken, soon after excused himself to the clergy; and at the same time advised them to apply to Valesius, as a man who was every way qualified for the task. They did so; and, upon Valesius's listening to their request, did for his encouragement settle a pension upon him. This was about the year 1650.

In 1660, Valesius was honoured with the title of historiographer of France: and had also a pension settled on him by the king, in consideration of his edition of Eusebius, which had appeared the year before. In 1662, he lost his left eye, so that now he was blind; and, notwithstanding all the skill of oculists, the most that could be done for him was, to see but very poorly with the left eye: a new cataract, almost as soon as it was removed, forming itself again in the right. In 1663, he had an addition to his pension from the crown. When sixty years of age, he married a handsome young woman, by whom he had seven children. He died May 7, 1676.

VALESIUS (ADRIAN), or Adrian de Valois, brother of Henry Valesius, and a very learned man also, was born at Paris in 1607, and educated in the College of Clermont there under the Jesuits. He followed the example of his brother, and had the same counsellors in his studies, the fathers Sermond and Petavius. History was his principal object; and he spent many years in searching into the most authentic records, manuscripts as well as printed. His long perseverance in these pursuits enabled him to give the public an elaborate Latin work, entitled, "*Gesta Francorum, seu de re-*

bus Francicis," in 3 vols. folio; the first of which came out in 1646, the two others in 1658. He is the author of several other works, which are all in Latin. In 1660, he was with his brother honoured with the title of historiographer to the king; and had a pension settled upon him. In 1664, he lost the company of his brother; who, when he married, left his mother and brethren, with whom he had lived till then. Adrian, however, some years after followed his brother's example, and married a wife too; by whom he had children. He died July the 2d, 1692.

VALLA (LAURENTIUS), an Italian writer of great parts and learning, was born at Rome in 1415. He attacked with great vigour the barbarism, which had prevailed over the Latin tongue for several ages; and wrote books, on purpose to collect the elegances of that language, which had been so little used, by the schoolmen and civilians: yet, when he himself attempted to write history, he shewed that he was more capable of prescribing to others, than of practising himself. He was of a most contentious, criticising, contradicting nature; and this raised him up many enemies. The title of his books, some of them at least, shew, that he was one of the greatest duellists in the republic of letters; and that his life may be compared to the profession of a gladiator. He left his country, either by order of the pope, or because he had exposed himself to the hatred of too many persons; and retired to the court of Alphonfus king of Naples, who was a great patron of men of learning, and desired to learn Latin of him at fifty years of age. Here the ecclesiastics persecuted him severely; they darted upon him the thunders of the inquisition; they delivered him up to the penal laws of the secular arm; and they would have burned him alive, if king Alphonfus had not moderated their rigour, and forced them to content themselves with whipping him in the convent of the Jacobines. Nevertheless, returning to Rome, he found good patrons; who procured him the pope's favour, the liberty of teaching, and a pension. He died in 1465.

His principal works are, "*Elegantiarum linguæ Latinæ libri sex: De voluptate & vero bono libri tres: De Dialectica: De gestis Ferrandi Arragonum Regis: Annotationes in Novum Testamentum: De ficta Constantini Donatione.*" His Annotations upon the New Testament have always been well spoken of.

VALLA (GEORGE), an Italian physician and professor of the Belles Letters at Venice, was born at Piacenza, and was a cotemporary of Laurentius Valla. He was well skilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and wrote a considerable number of books both in physic and literature. He wrote "*Commentaries on some books of Cicero, Horace's Art of Pœtry, Juvenal, &c.*" He wrote also "*A Comment upon the second Book of Pliny's*

Natural History, printed at Venice in 1502," in 4to. This Valla exasperated the duke of Milan so much by his too impetuous zeal for the Trivulcian faction, that the prince procured him to be committed to prison even at Venice. He suffered great hardships in that confinement, but was at last released. He died suddenly.

VANBRUGH (Sir JOHN). This excellent dramatic writer, descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, discovered an early propension to poetry and architecture, and soon became eminent in both. He set out in life as an ensign in the army; and possessed a ready wit and an agreeable elocution. In some of his winter quarters he became acquainted with Sir Thomas Skipwith; who being a sharer in a theatrical patent, though little concerned in the conduct of it, young Vanbrugh shewed him the outlines of two plays; and Sir Thomas encouraged him to finish "The Relapse," which, being acted in 1697, succeeded beyond their warmest expectations, placed Vanbrugh in a high degree of reputation, and stimulated him (under the patronage of lord Halifax) to complete his "Provoked Wife;" which was successfully brought out at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields in 1698. In the same year, he brought out his comedy of "Æsop," which was acted at Drury-Lane, and contains much general satire and useful morality. "The False Friend," his next comedy, came out in 1702. During the reign of queen Anne, he received the honour of knighthood, and enjoyed for some years the office of Clarencieux king at arms. By king George I. he was appointed surveyor of the works at Greenwich-Hospital, in Aug. 1716; and was likewise made comptroller-general of his majesty's works, and surveyor of the gardens and waters. On a visit to France, his curiosity and natural taste exciting him to take a survey of the fortifications in that kingdom, he was taken notice of by an engineer, secured by authority, and carried to the Bastile, where his confinement was so much softened by humanity, that he amused himself by drawing rude draughts of some comedies. This circumstance raised such curiosity at Paris, that he was visited by several of the noblesse, and by their means procured his liberty before any solicitation for it came from England. Sir John Vanbrugh had interest enough to raise a subscription of thirty persons of quality, at 100*l* each, for building a stately theatre in the Hay-Market; on the first stone that was laid of this theatre was inscribed the words *LITTLE WIG*, as a compliment to a celebrated beauty, the toast and pride of that party. The house being finished in 1706, it was put by Mr. Betterton and his associates under the management of Sir John Vanbrugh and Mr. Congreve, in hopes of retrieving their desperate fortunes; but their expectations were too sanguine. The new theatre was opened with a translated opera, set to Italian music, called "The Triumph of Love," which met with a cold reception. "The Confederacy" was almost

almost immediately after produced by Sir John, and acted with more success than so licentious a performance deserved, though less than it was entitled to, if considered merely with respect to its dramatic merit. The prospects of the theatre being unpromising, Mr. Congreve gave up his share and interest wholly to Vanbrugh; who, being now become sole manager, was under the necessity of exerting himself. Accordingly, in the same season, he gave the public three other imitations from the French; viz. 1. "The Cuckold in Conceit;" 2. "Squire Treeloby;" and, 3. "The Mistake." At last, tired of the business, he disposed of his theatrical concerns to Mr. Owen Swinney, who governed the stage till another great revolution occurred. Our author's last comedy, "The Journey to London," which was left imperfect, was finished to great advantage by Mr. Cibber; who takes notice in the prologue of Sir John's virtuous intention in composing this piece, to make amends for scenes written in the fire of youth. He died of a quinsy, at his house at Whitehall, March 26, 1726.

VANDALE (ANTONY), a learned Hollander, was born in 1638, and discovered early an extreme passion for languages and literature; which, however, his parents obliged him to renounce, openly at least, in order to pursue commerce. He quitted commerce at thirty years of age, and took the degrees in physic, which he practised with success, and obtained an high reputation all over Europe for his profound erudition. He died at Haerlem, physician of the hospital there, in 1708. Of his works, which are in Latin, we have two treatises; one, "Upon the Heathen Oracles;" and the other, "Upon the Origin and Progress of Idolatry."

VANDER-LINDEN (JOHN ANTONIDES), a learned professor of physic at Leyden, was descended from ancestors, distinguished in the republic of letters. His grandfather Henry, born in 1546, was a master of the learned languages, and suffered greatly on account of the Reformation which he embraced very young. He lost his father, his wife's father, his relations and friends, in the Spanish massacre at Naerden in 1572. After that fatal accident, he exercised the function of a minister at Enckhuysen till 1585, when he was invited to be professor of divinity at Franeker. He was the first who read lectures in that university; and it was he who pronounced the Inaugural Oration of it, by which we learn, that it was then founded. He died there in 1614, and left among other children a son, named Antony; who had good parts and skill in polite letters, and on that account was by the magistrates of Enckhuysen made rector of their college. He was likewise a good musician and organist, and no stranger to divinity: but his chief talent was physic, in which faculty, having taken the

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degree of doctor at Franeker in 1608, he practised with success and reputation, first at Enckhuisen, and afterwards at Amsterdam.

Enckhuisen is one of the towns in North Holland; and here it was, that John Antonides, the son of Antony Vander-Linden, was born, the 13th of January 1609. He was sent to Leyden in 1625, to study philosophy there; and, after this, he applied himself entirely to physic. From Leyden he went to Franeker in 1629, in order to continue his studies there; and received the degree of doctor some months after. His father, who had been at Amsterdam ever since the year 1625, sent for him home, for the sake of instructing him in his profession; and died in 1633. Our Vander-Linden continued to practise physic there with a success which raised his reputation greatly; for, in 1639, he was sent for to be professor of physic in the university of Franeker. He discharged that office with great applause for almost twelve years: he read lectures, both on the theory and practice of anatomy and botany: and it was by his care that the garden of the university was enlarged, and an house built to it. The university of Utrecht offered him a professor's place in 1649, which he did not accept; but, two years after, he accepted the same offer from the curators of the university of Leyden. He died March 4, 1664. He wrote several books upon physic.

VAN DYCK (Sir ANTHONY), a most illustrious painter, was born at Antwerp in 1599, and trained under the no less illustrious Rubens. Afterwards he went to Italy, stayed a short time at Rome, and then removed to Venice; where he attained the beautiful colouring of Titian, Paul Veronese, and the Venetian school: proofs of which appeared in the pictures he drew at Genoa, where he left behind him many excellent pieces. After a few years spent abroad, he returned to Flanders, with a manner of painting so noble, natural, and easy, that Titian himself was hardly his superior; and no other master in the world equal to him in portraits. The prince of Orange, hearing of his fame, sent for him to draw the pictures of his princess and children. Cardinal Richelieu invited him to France; where, not liking his entertainment, he stayed but a little time. Then he came over to England, soon after Rubens had left it, and was entertained in the service of Charles I. who conceived a marvellous esteem for his works; honoured him with knighthood; presented him with his own picture, set round with diamonds; assigned him a considerable pension; sat very often to him for his portrait; and was followed by most of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom. He acquired great riches by his profession; married one of the fairest ladies of the English court, a daughter of the lord Ruthen earl of Gowry; and, though he had little with her except her beauty and her quality, lived in a state and grandeur answerable to her birth. He grew weary,
towards

towards the latter end of his life, of the continued trouble that attended face-painting; and, being desirous of immortalizing his name by some more glorious undertaking, went to Paris, in hopes of being employed in the grand gallery of the Louvre. Not succeeding there, he returned to England; and proposed to the king, by his friend Sir Kenelm Digby, to make cartoons for the Banqueting-House at Whitehall. The subject was to have been the institution of the order of the garter, the procession of the knights in their habits, with the ceremony of their installment, and St. George's feast: but his demand of 8000*l.* being thought unreasonable, while the king was treating with him for a less sum, the gout and other distempers put an end to his life. He died in 1641, aged forty-two years; and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where his monument, whatever it was, perished by the fire.

VAN HUYSUM (JOHN), a painter of great name, was born at Amsterdam in 1682; and was the son of a painter. His father taught him to paint screens, figures, and vases on wood, landscapes, and sometimes flowers; but the son, being arrived to years of maturity, perceived, that to work in every branch of his art was the way to excel in none; and therefore he confined himself to flowers, fruit, and landscapes. Quitting his father's school, he set up for himself; and married a wife about 1705. His reputation rose to such an height, that all the curious in painting sought his works with great eagerness; and this encouraged him to raise his prices, till his pictures grew out of the reach of any but princes and men of the largest fortunes.

Van Huysum at length began to have strange freaks that approached to madness, which are attributed to the railleries of some painters on the coquetry of his wife, though she was neither young nor handsome. This made him take to drinking; which, joined with the ill-humour of his wife, and the debauchery of his son, whom he was obliged to send to the Indies, threw him into a state of jealousy and melancholy. He died at Amsterdam in 1749, aged 67.

VANE (Sir HENRY), Knt. was descended from an ancient family in Kent, and was eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, secretary of state to Charles I. He was born about 1612, educated at Westminster-School, and thence removed to Magdalen-Hall in Oxford. He then spent some time in France, and more at Geneva. After his return home, he contracted an aversion to the government and liturgy of the church of England, which displeasing his father, he transported himself to New-England in 1635; and was no sooner landed there, but, his eminent parts having made him noticed, when the next season came for the election of magistrates, he was chosen governor. But in this post he had not the good

fortune of pleasing the people long; his unquiet fancy raising a thousand scruples of conscience, which they had not brought over with them, nor heard of before. He returned therefore into England about 1637; and, appearing to be reformed from the extravagancies of his opinions, married a lady of a good family; and, by his father's interest, was joined with Sir William Russel in the office of treasurer of the navy, a place of great trust and profit. For some time he seemed well satisfied with the government; but, upon his father's receiving a remarkable disobligation from the lord Strafford, by the latter's being created in 1639 baron Raby, the house and land of Vane (which title he had promised himself, and which Strafford laid hold of, merely out of contempt to the Vanes) both father and son formed a resolution of revenge. For this purpose the latter, who had received the honour of knighthood in 1640, betook himself to the friendship of Pym and other declared enemies of the court; and contributed all that intelligence, which designed the ruin of the earl, and which fixed himself in the entire confidence of those who promoted the same; so that nothing was concealed from him, though it is believed that he communicated his thoughts to very few.

Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to the interest of the parliament with the utmost zeal and vigour; being, in 1643, one of the commissioners sent by them to invite the Scots to their assistance. In 1644, he was the grand instrument of carrying the famous self-denying ordinance, which gave life and spirit to the independent cause; and in his speech, upon introducing the debate on that subject, observed, that, though he had been possessed of the treasureship of the navy before the beginning of the troubles, without owing it to the favour of the parliament, yet he was ready to resign it to them, and desired that the profits of it might be applied towards the support of the war. He was likewise one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, in Jan. 1644-5, and in that of the Isle of Wight in 1648; in which last, as he was now determined to procure, if possible, a change in the government, he used all his efforts to retard any conclusion with his majesty, till the army could be brought to London; and for that purpose amused the king's party, by the offer of a toleration for the common-prayer and the episcopal clergy. However, he did not approve of the force put upon the parliament by the army, nor of the execution of the king; withdrawing for some time from the scene while these things were acted. But, upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, in 1648-9, he was appointed one of the council of state, in which post he was continued, till the dissolution of the parliament by Cromwell in 1653; to whose authority he always refused to submit, and by whom, being suspected of ill intentions against him, he was imprisoned in Carisbrook-Castle. After the protector's death, and the deposing of his son Richard, he was, in May 1659, again.

again made one of the council of state ; and, in October, one of the new council for the management of public affairs ; but, Jan. 1659-60, he was discharged from his seat in the parliament, and confined to his house at Raby, in the county of Durham.

Upon the Restoration it was imagined, that, as the declaration from Breda was full of indemnity to all except the Regicides, he was comprehended in it ; his innocence of the king's death was represented in such a manner by his friends, that an address was agreed upon by both houses of parliament in his behalf, to which a favourable answer, though in general terms, was returned by his majesty ; and this being equivalent to an act of parliament, though it wanted the necessary forms, he was thought to be sufficiently secured. But the share he had in the attainder of the earl of Strafford, and in the whole turn of affairs to the change of government, and (above all) the great opinion which was entertained of his parts and capacities to embroil matters again, made the court think it necessary to put him out of the way. He was brought therefore to his trial the 4th of June 1662, for imagining and compassing the death of king Charles I. and for taking upon him and usurping the government ; in answer to which he urged, that neither the king's death, nor the members themselves, could dissolve the long parliament, whereof he being one, no inferior could call him in question ; but, being found guilty, he was, on the 14th, beheaded on Tower-Hill. He inclined to Origen's notion of an universal salvation to all, both the devils and the damned ; and to the doctrine of pre-existence. He left a son, Christopher, who was created by king William a baron, by the title of lord Bernard's-Castle, in the bishopric of Durham. His writings are of a very peculiar cast, and abound much in obscurity.

VANIERE (JAMES), a French Jesuit, famous for Latin poetry, was born at Causses, a town in the diocese of Beziers, in 1664. His parents spent their lives in rural occupations and amusements, and Vaniere entered thoroughly into their manners and taste. He studied under the Jesuits at Beziers, and became one of their society in 1680. He distinguished himself early by his Latin poetry, and composed a great number of his works in this way ; the principal of which is, "*Prædium Rusticum*." He published also a "*Poetical Dictionary*" in 1710, of which he afterwards gave an abridgement. He went a great way likewise in compiling "*A French and Latin Dictionary*," but did not live to finish it. He died at Toulouse in 1739.

VANINI, a most determined atheist of Italy, was born at Taurisano, in the kingdom of Naples in 1585 ; and was the son of John Baptist Vanini, steward to Don Francis de Castro, duke of Taurisano, and viceroy of Naples. His Christian name was Lucilio ;

cilio; but it was customary with him to assume different names in different countries; for, in Gascony, he called himself Pompeio; in Holland, Julius Cæsar, which name he placed in the title-pages of his books; and, at Toulouse, when he was tried, he was called Lucilio. He was a great lover of letters from his infancy; and his father sent him to Rome to study philosophy and divinity, where he had for his masters two Carmelite friars. From Rome, he returned to Naples, where he continued his studies in philosophy. He delighted extremely in natural philosophy; and out of love to that science applied himself some time to physic, which is one of its branches. Astronomy, likewise, employed him much, which insensibly threw him into the reveries of astrology; but he bestowed the best part of his time upon divinity. The title of "Doctor in utroque Jure," which he takes in the title-page of his dialogues, shews, that he had applied himself to the civil and canon law; and it appears from his writings, that he was no novice in that study. When he had finished his studies at Padua, where he resided some years, he procured himself to be ordained priest, and became a preacher; but this employment did not hinder him from devoting part of his time to the reading of Aristotle, Averroes, Cardan, and Pomponatius, who were his favourite authors. It is supposed that he drew from these authors the seeds of atheism, and imbibed those monstrous doctrines which he afterwards taught others. Having travelled through part of Germany and the Low-Countries, he went to Geneva, and thence to Lyons; where, having presumed to vent his irreligious notions, under the pretext of teaching philosophy, he found himself in danger of being seized, and was obliged to fly. He passed over into England, and, in 1614, was at London; where he was imprisoned for nine and forty days. Being set at liberty, he repassed the sea, and took the road for Italy. He stopped at Genoa, and undertook to teach the youth; but it being discovered, that he had infused pernicious notions into their minds, he was forced to abandon that city. He returned to Lyons, where he endeavoured to gain the favour of the ecclesiastics, by writing a pretended confutation of Cardan and other atheistical writers, in 1615, in 8vo. Being, however, apprehensive that his artifice might be detected, he went again into Italy; where, being accused of reviewing and propagating his former impieties, he returned to France, and became a monk in the convent of Guienne. Being banished from this for an unnatural crime, he retired to Paris, where he endeavoured to introduce himself to Robert Ubaldini, the pope's nuncio; and, in order to make his court to him and the clergy in general, undertook to write an apology for the council of Trent. He procured likewise several friends, and had access to the Marechal de Bassompierre, who made him his chaplain, and gave him a pension of two hundred crowns. Upon this account, he dedicated to him his "Dialogues," which were printed at Paris in 1616,

in 8vo. Vanini was now in appearance well situated, yet he was not contented with his post, which perhaps there was some particular reason for his quitting; or, it may be, he chose rather to be independent, and to ramble about for the sake of gratifying his vanity, by making converts to his hopeful cause. Besides, his books were every day more known and more suspected: his "*Amphitheatrum*," had begun to raise suspicions against him by the paradoxes of which it was full; but his "*Dialogues*," which were much more impious, had entirely disgraced him. Though he could not be condemned for these books, which had been printed with a privilege, approved by divines, and submitted to the authority of the Holy See; yet the Sorbonne subjected his "*Dialogues*" to a new examination, and condemned them to the flames. He quitted Paris in 1617, and returned to Toulonse; where he soon infused his impious notions into the minds of his scholars, whom he taught physic, philosophy, and divinity. This being discovered, he was prosecuted, and condemned to be burnt to death; and this sentence was executed, Feb. 19, 1619. When cast into prison, he pretended at first to be a Catholic; and by that means deferred his punishment. He was even just going to be set at liberty, for want of sufficient proofs against him; when Franconi, a man of birth and probity, deposed, that Vanini had often in his presence denied the existence of God, and scoffed at the mysteries of the Christian religion. Vanini, being brought before the Senate, and asked what his thoughts were concerning the existence of a God, pretended the highest respect for divinity, but his dissimulation availed nothing. When carried to execution, he derided all religion, and notwithstanding, he was apparently agitated, declared he would die like a philosopher. Before the fire was applied to the wood-pile, he was ordered to put out his tongue, that it might be cut off; which he refused to do; nor could the executioner take hold of it but with pincers. His shrieks were dreadful! His body was consumed in the flames, and his ashes thrown into the air.

VARILLAS (ANTOINE), a French writer, more known than esteemed for several historical works, was descended from a good family, and born at Gueret in 1624. After a liberal education, of which he made proper advantage, he became a private tutor to some young persons of quality; and then went to Paris, where he was well received as a man of letters, and had access to the Dupuy's, whose house was the common rendezvous of the learned. He obtained afterwards a place in the king's library, by his interest with Nicholas Colbert, who was made librarian after the death of James Dupuy in 1655. Mr. Colbert, afterwards minister of state, commissioned his brother Nicholas to find out a man capable of collating certain manuscripts. Varillas was recommended, and had the Abbé of St. Real for his coadjutor; and handsome pensions were

were settled upon both. But, Varillas not giving satisfaction, was dismissed from his employment in 1662; yet had his pension continued till 1670. He retired from the royal library, and spent the remainder of his days in study. St. Come was the seat of his retirement; where he died June 9, 1696, aged 72. He wrote a great number of works, chiefly of the historical kind; and published, at different times and in distinct portions, a history of France, comprising a period of 176 years under nine different reigns, beginning with Lewis XI. and ending with Henry III.

VARRO (MARCUS TERENCE), usually styled the most learned of all the Romans, was born in the year of Rome 638; that is, about 28 before Christ. He was a senator of the first distinction, both for birth and merit; and bore many great offices, that of Tribune of the People among the rest. He was an intimate friend of Cicero; and his friendship was confirmed and immortalized by a mutual dedication of their learned works to each other. In the civil wars, he was zealously attached to Pompey; but, after his defeat, soon submitted to Cæsar, who was reconciled to him. From thence he applied his whole time to letters, and had the charge of the Greek and Latin libraries at Rome. He was about seventy, when Antony proscribed him; however, he found means to escape and save his life, though he could not save some of his works and his library from being plundered by the soldiers. After this storm was over, he pursued his studies as usual. He was eighty, when he wrote his three books "de re rustica," which are still extant. Five of his books "de lingua Latina," which he addressed to Cicero, are also extant. There remain too divers fragments of his works, particularly of his "Menippean Satires," which are medleys of prose and verse.

There was another Varro of antiquity, called Atacinus, who was born about ten years after the first, at a small town near Narbonne. Though infinitely below the Roman in learning, he was at least as good if not a better poet; which perhaps has made Lilius Gyraldus and other critics confound them. He composed many works in verse; some fragments of which were collected, and published with those of other ancient poets at Lyons in 1603.

VASARI (GEORGIO), a Florentine painter, equally famous for the pen and pencil, and as eminent for his skill in architecture, was born at Arezzo, a city of Tuscany, in 1514. He was at first a disciple of William of Marseilles, who painted upon glass, afterwards of Andrea del Sarto, and at last of Michael Angelo. When the troubles of Florence were over, he returned to his own country, where he found his father and mother dead of the plague, and five brethren left to his care, whom he was forced to maintain by the profits of his labour. He was a very good architect, and under-
stood

flood ornaments very well ; and he executed innumerable works in this way, as well as in painting. Not receiving much encouragement at Florence, he quitted the profession of painting, and turned goldsmith. He spent the most considerable part of his life in travelling over Italy, leaving in all places marks of his industry. He wrote “ A History of the Lives of the most excellent Painters, Sculptors, Architects, &c.” which he first published at Florence, in 2 vols. 1550 ; and reprinted in 1568, with large additions, and the heads of most of the masters. Also, “ Reflections on his own Pictures.” He died at Florence in 1578, aged 64 ; and was carried to Arezzo, where he was buried in a chapel, of which he himself had been the architect.

VAVASSOR (FRANCIS), or Vavassier, a Jesuit of France, and eminently distinguished for his accomplishments in the Belles Lettres, was born in 1605 at Paray, a small town in Charolois. He entered into the society of the Jesuits in 1621 ; and, after having finished the course of his studies, taught polite literature and rhetoric for seven years. Afterwards he was called to Paris, to explain the holy scriptures ; which province he sustained for six and thirty years, all the while cultivating poetry and classical literature, in which he particularly excelled. He died at Paris in Dec. 1681. He understood the Latin tongue very exactly, and also spoke it with the greatest purity and elegance. His book “ de ludicra dictione,” printed in 1658, was written to oppose a bad taste, which then prevailed in France, when the works of Scarron and Daffouci were read by every body ; by shewing, that the Greeks and Romans knew nothing of the burlesque style, although Mons. Le Clerc is of opinion, that something of it may be found in Aristophanes. He wrote it at the request of Balzac, who had a great dislike to this style, which is in truth the remains of barbarism ; but Balzac died before it was published. Another of his works, no less excellent than the former, is his book “ de Epigrammate,” printed in 1669, and reprinted with his “ Epigrams” 1672, in 12mo. in which there are many new and yet just observations. This piece laid the foundation of a dispute between him and father Rapin ; who criticised epigrammatists, in his “ Reflections on Aristotle’s Poesy,” printed in 1674. A man jealous of his reputation, and naturally splenetic, as Vavassor was, must have been extremely hurt with this ; and it appears very plainly that he was so ; for, the year after, 1675, he published “ Remarks upon the Reflections on Rapin.” Rapin complained loudly of this ill treatment, and Vavassor’s book, by way of redress, was suppressed by order of the society. Vavassor’s other treatises are chiefly theological.

VAUGELAS (CLAUDE FAVRE DE), a most accurate and elegant French writer, was born of an ancient family at Chamberry in 1585. His father Antoine Favre, or Antony Faber, was first

president of the senate of Chamberry, and published several learned works upon law-subjects. Vaugelas was sent to the court very young, and there spent his whole life. He was gentleman in ordinary, and afterwards chamberlain to the duke of Orleans, whom he attended in all his retreats out of the kingdom: he was afterwards governor to the children of prince Thomas. He had a pension from the crown early settled on him; but it never was paid him, till cardinal Richelieu put the French-Academy upon forming a dictionary of the language, and the management of it being committed to Vaugelas, the pension was re-established and punctually paid. But although he had other advantages besides this, and a handsome patrimony from his father, yet the expence of attending his master and other misfortunes made him very poor; inso-much that, when he died in 1605, he did not leave enough to satisfy his creditors.

He was one of those who first corrected and regulated the French language. His principal talent was for prose; for, as to poetry, though he wrote some verses in Italian that were admired, yet he could not succeed in French. He was the author of two very important works: 1. "*Remarques sur la Langue Française*, Paris, 1647," in 4to. 2. "*Quint-Curcè de la vie & des actions d'Alexandre le Grand*, traduit du Latin, Paris, 1653," in 4to.

VAYER. See MOTHE LE VAYER.

VEGETIUS (FLAVIUS RENATUS), an ancient Latin writer, who lived in the fourth century, under the reign of Valentinian, to whom he dedicates a work, entitled, "*Epitome institutorum rei militaris*." There are also extant under Vegetius's name, if indeed the same Vegetius, of which Fabricius doubts, "*Artis Veterinariæ sive Mulomedicinæ libri quatuor*."

VELSERUS (MARCUS), a learned civilian and celebrated writer of Germany, was descended of an ancient and wealthy family, and born at Augsburg in 1558. He was educated with great care; and, as he discovered a love for polite literature, was sent very young to Rome, to learn it of Antony Muretus: he was there in the year 1575. He joined to the study of antiquity that of the Italian tongue; and made himself so perfect a master of it, that he wrote it like a Florentine. Upon his return to his own country, he applied himself to the bar in 1589; obtained the dignity of a senator in 1592; was advanced to be a member of the little council in 1594; and was elected prætor in 1600. He discharged all these offices with great reputation, and was the ornament of his country. He was the author of divers good books, and published at different times the lives of several martyrs of Augsburg. He is supposed to be the author of a celebrated piece, called "*Squittinio della liberta Veneta*,"

“Veneta,” which was published in 1612. He died in 1614, and left no issue by his marriage.

VENDÔME, (*LEWIS JOSEPH, Duke of*), great-grandson of Henry IV. and son of Lewis, duke of Vendôme, was born in 1654. At eighteen years of age, he made his first campaign in Holland, as a volunteer under Lewis XIV. He distinguished himself at the taking of Luxemburgh in 1684, of Mons in 1691, and of Namur the following year, as he did, likewise, at the battles of Steenkirk and Marlaglia. After having passed through the various gradations as a soldier of fortune, he arrived at the rank of general; and, in 1697, was sent into Catalonia, where he gained a battle, and took the city of Barcelona. In 1702, he was appointed to the chief command in Italy, in the room of marshal Villeroy, who had been extremely unfortunate in that country. Vendôme gained two victories over the Imperialists at Santa Vittoria and Luzara, raised the blockade of Mantua, and obtained several other important advantages. The defection of the duke of Savoy having obliged him to turn his arms towards Piedmont, he defeated the rear-guard of the duke's army near Turin, on the 7th of May 1704: he beat prince Eugene, at Cassano, in 1705; and the Count de Reventlau, at Calcinato, in 1706. He was on the point of taking Turin, when he was sent into Flanders, in order once more to repair the losses which Villeroy had sustained. Having attempted in vain to re-establish the French affairs in that quarter, he was sent into Spain, where his courage and abilities were distinguished by the success they merited. Spain was at that time the theatre of war, between two competitors for the throne—the archduke Charles of Austria, under the title of Charles III. and the duke of Anjou, grandson of Lewis XIV. under the title of King Philip V. The latter had neither troops nor general: the presence of Vendôme was equal to an army. A spirit of enthusiasm seized the nation. The duke, taking advantage of this ardour, pursued the hitherto victorious army of Charles III. and conducted Philip V. in triumph to Madrid. Vendôme, as a reward for this signal victory, was honoured with the rank of a prince of the blood: “To you,” said the grateful Philip, “I owe my crown.” Some time after, the arrival of a flotilla at Cadiz, enabled the king to give him a more substantial proof of his gratitude; which he did at a review, by putting into his hands an order for 50,000 pieces of eight for his equipage. The duke was somewhat surprised; but, turning suddenly to the line, “These,” said he, “are the brave fellows that fixed the fortune of Spain at Villaviciosa; and these only are worthy of the king's favour.” He caused the whole sum to be distributed in necessaries among the private men. Many causes contributed to render the two next campaigns languid and unproductive; particularly the want of money. The army of king Phi-

lip was seldom in a condition to take the field, especially after the death of the duke of Vendôme, who did not long survive the victory of Villaviciosa. This great man died suddenly at Vignaros, of an indigestion, on the 11th of June 1712, in the 59th year of his age. He was interred in the Escorial among the infants and infantas of Spain. This illustrious commander married one of the daughters of the prince of Condé, but left no issue.

VERGIL, (POLYDORE), whose name in late editions is written Virgil; was born at Urbino in Italy in the fifteenth century. The first work he published was, "A Collection of Proverbs, 1498." These Adages were printed three or four times in a very short space; and this success encouraged him to undertake his book "De rerum inventoribus," printed in 1499. After this, he was sent into England by pope Alexander VI. to collect the papal tribute, called Peter-pence. He recommended himself in this country so effectually to the powers in being, and was so well pleased with it, that, having obtained the dignity of archdeacon in the church of Wells, he resolved to spend the remainder of his life in England. Here he undertook, at the command of Henry VII. an "History of England," upon which he spent upwards of twelve years labour. It was printed several times, and very much read, notwithstanding many disapproved of it for its partiality.

In 1526, he published a treatise "Of Prodigies:" which consists of dialogues, and strongly attacks divination. On account of his health, he desired to leave England in 1550. It was granted him the 2d of June; and, in consideration of the public service he was thought to have done the nation by his History, he was permitted to hold his archdeaconry of Wells, and his prebend of Nonington, notwithstanding his absence from the kingdom. It is said, that he died at Urbino in 1555.

VERROCHIO (ANDREA), a Florentine, born in 1432, was well skilled in mathematicks, musick, architecture, sculpture, and painting. In a piece which he had made of St. John baptizing our Saviour, Leonardo da Vinci, who was one of his scholars, had by his order painted an angel, holding up some part of our Saviour's garments; which so far excelled all the rest of the piece, that Verrochio, vexed to be outdone by a youth, resolved never to make use of the pencil any more. He was the first who found out the art of taking and preserving the likenesses of the face, by moulding off the features in plaster of Paris. He understood casting very well. The Venetians would have employed him to have made a brazen statue of Bartolomeo di Bergamo on horseback, and he drew a model of it in wax; but another being preferred before him to cast the statue, he was so provoked, that, out of spite, he broke off the head and legs of his model, and fled.

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The senate in vain sent out orders to stop him ; they declared, they would have his head cut off, if they could catch him ; to which he published an answer, that, “ if they should cut off his head, it would be impossible to make another : whereas he could easily make a head, and a finer one, for the model of his horse.” He was pardoned, and employed ; but had not the pleasure of putting the horse in its place : for, over-heating himself in casting it, he fell ill of a pleurisy, and died in 1488, aged 56.

VERSCHURE (HENRY), a Dutch painter, was the son of a captain, and born at Gorcum in 1627. His father, perceiving his turn for designing, put him at eight years of age to a painter at Gorcum, who did nothing but portraits. Verschure spent his time in this way, till he was thirteen ; and then left his master, to learn the greater principles of his art at Utrecht. After he had continued about six years with Bot, a painter, of good reputation there, he travelled to Italy, and went first to Rome ; where he frequented the academies, and employed himself in designing after the best models. His genius leading him to paint animals, hunting, and battles, he studied every thing that might be useful to him in those ways. He designed landscapes, and the famous buildings, not only in the neighbourhood of Rome, but all over Italy ; which employment gave him a relish of architecture. He made a long stay at Rome, Florence, and Venice ; and, after having lived ten years in Italy, he resolved to return to his own country. He passed through Swisserland into France ; and while he was at Paris, met with a young gentleman, who was going to make the tour of Italy, and was prevailed on to accompany him. He spent three years more in Italy ; and then came back to Holland, arriving at Gorcum in the year 1662. His talent for battles put him upon that kind of painting ; and, to raise himself to as much perfection in it as he could, he made a campaign in 1672. He was a man of so respectable a character, that he was chosen to be one of the magistrates of the city he lived in : and he accepted the office, with the condition that he should not be obliged to quit his profession. He spent his time very happily, was honoured as a magistrate, esteemed as an artist, and beloved by every body ; when happening to undertake a small voyage, he was cast away two leagues from Dort and drowned, the 6th of April 1690, aged sixty-two.

VERTOT (RENE AUBERT DE), an agreeable and elegant French writer in the way of history, was born of an ancient and noble family in Normandy, in 1655. Great care was taken of his education, and he was admitted early into the order of Capuchins ; but his indifferent health not permitting him to continue here, he obtained a brief of the pope, to pass from thence into the Regular Canons.

Canons. He published, at different times, "The Revolutions of Portugal," "The Revolutions of Sweden," and, "The Revolutions of Rome." He wrote also, "The History of the Order of Malta," "Of the Origin of the Grandeur of the Court of Rome," and some other pieces. He died in 1735, aged almost 80.

VERTUE (GEORGE), was born in 1684, in London, where he was put apprentice to an engraver of arms; but, his genius and ambition prompting him to appear in an higher sphere, he set himself with great application to learn the art of drawing, in which he became a good proficient. He applied this afterwards to engraving, but was greatly restrained by the modesty of his temper from making any considerable figure. Sir Godfrey Kneller was his first patron, and he was afterwards encouraged by lord Somers. His works are numerous. He was also an antiquary, and his works are the works of an antiquary, in which light both he and they have great merit; for he hath redeemed from obscurity many valuable remains of antiquity. He died in 1757.

VESALIUS (ANDREAS), a celebrated anatomist and physician, was descended from a family which had abounded with physicians. He was born at Brussels in 1512, or 1514. He was instructed in the languages and philosophy at Louvain, and there gave early tokens of his love for anatomy, and of his future skill in the knowledge of the human body; for he was often amusing himself with dissecting rats, moles, dogs, and cats, and with inspecting their viscera. Afterwards he went to Paris, and studied physic under James Sylvius; but applied himself chiefly to anatomy, which was then a science very little known. He perfected himself in this science very early, as we may know from his work, "De Humani Corporis Fabrica:" which was composed by him at eighteen years of age. Afterwards he went to Louvain, and began to communicate the knowledge he had acquired: then he travelled into Italy, read lectures and made anatomical demonstrations at Pisa, Bologna, and several other cities there. About 1537, the republic of Venice made him professor in the university of Padua, where he taught anatomy seven years: and Charles V. called him to be his physician, as he was also to Philip II. king of Spain.

Being now at the very height of his glory, and in the most flourishing condition imaginable, he suddenly formed a design of making a journey to Palestine. Many reasons have been given, and more conjectures formed, about his motive to this strange adventure; yet nothing certain appears concerning it. He set out with De Rimini, general of the Venetian army, whom he accompanied to Cyprus; from whence he passed to Jerusalem. He was returning, at the invitation of the senate at Venice, to fill the physic chair

chair at Padua, become vacant in 1563 by the death of Fallopius; but being shipwrecked and thrown upon the island of Zante, he perished miserably dying of hunger and hardship, Oct. 1564. His body was afterwards found, and buried in the church of St. Mary in that island. He was the author of several works in his own way; the chief of which is already mentioned. He was married, but such the querulous and imperious humour of his wife, that he never enjoyed much happiness at home.

VICTOR (**SEXTUS AURELIUS**), a Roman historian who flourished under the emperors Constantius and Julian. Constantius made him a consul, and honoured him with a brazen statue, on account of his excellent qualifications; although, as he owns of himself, he was born in an obscure village, and of poor and illiterate parents. It is commonly believed, that he was an African. Two works of his are extant in the historical way: one "*De viris illustribus urbis Romæ*," the other "*De Cæsaribus*," to which is prefixed "*Libellus de origine gentis Romanæ*."

VICTORIUS (**PETER**), a very respectable person in the republic of letters, was born of a noble family at Florence, in 1499. He was educated in a manner suitable to his rank; and, notwithstanding the poor helps in that age of ignorance, made himself a perfect master of the Greek and Latin tongues. He was also deeply versed in logic, moral philosophy, theology, and had some skill in mathematics and astronomy. There are few authors of antiquity, but what are indebted more or less to the critical acumen and learning of Victorius: but his edition of Cicero was his capital work. On the merit of this, Cosimo duke of Tuscany gave him a professor's chair at Florence, which he filled with great reputation and abilities. He sent him also, in 1550, to congratulate pope Julius III. on his election to the pontificate; when the pope was so charmed with the address and eloquence of Victorius, that he not only conferred upon him titles of honour, but presented him also with a rich collar of gold. In 1557, this learned man was nominated a member of the senate at Florence, with extraordinary marks of distinction; yet continued as usual to restore the text of ancient authors, as well as to compose works of his own. He had several invitations from foreign princes accompanied with large promises, if he would honour them with his residence; but his love for his own country kept him at home. He died in 1585, aged 86.

VIDA (**MARCUS HIERONYMUS**), an illustrious Latin poet of modern Italy, was born at Cremona in 1470, of an ancient and noble family, but not in great circumstances. He was liberally educated notwithstanding; and, having laid the foundation of his

Studies

studies in languages and philosophy at Cremona or Mantua, he was sent to Padua; where, and afterwards at Bologna, he applied himself to poetry and divinity. It does not appear what time he spent at each of these places; but he was very young when he entered into the congregation of regular canons of St. Mark at Mantua; which he quitted however soon after, and went to Rome, where he was received among those of St. John Lateran. Here the reputation of his fine parts and uncommon learning, and especially of his talents and skill in poetry, soon reached the ears of Leo X. which pontiff, out of that singular regard he always shewed to men any way accomplished, immediately drew him from the obscurity of the cloister, by calling him to court, and shewing him many marks of favour and friendship; particularly, by naming him, as he did soon after, for the priory of St. Silvester at Tivoli. It was in this pleasant retreat, that he began his poem, entitled "Christias;" which he projected and undertook at the order of the pope. However, the death of both his parents, for they died almost together, interrupted it: and the death of his friend and patron Leo X. which happened soon after in 1521, made him lay it entirely aside; for as to Leo's successor in the Holy See, Hadrian VI. he had no notion of poetry and the fine arts, but, being a mere churchman, considered them as unclerical, and therefore to be discouraged rather than promoted. Clement VII. however, who succeeded Hadrian in little more than a year, was not of this cast, but more like Leo. He commanded Vida to go on with the noble work he had begun; and not only graciously received the poem when it was finished, but rewarded the poet with a bishopric. Vida was made bishop of Alba in 1532; and, after continuing two years with Clement at Rome, went and resided upon his see; where he performed all the offices of a good bishop and a good man for thirty years. It appears from the registers of the cathedral church of Cremona, that he was elected to that bishopric; but pope Paul III. who procured the election, dying before it took place, it afterwards became void. He died in 1566, aged 96, and was buried in his own cathedral: yet the inhabitants of Cremona erected a noble monument and handsome inscription in theirs soon after, for the sake of doing honour to him and themselves. Vida's poetical works were collected by himself, and printed at Cremona in 1550, in 2 vols. 8vo. Besides the poems, comprehended in these two volumes, others are ascribed to him. He was also the author of some pieces in prose.

VILLIERS (GEORGE), duke of Buckingham, and memorable in English story, for having been the favourite of two kings, was born Aug. 20, 1592, at Brookesby in Leicestershire; and was the son of Sir George Villiers, by a second wife of the ancient family of Beaumont. Early he was sent to a private school in that county, but never discovered any genius for letters; so that more regard was

had in the course of his education to the accomplishments of a gentleman, than those of a scholar. About eighteen, he travelled into France, where he perfectly learned the French language, with all the exercises of the noblesse; such as fencing and dancing, in which last he particularly excelled. Soon after his return to England, which was at the end of three years, his mother, who was a sagacious and enterprising woman, carried him to court. The king, about March 1614-15, went according to his custom to take his hunting pleasures at Newmarket; and the Cambridge scholars, who knew the king's humour, invited him to a play, called "Ignoramus." At this play it was so contrived, that Villiers should appear with all the advantages his mother could set him off with; and the king no sooner cast his eyes upon him, than he conceived such a liking to the person of Villiers, that he resolved to make him a master-piece; and to mould him, as it were, platonically to his own idea.

The king began to be weary of his favourite, the earl of Somerset; and many of the courtiers were sufficiently angry and incensed against him, for being what they themselves desired to be. These therefore were pleased with the prospect of a new favourite; and, out of their zeal to throw out Somerset, did all they could to promote Villiers. Their endeavours, concurring with the inclinations of the king, made the promotion of Villiers go gloriously on; insomuch that, in a few days after his first appearance at court, he was made cup-bearer to the king. He acted very few weeks upon this stage, when he mounted higher; and being knighted, was at the same time made a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the order of the garter. In a short time, he was made a baron, a viscount, an earl, a marquis; he became lord high admiral of England, lord warden of the Cinque-ports, master of the horse; and entirely disposed of the favours of the king, in conferring all the honours, and all the offices of the three kingdoms, without a rival. In this he was guided more by appetite than judgment: and exalted almost all of his own numerous family and dependants.

In 1620, the marquis of Buckingham married the only daughter of the earl of Rutland, who was the richest heiress in the kingdom. Some have said, that he debauched her first, and that the earl of Rutland threatened him into the marriage: but this may reasonably be ranked with many other scandals and abusive imputations, which now began to spread very fast against him. In 1623, the marquis persuaded Charles prince of Wales, to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress the infanta. The king was vehemently against this affair; but the solicitations of the prince and the impetuosity of the marquis prevailed. The marquis attended the prince, and was made a duke in his absence: yet it is certain that the king was never well pleased with the duke,

after this journey into Spain ; which was infinitely against his will, and contrived wholly by the duke out of envy, that the earl of Bristol should have the sole management of so great an affair.

Charles succeeded to the throne in 1625 ; and the duke continued in the same degree of favour at the least with the son, which he had enjoyed so many years under the father. The new king, from the death of the old, even to the death of the duke himself, discovered the most entire confidence in, and even friendship to him, that ever king had shewed to any subject ; all preferments in church and state were given by him ; all his kindred and friends promoted to the degree in honour, or riches, or offices, that he thought fit ; and all his enemies and enviers discountenanced, as he appointed. The parliament and people were however his enemies. All the actions of his life were ripped up, and surveyed ; and all malicious glosses were made upon all he had said, and all he had done. This kind of treatment was so ill-suited to the duke's great spirit, that, instead of breaking it, it wrought contrary effects. Transported with indignation, he ventured to manifest a greater contempt than he should have done ; for he caused this and the next parliament to be quickly dissolved, and upon every dissolution had such, as had given any offence, imprisoned or disgraced. He caused new projects to be every day set on foot for raising money ; and, in short, he said and did every thing with passion and violence.

In this fatal conjuncture, and while the war with Spain was yet kept up, a new war was precipitately declared against France : for which no reasonable cause could ever be assigned. But be it what it may, the fleet, which had been designed to have surpris'd Calais, was no sooner returned without success and with much damage, than it was repaired, and the army reinforced for the invasion of France. Here the duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate descent upon the Isle of Rhee, in which the flower of the army was lost. Having returned to England, and repaired the fleet and the army, he was about to transport himself to the relief of Rochelle, which was then straightly besieged by the cardinal Richelieu ; and to relieve which the duke was the more obliged, because at the Isle of Rhee he had received great supplies of victuals and some men from that town, the want of both which he laboured under at this time. He was at Portsmouth for this purpose, when he was assassinated by Felton, on the 23d of Aug. 1628, in the 4th year of the king, and in the 36th of his age. He pulled out the knife himself ; and being carried by his servants unto the table, that stood in the same hall, having struggled with death near upon a quarter of an hour, at length he gave up the ghost about ten o'clock, and lay a long time after he was dead upon the table.

VILLIERS (GEORGE), duke of Buckingham, and a very distinguished personage in the reign of Charles II. son of George Villiers,

Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and little more than an infant when his father was murdered, was born at Wallingford-House, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Jan. 30, 1627, which being but the year before the fatal catastrophe of his father's death, the young duke was left a perfect infant, a circumstance which is frequently prejudicial to the morals of men born to high rank and affluence of fortune. The early parts of his education he received from various domestic tutors; after which he was sent to the university of Cambridge, where having completed a course of studies, he, with his brother lord Francis, went abroad, under the care of one Mr. Aylesbury. Upon his return, which was not till after the breaking out of the civil wars, the king being at Oxford, his grace repaired thither, was presented to his majesty, and entered of Christ-Church-College. Upon the decline of the king's cause, he attended prince Charles into Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Worcester in 1651, after which, making his escape beyond sea, he again joined him, and was soon after, as a reward for this attachment, made knight of the garter. Desirous, however, of retrieving his affairs, he came privately to England; and, in 1657, married Mary, the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas lord Fairfax, through whose interest he recovered the greater part of the estate he had lost, and the assurance of succeeding to an accumulation of wealth in the right of his wife. After the Restoration, at which time he is said to have possessed an estate of 20,000*l.* per annum, he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, called to the privy-council, and appointed lord-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and master of the horse. All these high offices, however, he lost again in the year 1666: for, having been refused the post of president of the North, he became disaffected to the king, and it was discovered that he had carried on a secret correspondence by letters and other transactions with one Dr. Heydon, tending to raise mutinies among his majesty's forces, particularly in the navy, to stir up sedition among the people, and even to engage persons in a conspiracy for the seizing the Tower of London. The detection of this affair so exasperated the king, who knew Buckingham to be capable of the blackest designs, that he immediately ordered him to be seized; but the duke finding means, having defended his house for some time by force, to make his escape, his majesty struck him out of all his commissions, and issued out a proclamation, requiring his surrender by a certain day. However, on his making an humble submission, king Charles took him again into favour, and the very next year restored him both to the privy-council and bed-chamber. But the duke's disposition for intrigue and machination could not long lie idle, having conceived a resentment against the duke of Ormond, for having acted with some severity against him in regard to the last-mentioned affair, he, in 1670, was supposed to be concerned in an attempt made on that nobleman's life,

by the same Blood who afterwards endeavoured to steal the crown. But, as Charles II. like most other men, was more sensible of injuries done to himself than others, it does not appear that this transaction hurt the duke's interest at court; for, in 1671, he was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and sent ambassador to France, where he was very nobly entertained by Lewis XIV. and presented by that monarch at his departure with a sword and belt set with jewels, to the value of forty thousand pistoles; and the next year he was employed in a second embassy to that king at Utrecht. However, in June 1674, he resigned the chancellorship of Cambridge, and about the same time became a zealous partizan and favourer of the Nonconformists. Feb. 16, 1676, his grace, with the earls of Salisbury and Shaftesbury and lord Wharton, were committed to the Tower, by order of the House of Lords, for a contempt, in refusing to retract the purport of a speech which the duke had made concerning a dissolution of the parliament. But, upon a petition to the king, he was discharged thence in May following. In 1680, having sold Wallingford-House in the Strand, he purchased a house at Dowgate, and resided there, joining with the earl of Shaftesbury in all the violences of opposition. About the time of king Charles's death, he fell into an ill state of health, and went into the country to his own manor of Helmsley, in Yorkshire, where he generally passed his time in hunting and entertaining his friends. This he continued until a fortnight before his death, an event which happened at a tenant's house, at Kirkby-Moor-side, April 16, 1688, after three days illness, of an ague and fever, arising from a cold which he caught by sitting on the ground after fox-hunting. His body was buried in Westminster-Abbey. His poems, which indeed are not very numerous, are capital in their kind; but what will immortalize his memory while our language shall be understood, or true wit relished, is his celebrated comedy of "The Rehearsal, 1672." He was likewise the author of some other dramatic pieces; as, "The Chances," a comedy altered from Fletcher; "The Restoration, or Right will take Place," a tragi-comedy; "The Battle of Sedgemoor," a farce; "The Militant Couple, or, the Husband may thank Himself," a fragment. He was the author of some prose-pieces, among which were, "An Essay upon Reason and Religion," in a letter to Nevile Pain, Esq. "On Human Reason," addressed to Martin Clifford, Esq. "An Account of a Conference between the Duke and Father Fitzgerald, whom King James sent to convert his Grace in his Sickness;" and, "A short Discourse upon the Reasonableness of Men's having a Religion or Worship of God." The duke wrote also several small poems, complimentary and satirical. One is entitled, "The Lost Mistress, a complaint against the Countess of ———" Shrewsbury, as is supposed; whose lord he killed in a duel on her account, and who is
said

said to have held the duke's horse, disguised like a page, during the combat.

VINCI (LEONARDO DA), an illustrious Italian painter, and universal genius, was descended from a noble family in Tuscany, and born in a castle called Vinci, near Florence, in 1445. He was placed under Andrea Verrochio, a celebrated painter of that city; but soon surpassed him and all his predecessors so much, that he is owned to have been the master of the third or golden age of modern painting.

Having left Verrochio, he set up for himself, and did many paintings, which are still to be seen at Florence. He became in all respects a most accomplished person. He was a good architect, an able carver, and extremely well versed in the mechanics: he had a fine voice, and understood music, and both played and sung as well as any man of his time.

Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, called him to his court, and prevailed with him to be a director of the Academy for Architecture, he had just established; where, Leonardo soon banished all the old Gothic fashions, and reduced every thing to the happy simplicity and purity of the Greeks and Romans. After Leonardo had been labouring some years for the service of Milan, in quality of architect and engineer, he was called, by the duke's order, to adorn and beautify it by his paintings, which he did. The wars of Italy began now to interrupt him; and his friend and patron, duke Lewis, being defeated and carried prisoner to France, the academy was destroyed, the professors turned adrift, and the arts effectually banished out of Milan. In 1499, the year before duke Lewis's defeat, Leonardo being at Milan was desired, by the principals of the place, to contrive some new device for the entertainment of Lewis XII. of France, who was just then ready to make his entrance into that city. Leonardo consented, and accordingly made a very curious automaton: it was the figure of a lion, whose inside was so well furnished with machinery, that it marched out to meet the king; made a stand when it came before him; reared up on its hinder legs; and, opening its breast, presented a scutcheon, with fleur de luces quartered upon it.

The disorders of Lombardy, and the misfortunes of his patrons the Sforzi, obliging Leonardo to quit Milan, he retired to Florence; where he flourished under the patronage of the Medici. In 1503, the Florentines resolving to have their council-chamber painted, Leonardo, by a public decree was elected to the office; and got Michael Angelo to assist him in painting one side of it, while he himself painted the other. Leonardo kept close to Florence, till 1513; and then went to Rome, which it is said he had never yet seen. Leo X. then pope, who had a love for painting and the fine arts, received him graciously, and resolved to employ him: upon which,

Leonardo

Leonardo set himself to the distilling of oils, and the preparing of varnish, to cover his paintings with. He soon became weary of Rome, and, having an invitation from Francis I. removed into France. He was above seventy years of age, when he undertook this journey : and it is probable, that the fatigues of it, together with the change of climate, contributed to the distemper of which he died. He languished several months at Fontainebleau, during which time the king went frequently to see him : and one day, as he was raising himself up in bed to thank the king for the honour done him, he was at that instant seized with a fainting fit ; and, Francis stooping to support him, he expired in the arms of that monarch. He died in 1520. He composed a great number of discourses upon several curious subjects, among which were, " A Treatise of the Nature, Equilibrium, and Motion of Water ;" " A Treatise of Anatomy ;" " The Anatomy of a Horse ;" " A Treatise of Perspective ;" " A Treatise of Light and Shadows ;" and, " A Treatise of Painting ;" the last of which was the only one published.

VINES (RICHARD), a learned and excellent divine, was born at Blazon in Leicestershire, and educated in Magdalen-College, Cambridge, where he commenced M. A. From the university he was elected (most probably at the recommendation of his contemporary Thomas Cleiveland) school-master of Hinckley ; where he entered into holy orders, and (as appears by an extract from the register of that parish) married, and had at least one child. After remaining some time in the faithful discharge of his office at Hinckley-School, he obtained the rectory of Weddington in Warwickshire ; and, at the beginning of the civil war, he was driven from his parish, and forced to take shelter in Coventry. When the assembly of divines which established the Presbyterian government in 1644 was called, Mr. Vines, who was a good speaker, was unanimously chosen of their number, and was the champion of the party. While he was at London, he became minister of St. Clement-Danes, and vicar of St. Lawrence-Jewry ; afterwards he removed to Watton in Hertfordshire ; and was appointed master of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, in 1645, by the earl of Manchester, on the ejection of Dr. Benjamin Laye, but resigned that and his living of St. Lawrence-Jewry in 1650, on account of the engagement. He joined in a letter from the principal ministers of the city of London (presented Jan. 1, 1645, to the assembly of divines sitting at Westminster by authority of parliament) complaining against the Independents. The parliament employed him in all their treaties with the king ; and his majesty, though of a different judgment, valued him for his ingenuity, seldom speaking to him without touching his hat, which Mr. Vines returned with most respectful language and gestures. He came also with the other London ministers

ministers to offer their services to pray with the king, the morning before his execution. In 1654, he was joined in a commission to eject scandalous and ignorant ministers and school-masters in London. He died in 1655, and was buried in the parish-church of St. Lawrence-Jewry; which having been consumed in the general conflagration of 1666, no memorial of him is there to be traced. He was a perfect master of the Greek tongue, a good philologist, and an admirable disputant. He was a thorough Calvinist, and a bold, honest man, without pride or flattery. Thirty-two of his "Sermons" were published in 1662.

VIRGIL, in Latin PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO, the most excellent of all the ancient Roman poets, was born Oct. 15, U. C. 684, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, at a village called Andes, not far from Mantua. His father was undoubtedly of low birth and mean circumstances, but by his industry so much recommended himself to his master, that he gave him his daughter, named Maia, in marriage, as a reward of his fidelity. Our poet, discovering early marks of a very fine genius, was sent at twelve years old to study at Cremona, where he continued till his seventeenth year. He was then removed to Milan, and from thence to Naples, being the residence of several teachers of philosophy and polite learning; and applied himself heartily to the study of the best Greek and Roman writers. But physic and mathematics were his favourite sciences, which he cultivated with much care. He learned the Epicurean philosophy under the celebrated Syro. His acquaintance with Varus, his first patron, commenced by his being fellow-student with him under this philosopher. We have no certain knowledge of the time and occasion of Virgil's going to Rome, how his connections with the wits and men of quality began, nor how he was introduced to the court of Augustus.

In the warmth of early youth, he formed a noble design, of writing an heroic poem "On the Wars of Rome;" but, after some attempts, was discouraged from proceeding, by the roughness and asperity of the old Roman names. He turned himself, therefore, to pastoral; and, being captivated with the beauty and sweetness of Theocritus, was ambitious to introduce this new species of poetry among the Romans. His first performance in this way is supposed to have been written U. C. 709, the year before the death of Julius Cæsar, when the poet was in his 25th year: it is entitled, "Alexis." Possibly "Palæmon" was his second. Mr. Warton places "Silenus" next; which is said to have been publicly recited on the stage by Cytheris, a celebrated comedian. Virgil's fifth eclogue is composed in allusion to the death and deification of Cæsar. The battle of Philippi in 712, having put an end to the Roman liberty, the veteran soldiers began to murmur for their pay; and Augustus, to reward them, distributed among them the lands of Mantua and Cremona.

Cremona. Virgil was involved in this common calamity, and applied to Varus and Pollio, who warmly recommended him to Augustus, and procured for him his patrimony again. Full of gratitude to Augustus, he composed the "Tityrus," in which he introduces two shepherds: one of them, complaining of the distraction of the times, and of the havoc the soldiers made among the Mantuan farmers; the other, rejoicing for the recovery of his estate, and promising to honour the person who restored it to him as a god. But, our poet's joy was not of long continuance; for, we are told, that when he returned to take possession of his farm, he was violently assaulted by the intruder, and would have certainly been killed by him, if he had not escaped by swimming hastily over the Mincio. Upon this unexpected disappointment, melancholy and dejected, he returned to Rome, to renew his petition; and, during his journey, seems to have composed his ninth eclogue. The celebrated eclogue, entitled, "Pollio," was composed in 714, upon the following occasion. The consul Pollio on the part of Antony, and Mæcenas on the part of Cæsar, had made up the differences between them; by agreeing, that Octavia, half-sister to Cæsar, should be given in marriage to Antony. This agreement caused an universal joy; and Virgil, in this eclogue, testified his. It is dedicated to Pollio by name, who was at that time consul; and therefore we are sure of the date of this eclogue, as it is known that he enjoyed that high office in 714. In 715, Pollio was sent against the Parthini, a people of Illyricum; and during this expedition, Virgil addressed to him a beautiful eclogue, called "Pharmaceutria." His tenth and last eclogue is addressed to Gallus.

Being in his 34th year, he retired to Naples; and laid the plan of his inimitable "Georgics," which he undertook at the entreaties of Mæcenas, to whom he dedicated them. They are divided into four books; and the subjects of them are particularly specified in the four first lines of the first book. Corn and ploughing are the subject of the first book, vines of the second, cattle of the third, and bees of the fourth.

He is supposed to have been in his 45th year, when he began to write the "Æneid." This poem may very well be considered as a political work. Virgil wrote in defence of the new usurpation of the state; and all that can be offered in his vindication, which however seems enough, is, that the Roman government could no longer be kept from falling into a single hand, and that the usurper he wrote for was as good a one as they could have. But, whatever may be said of his motives for writing it, the poem has in all ages been highly applauded. Augustus was eager to peruse it before it was finished; and entreated him by letters to communicate it. The poet at length complied, and read himself the sixth book to the emperor, when Octavia, who had just lost her son Marcellus, the darling of Rome, and adopted son of Augustus, made one of the audience.

ence. Virgil had artfully inserted a beautiful lamentation for the death of young Marcellus; upon hearing which, Octavia could bear no more, but fainted away, overcome with surprise and sorrow. When she recovered, she made the poet a present of ten sesterces for every line, which amounted in the whole to above 2000l.

The "*Æneid*" being brought to a conclusion, but not to the perfection our author intended to give it, he resolved to travel into Greece, to correct and polish it at leisure. Augustus, returning victorious from the East, met with Virgil at Athens, who thought himself obliged to attend the emperor to Italy; but the poet was suddenly seized with a fatal distemper, which, being increased by the agitation of the vessel, put an end to his life as soon as he landed at Brundisium. He died Sept. the 22d, in his 52d year. He had ordered in his will, that the "*Æneid*" should be burnt as an unfinished poem; but Augustus forbade it, and had it delivered to Varius and Tucca, with the strictest charge to make no additions, but only to publish it correctly. He died with such steadiness and tranquillity, as to be able to dictate his own epitaph. His bones were carried to Naples, according to his earnest request; and a monument was erected at a small distance from the city.

The genuine and undisputed works of this poet are ten "*Eclogues*, or *Bucolics*," four books of "*Georgics*," and the "*Æneid*" in twelve books. The "*Culex*," the "*Ceiris*," and some smaller pieces, called "*Catalecta*," are subjoined to some éditions of his works.

VITRUVIUS (MARCUS VITRUVIUS POLLIO), a great and famous architect of antiquity, born either at Rome or Verona, but it is not known which, was carefully educated by his parents, and instructed in the whole circle of arts and sciences. He was known to Julius Cæsar: afterwards recommended by Octavia to her brother Augustus Cæsar; and so favoured and provided for by this emperor, as to be out of all fear of poverty as long as he lived. His books of architecture are addressed to Augustus Cæsar, and not only shew consummate skill in that particular science, but also very uncommon genius and natural abilities: they have been frequently printed.

VIVES (JOANNES LUDOVICUS), a very ingenious and learned man, was born at Valentia or Valenza in Spain, in 1492. He learned grammar and classical learning in his own country; and went to Paris to study logic and philosophy. But disgusted with the sophistical and vain babblings which were common at that time among the students, he left Paris and went to Louvain; where, in 1519, he published a book against them, entitled, "*Contra Pseudo-Dialecticos*." At Louvain he applied himself entirely to the Belles Lettres, and became very consummate therein. His reputa-

tion was such, that he was chosen to be preceptor to William de Croy, afterwards archbishop of Toledo, and cardinal, who died in 1521. July 1517, he was made, though then at Louvain, one of the first fellows of Corpus-Christi-College in Oxford, by the founder thereof; his fame being spread over England, as well on account of his great parts and learning, as for the peculiar respect and favour with which queen Catherine of Spain honoured him. In 1522, he dedicated his "Commentary upon St. Augustin de Civitate Dei" to Henry VIII. which was so acceptable to that prince, that cardinal Wolsey by his order invited him over to England. He came in 1523, and was employed to teach the princess Mary polite literature and the Latin tongue: it was for her use, that he wrote "*De Ratione studii puerilis*," which he addressed to his patroness queen Catherine in 1523: as he did the same year "*De institutione sceminæ Christianæ*," written by her command. During his stay in England, he resided a good deal at Oxford; where he was admitted doctor of law, and read lectures in that and the Belles Lettres. King Henry conceived such an esteem for him, that he accompanied his queen to Oxford, in order to be present at the lectures which he read to the princess Mary, who resided there: nevertheless, when Vives afterwards presumed to speak and write against the divorce of Catherine, Henry changed his countenance towards him, and even confined him six months in prison. Having obtained his liberty, he returned to the Netherlands, and resided at Bruges; where he married, and taught the Belles Lettres as long as he lived. The year of his death is disputed; but all seem agreed, that he died somewhere between forty and fifty. His works were published at Basil, in two volumes folio, 1555.

VIVIANI (VINCENTIO), a great mathematician of Italy, was born of a noble family at Florence, in 1621, and was instructed by the illustrious Galileo. The first work which he undertook was his Divination upon Aristeus, who was contemporary with Euclid, and author of five books of Problems "*de locis solidis*;" the bare propositions of which were collected by Pappus, but the books are entirely lost. He broke this work off before it was finished, in order to apply himself to another of the same kind, and that was, to restore the fifth book of Apollonius's "*Conic Sections*." While he was engaged in this, the famous Borelli found, in the library of the great duke of Tuscany, an Arabic manuscript, with a Latin inscription, which imported, that it contained the eight books of Apollonius's "*Conic Sections*:" the eighth however of which was wanting in it. He carried this manuscript to Rome, in order to translate it, with the assistance of a famous professor of the Oriental languages. Viviani, very unwilling to lose the fruits of his labours, procured a certificate that he did not understand the Arabic language, and knew nothing of that manuscript; and would not even

even suffer Borelli to send him an account of any thing relating to it. At last he finished his book, and published it in 1659, in folio, with this title, "*De Maximis & Minimis Geometrica Divinatio in quintum Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi.*" He was obliged to interrupt his studies for the service of his prince in an affair of great importance: it was, to prevent the inundations of the Tiber, in which Cassini and he were employed some time; but nothing was entirely executed. He was rewarded with a pension by the king of France; and he resolved upon this to finish his divination upon Aristeus, with a view to dedicate it to that monarch. He was honoured by Ferdinand II. great duke of Tuscany, with the title of first mathematician to his highness; a title the more glorious, as Galileo had borne it. He resolved three problems in geometry; which had been proposed to all the mathematicians of Europe; and dedicated that work to the memory of Mr. Chapelain, under the title of "*Enodatio Problematum, &c.*" In 1669, he was chosen to fill in the Royal-Academy of Sciences a place among the eight foreign associates. This new favour re-animated his zeal; and he published three books of his divination upon Aristeus at Florence in 1701, which he dedicated to the king of France. It is a folio of 128 pages. He died in 1703, aged 81. He laid out the fortune, which he had raised by the bounties of his prince, in building a magnificent house at Florence; in which he placed a bust of Galileo, with several inscriptions in honour of that great man. His opinions, with regard to religion, were very erroneous and strange; for, he believed the necessity of all things, the nullity of evil, and the participation of the universal soul.

VOETIUS (GISBERT), a German divine, was born at Heusden in 1589; and, after exercising the ministry in his own country, quitted his station, to follow armies and instruct soldiers. In 1634, he was chosen at Utrecht professor of divinity and the Oriental languages; and maintained this situation, exercising some part of the time the functions of a minister, till 1677, when he died at the age of 87. He was the declared enemy of Descartes and his philosophy, even to fanaticism. He was the author of several works, which are not now worth recording. His followers have been called Voetians, and have always been the greatest adversaries of the Cocceians.

VOITURE (VINCENT), a most polite and elegant French writer, was the son of a wine-merchant, and born at Amiens in 1598. His fine parts and delicate taste for the Belles Lettres made him very illustrious in an age which barbarism and ignorance yet hung over, and easily introduced him to the great and polite world. His great reputation opened his way to court, and procured him pensions and honourable employs. He was sent to Spain about

some affairs, whence out of curiosity he passed over to Africa: he was mightily careſſed at Madrid, where he compoſed verſes in ſuch pure and natural Spaniſh that every body aſcribed them to Lopez de Vega. He made two journeys to Rome, where, in 1638, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Humoriſts; as he had been of the French Academy in 1634. He was the perſon employed to carry the news of the birth of Lewis XIV. to Florence; and had a place in the houſehold of that monarch. He had ſeveral conſiderable penſions from the court; but the love of play kept him from being rich. He died in 1648. He wrote verſes in French, Spaniſh, and Italian; and there are ſome very fine lines written by him, but they are but few. His letters make the bulk of his works; and have been often printed in 2 vols. folio, in 12mo.

VOLKOF (FEODOR), the Garrick of Ruſſia, whoſe talents for the ſtage were as great as thoſe of Sumorokof for dramatic compoſition, was a tradeſman's ſon at Yarofflaf. This ſurprizing genius, who was born in 1729, having diſcovered very early proofs of great abilities, was ſent for his education to Moſcow, where he learnt the German tongue, muſic, and drawing. His father dying, and his mother marrying a ſecond huſband, who had eſtabliſhed a manufacture of ſalt-petre and ſulphur, he applied himſelf to that trade; and going upon the buſineſs of his father-in-law to Petersburgh about 1741, his natural inclination for the ſtage led him to frequent the German plays, and to form an intimate acquaintance with ſome of the actors. Upon his return to Yarofflaf, he conſtructed a ſtage in a large apartment at his father-in-law's houſe; painted the ſcenes himſelf; and, with the aſſiſtance of his four brothers, acted ſeveral times before a large aſſembly. Their firſt performances were the ſcriptural hiſtories compoſed by the archbiſhop of Roſtoſ; theſe were ſucceeded by the tragedies of Lomonozof and Sumorokof, and ſometimes ſatirical farces of their own compoſition againſt the inhabitants of Yarofflaf. As the ſpectators were admitted gratis at every representation, his father-in-law objected to the expence. Accordingly, Volkof conſtructed in 1750, after his own plan, a large theatre, partly by ſubſcription, and partly at his own riſk; having ſupplied it with ſcenes which he painted himſelf, and dreſſes which he aſſiſted in making; and having procured an additional number of actors, whom he regularly inſtructed, he and his troop performed with great applauſe before crowded audiences, who cheerfully paid for their admiſſion. In 1752, the empreſs Elizabeth, informed of their ſucceſs, ſummoned them to Petersburgh, where they repreſented in the theatre of the court the tragedies of Sumorokof. In order to form the new troop to a greater degree of perfection, the four principal actors were placed in the ſeminary of the cadets, where they remained four years. At the concluſion of that period a regular Ruſſian theatre was eſtabliſhed at the court,

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three actresses were admitted, Sumorokof was appointed director, and 1000*l.* was allowed for the actors. Besides this salary, they were permitted to perform once a week to the public, and the admission-money was distributed among them without deduction, as the lights, music, and dresses, were provided at the expence of the empress.

The company continued to flourish under the patronage of Catherine II. and the salaries of the actors were gradually increased to 2200*l.* per annum. Volkof and his brother were ennobled, and received from their Imperial mistress estates in land: he performed, for the last time, at Moscow, in the tragedy of Zemira, a short time before his death, which happened in 1763, in the 35th year of his age. He equally excelled in tragedy and comedy; and his principal merit consisted in characters of madness. He was tolerably versed in music, and was no indiffererent poet.

VOLTAIRE (MARIE-FRANCIS AROUET DE), gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king of France, ancient chamberlain to the king of Prussia, and member of the academies of Paris, Rome, Florence, Bologna, London, &c. was born at Paris, Feb. 20, 1694. His father, Francis Arouet, was "ancien notaire au Châtelet," and treasurer of the chamber of accounts; his mother, Mary-Margaret Daumart. At the birth of this extraordinary man, who lived to the age of 85 years and some months, there was little probability of his being reared, and for a considerable time he continued remarkably feeble. In his earliest years he displayed a ready wit and a sprightly imagination: and, as he said of himself, made verses before he was out of his cradle. He was educated under father Poré, in the college of Lewis the Great; and such was his proficiency, that many of his Essays are now existing, which, though written when he was between 12 and 14, shew no marks of infancy. Having been sent to the equity schools on his quitting college, he was so disgusted with the dryness of the law, that he devoted himself entirely to the muses. Voltaire had early imbibed a turn for satire; and, for some philippics against the government, was imprisoned almost a year in the Bastile. He had before this period produced the tragedy of "Oedipus," which was represented in 1718 with great success; and the duke of Orleans happening to see it performed, was so delighted, that he obtained his release from prison. His father, whose ardent wish it was that the son should have been an advocate, was present at one of the representations of the new tragedy: he was affected, even to tears; embraced his son amidst the felicitations of the ladies of the court; and never more, from that time, expressed a wish that he should become a lawyer. About 1720, he went to Brussels with Madam de Rupelmonde. The unhappy but celebrated Rousseau
being

being then in that city, the two poets met, and soon conceived an unconquerable aversion for each other. Voltaire, on his return to Paris, produced, in 1722, his tragedy of "Mariamne," without success. His "Artemira" had experienced the same fate in 1720, though it had charmed the discerning by the excellence of the poetry. These mortifications, joined to those which were occasioned by his principles of imprudence, his sentiments on religion, and the warmth of his temper, induced him to visit England, where he printed his "Henriade." King George I. and more particularly the princess of Wales (afterwards queen Caroline) distinguished him by their protection, and obtained for him a great number of subscriptions. This laid the foundation of a fortune, which was afterwards considerably increased by the sale of his writings, by the munificence of princes, by commerce, by a habit of regularity, and by an œconomy bordering on avarice, which he did not shake off till near the end of his life. On his return to France, in 1728, he placed the money he carried with him from England into a lottery established by M. Desforts, comptroller-general of the finances; he engaged deeply, and was successful. In 1730, he published "Brutus," the most nervous of all his tragedies, which was more applauded by the judges of good writing than by the spectators. The first wits of the time, Fontenelle, La Motte, and others, advised him to give up the drama, as not being his proper forte. He answered them by publishing "Zara," the most affecting, perhaps, of all his tragedies. His "Lettres Philosophiques," abounding in bold expressions and indecent witticisms against religion, having been burnt by a decree of the parliament of Paris, and a warrant being issued for apprehending the author in 1733, Voltaire very prudently withdrew, and was sheltered by the marchioness du Chatelet, in her castle of Cirey, on the borders of Champagne and Lorraine, who entered with him on the study of the "System" of Leibnitz, and the "Principia" of Newton. A gallery was built, in which Voltaire formed a good collection of natural history, and made an infinite number of experiments on light and electricity. He laboured in the mean time on his "Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy," then totally unknown in France, and which the numerous admirers of Des Cartes were very little desirous should be known. In the midst of these philosophic pursuits, he produced the tragedy of "Alzira." He was now in the meridian of his age and genius, as was evident from the tragedy of "Mahomet," first acted in 1741; but it was represented to the "procureur general" as a performance offensive to religion; and the author, by order of cardinal Fleury, withdrew it from the stage. "Merope," played two years after, in 1743, gave an idea of a species of tragedy, of which few models had existed. It was at the representation of this tragedy that the pit and boxes were clamorous for a sight of the author; yet

yet it was severely criticised when it came from the press. He now became a favourite at court, through the interest of madam d'Etiole, afterwards marchioness of Pompadour. Being employed in preparing the festivities that were celebrated on the marriage of the Dauphin, he attained additional honours by composing "The Princess of Navarre." He was appointed a gentleman of the bed-chamber in ordinary, and historiographer of France. He had frequently attempted to gain admittance into the Academy of Sciences, but could not obtain his wish till 1746, when he was the first who broke through the absurd custom of filling an inaugural speech with the fulsome adulation of Richelieu; an example soon followed by other academicians. From the satires occasioned by this innovation he felt so much uneasiness, that he was glad to retire with the marchioness du Chatelet to Luneville, in the neighbourhood of king Stanislaus. The marchioness dying in 1749, Voltaire returned to Paris, where his stay was but short. He imagined he should find in a foreign country a greater degree of applause, tranquillity, and reward, and augment at the same time both his fortune and reputation, which were already very considerable. The king of Prussia, who had repeatedly invited him to his court, and who would have given any thing to have got him away from Silesia, attached him at last to his person by a pension of 22,000 livres, and the hope of further favour. From the particular respect that was paid to him, his time was now spent in the most agreeable manner. But this happiness was soon at an end; a dispute which our poet had with Maupertuis, the president of the academy at Berlin, was followed by disgrace; accordingly he sent to the king the key of his office as chamberlain, and the cross of the order of Merit; but the king returned him the key and the ribbon. Things assumed a different aspect when he took shelter with the dukes of Saxe-Gotha. Maupertuis took the advantage of misrepresenting him in his absence; and he was detained by the king's order, at Francfort on the Maine, till he had given up a volume of "Royal Verses." Having regained his liberty, he endeavoured to negotiate a return to Paris; but this he was not able to accomplish, since one of his poems, which was both impious and obscene, had begun to make a noise. He was resident for about a year at Colmar, whence retiring to Geneva, he purchased a beautiful villa near that city, where he enjoyed the homages of the Genevans and of occasional travellers; and for a short time was infinitely charmed with his agreeable retirement, which the quarrels that agitated the little republic of Geneva compelled him soon to quit. He was accused of privately fomenting the disputes, of leaning towards the prevailing party, and laughing at both. Compelled to abandon *Les Delices* (which was the name of his country-house) he fixed himself in France, within a league of Geneva, in *Le Pays de Gex*, an almost savage desert, which he

had the satisfaction of fertilizing. Overloaded with glory and wealth, he was not happy, because he never could content himself with what he possessed. At length, in the beginning of 1778, he determined to exchange the tranquillity of Ferney for the incense and bustle of the capital, where he met with the most flattering reception. Such honours were decreed him by the academies as till then had been unknown; he was crowned in a full theatre, and distinguished by the public with the strongest enthusiasm. But the philosopher of fourscore soon fell a victim to this indiscreet officiousness: the fatigue of visits and attendance at theatrical representations, the change of regimen and mode of living, inflamed his blood, already too much disordered. On his arrival, he had a violent hæmorrhage, which greatly impaired him. Some days before his last illness, the idea of approaching death tormented him. At last, not being able to obtain sleep, he took a large dose of opium, which deprived him of his senses. He died May 30, 1778, and was buried at Sellices, a Benedictine abbey between Nogent and Troyes. He confessed himself at the time he had the vomiting of blood, and even made a sort of profession of faith: this was supposed to be policy and illusion, and served only to shew the suppleness of this singular man; who was a Freethinker at London, a Cartesian at Versailles, a Christian at Nancy, and an Infidel at Berlin. In society, he was alternately an Aristippus and a Diogenes. There are several editions of his works.

VORSTIUS (CONRADE), a learned divine, was born at Cologne in 1569; took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg; and, after many other preferments, succeeded Arminius in the divinity-chair at Leyden, in 1611. This greatly alarmed the Calvinists, who roused the religious zeal of our James, I. and prevailed with him to desire the republic of Holland to drive out such an heretic. He seemed to be more warmly interested in driving this professor out of his chair, than in fixing his son-in-law on the throne of Bohemia; and caused Vorstius's book "*de Deo*" to be burnt at London and the two universities. He drew up a catalogue of the several heresies he had found in that work, and commanded his resident at the Hague to notify to the States, that he greatly detested those heresies, and those who should tolerate them. The States answered, that, if Vorstius maintained the errors laid to his charge, they would not suffer him to live among them. This answer did not appease the king; and he again pressed them with greater earnestness to banish Vorstius, though he should deny the errors laid to his charge; but, if he should own and persist in them, he was firmly of opinion, that burning was too mild a punishment for him. He declared, that, if they did not use their utmost endeavours to extirpate this rising heresy, he should publicly protest against such abominations;

in quality of defender of the faith, should exhort all Protestant churches to join in one general resolution to extinguish and send to hell these abominable newly-broached heresies; and, with regard to himself, would forbid all his subjects to frequent so pestilential a place as the university of Leyden. To his menaces, he added the errors of his pen, and published a book against Vorstius: who replied in the most respectful terms; but at last, through the influence of the king's deputies, was declared unworthy of the professorship, divested of his employment, and sentenced to perpetual banishment by the synod of Dort. He lay concealed two years, and was often in danger of death from the zeal of furious bigots. At length, however, he found an asylum in the dominions of the duke of Holstein; who took the remains of the Arminians under his protection, and assigned them a spot of ground for building a city. He died at Tonningen in 1622, with the strongest tokens of piety and resignation. His body was carried to Fredericstادت, the newly-raised city of the Arminians, where he was buried with considerable splendour. He wrote many things against the Roman Catholics, as well as his own particular adversaries.

VOSSIUS (*JOHN GERARDUS*), a very learned and excellent man, was born in Germany, at a town in the neighbourhood of Heidelberg, in 1577. His father was a native of Ruremond; but, upon embracing the Reformed religion, left that place, and went into the Palatinate, where he studied divinity, and became a minister in 1575. He removed to Leyden the year after this son was born, and was admitted a member of the university there. He made some removes after that, and settled at length at Dort, where he buried his first wife, married a second, and died about three months after. Gerard John Vossius was only in his eighth year when he lost his father, and the circumstances he was left in were not sufficient to do justice in an education to such excellent natural parts as his: however, he supplied all defects by his assiduity and unwearied application. He learned Latin, Greek, and Philosophy at Dort. In 1595, he went to Leyden, where he pursued these studies, joining mathematics to them, and was made master of arts and doctor in philosophy in 1598. Then he applied himself to divinity and the Hebrew tongue; and his father having left him a library well furnished with books of ecclesiastical history and theology, he was led betimes to be deeply versed in these branches of knowledge. The curators of the academy were upon the point of choosing him professor of physic, when he was invited to be director of the college at Dort; which would have been thought a place of too much gravity and importance for so young a man, if there had not been something very respectable in his character. He married a minister's daughter of Dort, in

February 1602, who died in 1607, having brought him three children. He married a second wife six months after, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. These children were educated with the utmost care, so that his house was called the habitation of Apollo and the muses. He had the misfortune to survive them all except Isaac Vossius; and one of his daughters, a very accomplished person, came to an untimely end, for having an inclination to slide, according to the custom of the country, upon the canals near Leyden, the ice broke under her and she was drowned.

In 1614, an attempt was made to draw him to Steinfurt, to be divinity-professor there; but the university of Leyden having named him at the same time to be director of the theological college, which the States of Holland had just founded in that town, he thought it better to accept this latter employ. Four years after, he was made professor of eloquence and chronology in the academy: which was a place more agreeable to his taste. Though he took all imaginable care to keep himself clear from the disputes about grace and predestination, which then ran high among the ministers of that country; yet his precautions did not avail, for he was entangled in spite of them. He had rendered himself suspected and obnoxious to the Gomarists, who had prevailed in the synod of Dort, held in 1612, because he had openly favoured the toleration of the Remonstrants, and because, in his history of the Pelagian controversy, printed in 1618, he had affirmed, that the sentiments of St. Augustin upon grace and predestination were not the most ancient, and that those of the Remonstrants were different from those of the Semi-Pelagians. He did not separate himself from the communion of the Anti-Remonstrants; yet they knowing full well, that he neither approved their doctrines nor their conduct, had him turned out at the synod of Tergou, held in 1620. The year after, another synod was held at Rotterdam; where it was ordered, that he should be received again, provided he would promise neither to do nor say any thing against the synod of Dort, and would also retract the errors advanced in his history of Pelagianism. They had hard work to bring him to do either of these; but putting a stop to his teaching pupils, and occasioning him thereby a greater loss than his situation and circumstances could bear, they drew him in 1624 to make some promises of this kind.

But whatever disgrace his Pelagian history might fix upon him, and whatever detriment it might be to him in Holland, it procured him both honour and profit from England, where it was by some exceedingly well received. Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, esteemed it infinitely; and obtained leave of king Charles I. for Vossius to hold a prebend in the church of Canterbury, while he resided at Leyden; which prebend did more than indemnify him for the damages he had sustained there. He came over to be installed,

stalled, took a doctor of law's degree at Oxford, and then returned. This was in 1629. The town of Amsterdam, having formed a project, in 1630, of erecting an university, cast their eyes upon Vossius, whom they proposed to be as it were the foundation-stone of its reputation and credit. The town of Leyden complained loudly of this design, as injurious to their own university; which, they said, had had the preference assigned to it above all the other towns of Holland, because Leyden had sustained in 1574, a long siege against the Spaniards; and they were still more averse to it, because they had no inclination to part with Vossius. The town of Amsterdam, however, carried their purpose into execution; and Vossius went thither in 1633, to be professor of history. He died there in 1649, aged 72 years; after having written and published as many works as, when they came to be collected and printed at Amsterdam in 1695, and the five following years, amounted to 6 vols. in folio. His principal things are, “*Etymologicon Linguae Latinae* ;” “*De Origine & Progressu Idololatriæ* ;” “*De Historicis Græcis* ;” “*De Historicis Latinis* ;” “*De Arte Grammatica* ;” “*De vitiis sermonis & glossæmatis Latino-Barbaris* ;” “*Institutiones Oratoriæ* ;” “*Institutiones Poeticæ* ;” “*Ars Historica* ;” “*De quatuor artibus popularibus, Grammaticæ, Gymnasticæ, Musicæ, & Graphicæ* ;” “*De Philologia* ;” “*De Universa Matheseos natura & constitutione* ;” “*De Philosophia* ;” “*De Philosophorum sectis* ;” “*De veterum Poetarum temporibus* .”

VOSSIUS (*ISAAC*), a man of great parts and learning, was the son of the preceding, and born of his second wife at Leyden, in 1618. He had no master but his father in any thing he was taught; and his whole life was spent in studying. His merit having recommended him to the notice of Christina of Sweden, the queen submitted to correspond with him by letters, and employed him in some literary commissions. He even made several journies into Sweden by her order, and had the honour of teaching her majesty the Greek language; but, being there in 1662, with M. Huet and Bochart, she refused to see him, because she had heard that he intended to write against Salmasius, for whom she had a most particular regard. After the death of his father, he was offered the history-professorship there, but refused it, preferring a studious retirement to any honours. In 1670, he came over to England, and was that year created doctor of laws at Oxford. In 1673, Charles II. made him canon of Windsor, assigning him lodgings in the castle; where he died Feb. 10, 1688. His works, though very numerous, are yet neither so useful nor voluminous, as his father's.

Besides Isaac Vossius, there were other brothers, who, though they died before their father, yet left some monuments of literature and abilities behind them. Denys or Dionysius Vossius, born at Dort, became learned in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Chal-

dee, Arabic, French, Italian, and Spanish languages; and there is of his, among other small things, "*Maimonides de Idololatria, cum Latina versione & notis*," printed at the end of his father's work "*De Origine & Progressu Idololatriæ*;" and some notes upon Cæsar's Commentaries, to be found in the edition of "Grævius at Amsterdam in 1697." Francis Vossius published a Latin poem in 1640, upon a naval victory gained by the celebrated Van Trump. Gerard Vossius wrote notes upon Paterculus, printed by Elzevir, 1639, in 12mo. Matthew Vossius published at Amsterdam, 1635, "*Annalium Hollandiæ Zelandiæque libri quinque*," in 4to.

There was also Gerard Vossius, a very learned man, whom some have confounded with John Gerard Vossius; but he was a different person, and does not appear to have been related to the family of Gerard. He was an ecclesiastic of the church of Rome, employed in some considerable offices under the popes, and died at Liege, where he was born in 1609. He published a Latin commentary upon "*Cicero in Somnium Scipionis*," at Rome in 1575; and all the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some pieces of John Chrysostom and Theodoret, with Latin versions and notes.

VOUET (SIMON), a French painter, very celebrated in his day, was born in Paris in 1582; and bred up under his father, who was a painter also. He knew so much of his art, and was in such repute, at twenty years of age, that Mons. de Sañcy, who was going ambassador to Constantinople, took him with him as his painter. From thence he went to Venice; and afterwards settling himself at Rome, became so illustrious in his profession, that, besides the favours which he received from pope Urban VIII. and the cardinal his nephew, he was chosen prince of the Roman Academy of St. Luke. He stayed fourteen years in Italy; and then, in 1627, Lewis XIII. who, in consideration of his capacity had allowed him a pension all the while he was abroad, sent for him home to work in his places. He practised both in portraits and histories. His greatest perfection lay in his agreeable colouring, and his brisk and lively pencil; otherwise he was but very indifferently qualified. He died rather worn out with labour than years, in 1641, aged 59. Dorigny, who was his son-in-law, as well as his pupil, engraved the greatest part of his works. He had a brother, whose name was Aubin Vouet, who painted after his manner, and was a tolerable performer.

URCEUS (ANTHONY COPRUS), a most learned and unfortunate Italian, was born at Ravenna, according to Pierius Valerianus; but Gesner, quoting Bartholomew of Bologna, declares, that he was born in 1446 at Herberia, a small town about seven miles from Modena. This learned man lived at Forli, and had an apartment in the palace. His room was so very dark, that he was forced

forced to use a candle in the day-time ; and one day going abroad without putting it out, his library was set on fire, and some papers which he had prepared for the press were burned. The instant he was informed of this ill news, he was affected even to madness. He ran furiously to the palace ; and stopping at the door of his apartment, broke out into profane exclamations. Those, who heard his blasphemous expressions, endeavoured to comfort him, but all to no purpose ; for the society of mankind being no longer supportable to him, he left the city, and retired like a savage to the deep solitude of a wood. Some say, he was murdered there by rustians ; others, that he died at Bologna in 1500, after much contrition and penitence. His works, printed at Basil in 1540, consist of speeches, letters, and poems.

URSUS (NICHOLAS RAIMARUS), a very extraordinary person, and distinguished in the science of astronomy, was born at Henstedt in Dithmarsen, which is part of the dukedom of Holstein, about 1530. He was a swineherd in his younger years, and did not begin to read till he was eighteen ; and then he employed all the hours he could spare from his hogs, in learning to read and write. He afterwards applied himself to the study of learning the languages ; and, having a strong genius, made a very swift progress in Latin and Greek. He also learned the French tongue, the mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy ; and most of them without the assistance of a master. Having left his native country, he gained a livelihood by teaching ; which he did in Denmark in 1584, and on the frontiers of Pomerania and Poland in 1585. It was in this last place, that he invented a new system of astronomy, very little different from that of Tycho Brahe. He communicated it in 1586, to the landgrave of Hesse, which gave rise to a terrible dispute between him and Tycho Brahe. Tycho charged him with being a plagiarist. Ursus, upon this accusation, wrote furiously against Tycho ; called the honour of his invention into question, ascribing the system which he pretended his own to Apollonius Pergæus ; and, in short, abused him in so brutal a manner, that he was going to be prosecuted for it. He was afterwards invited, by his imperial majesty, to teach the mathematics in Prague ; from which city, to avoid the presence of Tycho Brahe, he withdrew silently in 1589, and died soon after. He wrote several works, which discover the marks of his hasty studies ; his erudition being indigested, and his style incorrect.

USHER (JAMES), archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, and a most illustrious prelate, as well for his piety and other virtues, as for his great abilities and profound erudition, was descended from a very ancient family, and born at Dublin, Jan. 4, 1580. His father was one of the six clerks in chancery ; his mother, the
daughter

daughter of James Stanihurst, thrice speaker of the House of Commons, recorder of the city of Dublin, and one of the masters in chancery. This gentleman is memorable for having first moved queen Elizabeth to found and endow a college and university at Dublin; in which he was vigorously seconded by Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh, who was James Usher's uncle, and a very wise and learned prelate. James discovered great parts and a strong passion for books from his infancy; and this remarkable circumstance attended the beginning of his literary pursuits, that he was taught to read by two aunts, who had been blind from their cradle. At eight years of age, he was sent to a school, which was opened by Mr. James Fullerton and Mr. James Hamilton, two young Scots gentlemen; who were placed at Dublin by king James I. then only king of Scotland, to keep a correspondence with the Protestant nobility and gentry there, in order to secure an interest in that kingdom, when queen Elizabeth should die. Having continued five years under these excellent masters, and made a progress far beyond his age, he was admitted into the college of Dublin, which was finished that very year, 1593. He was one of the three first students who were admitted. Here he learned logic, and the philosophy of Aristotle, under Mr. Hamilton, one of his masters, who was now made professor of the university: and though, as we are told, his love of poetry and cards retarded his studies for some time, yet he soon recovered himself from these habits, and applied to books again with great vigour. At fourteen years of age, he began to make extracts from all the historical books he could meet with, in order to fix the facts more firmly in his memory: and between fifteen and sixteen, he had made such a proficiency in chronology, that he had drawn up in Latin an exact chronicle of the Bible, as far as the Book of Kings, not much differing from his "Annals," which have since been published.

The earl of Essex being now come over lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and chancellor of the university of Dublin, there was a solemn act for his entertainment; and Usher, being then bachelor of arts, was appointed to keep it, which he did with great applause. But while he was busily employed in these studies and great designs, to fit himself for the ministry, his father's inclinations lay unluckily towards the common law. He had all along designed his son for this study, and was about to send him over to the English inns of court, in order that he might there cultivate it the better; but, dying in 1588, left him at liberty to pursue his own inclinations, which led him strongly to divinity. The paternal inheritance, that was now fallen into his hands, did not give the least interruption to his purpose; for, finding it somewhat incumbered with law-suits and sisters portions; and fearing those might prove an hinderance to his studies, which were the one thing only that he cared for, he gave it up to his brother and sisters; only reserving

so much of it as might enable him to buy some books, and afford him a competent maintenance in the college. He devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of all literature human and divine; and did so much increase in all sorts of knowledge, that his fame went abroad, and he soon became an example of piety, modesty, and learning. There was at that time a daring and learned Jesuit, one Henry Fitz-Symonds, then a prisoner in Dublin-Castle, who sent out a challenge, defying the ablest champion that should come against him, to dispute with him about the points in controversy between the Roman and the Protestant churches. Usher, though but in his 19th year, accepted the challenge; and accordingly they met. The Jesuit despised him at first, as but a boy; yet, after a conference or two, was so very sensible of the quickness of his wit, the strength of his arguments, and his skill in disputation, as to decline any further contest with him.

In 1600, he was received master of arts; and, in 1601, though under canonical age, yet on account of his extraordinary attainments, was ordained both deacon and priest by his uncle Henry Usher, then archbishop of Armagh. Not long after, he was appointed to preach constantly before the state at Christ-Church in Dublin on Sundays in the afternoon; when he made it his business to canvass the chief points in dispute between the Papists and the Protestants. He vehemently opposed a toleration, which the former were then soliciting, and some were consenting to. In 1603, he was sent over to England with Dr. Luke Challoner, in order to purchase books for the library at Dublin; and found Sir Thomas Bodley at London, employed in the same manner for his newly-erected library at Oxford. Three years after, he took another voyage to England, to furnish himself with books and manuscripts, which he wanted for his inquiries into English history. In 1607, he took the degree of bachelor of divinity, and soon after was made chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin, by Dr. Loftus the archbishop; and in this place Mr. Camden found him in 1607, when he was publishing the last edition of his "*Britannia*." The same year, he was chosen divinity-professor in the university of Dublin; which office he sustained thirteen years, reading lectures weekly throughout the year. In 1609, he made a third voyage to England, and became acquainted with the most eminent and learned men there; after which he constantly came over into England once in three years, spending one month at Oxford, another at Cambridge, and the rest of his time at London, chiefly in the Cottonian-Library. In 1610, he was unanimously elected provost of Dublin-College; but refused to accept that post, being apprehensive of its hindering him in those great designs he had then in hand, for the promotion of learning and true religion. In 1612, he took his doctor of divinity's degree; and the next year, being at London, published his first work, which was entitled, "*De Ecclesia-*

rum Christianarum Successione & Statu," in 4to. Our author, however, had not an opportunity to do all that he proposed, his continuation coming down only to the year 1240.

The same year, 1612, upon his return to Ireland, he married Phoebe, only daughter of Dr. Luke Challoner; who died this year April the 12th, and in his last will recommended our author to his daughter for an husband, if she was inclined to marry. In 1615, there was held a parliament at Dublin, and so a convocation of the clergy, in which were composed certain articles relating to the doctrine and discipline of the church. These articles were drawn up by Usher, and signed by archbishop Jones, then lord chancellor of Ireland, and speaker of the house of bishops in convocation, by order from James I. in his majesty's name. Some persons took occasion from hence to represent Dr. Usher as a Puritan, and to render him odious to the king on that account; but the doctor, coming over to England in 1619, satisfied his majesty so well upon that point, that in 1620 he promoted him to the bishopric of Meath. Nov. 1622, he made a speech in the castle-chamber at Dublin, upon the censuring of certain officers, concerning the lawfulness of taking, and the danger of refusing, the oath of supremacy; which pleased king James so well, that he wrote him a letter of thanks for it. In 1623, he made another voyage to England, in order to collect materials for a work concerning the antiquities of the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which the king himself had employed him to write: and soon after his return to Ireland was engaged in answering the challenge of Malone, an Irish Jesuit of the college of Louvain.

He was again in England, when king James, just before he died, advanced him to the archbishopric of Armagh; but as he was preparing to return to Ireland, he was seized with a quartan ague, which detained him nine months. In the administration of his archbishopric, he acted, as in every other station, in a most exemplary manner, and vigorously opposed the design of granting a more full toleration to the Irish Papists. An assembly of the whole nation, both Papists and Protestants, had been called by the then lord deputy Falkland, for the consideration of that point; when the bishops, by the lord primate's invitation, met first at his house, and both he and they subscribed a protestation against a toleration of Popery. But these matters did not hinder him from prosecuting his studies, from procuring a great number of manuscripts from the East and other parts, and from publishing from time to time many curious and useful works. In 1634, the parliament of Ireland being ready to meet, there arose a dispute between the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, concerning precedence; but Usher asserted his right with such clearness and evidence, that the point was determined in his favour.

In 1640, he came over to England, bringing his family, with an

an intention to return very soon to Ireland; but was prevented by the rebellion, which broke out there in 1641. He was a man of too much note, and of too high a station, not to be deeply involved in and affected with the succeeding troubles. In the rebellion in Ireland, he was plundered of every thing except his library and some furniture in his house at Drogheda, from whence the library was conveyed to England: whereupon the king conferred on him the bishopric of Carlisle, to be held in commendam: the revenues of which, however, were reduced to almost nothing, by the Scots and English armies quartering upon it. When all the lands belonging to the English bishoprics were seized by the parliament, they voted him a pension of 400*l.* per annum; which yet he never received above once or twice. It is said, that he was invited into France by cardinal Richelieu, with a promise of the free exercise of his religion, and a considerable pension; and likewise by the States of Holland, who offered him the place of honorary professor at Leyden: but these facts are not certain. He removed to Oxford, not long before the king came thither: and, in 1643, was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster. He refused to sit among them: and this, together with some of his sermons at Oxford, giving offence to the parliament, they ordered his library to be seized. It was seized accordingly, and would have been sold, had not Dr. Fearly, who sat among those divines, while his heart was with the church and king, obtained it by means of Mr. Selden for his own use, and so secured it to the right owner.

The king's affairs declining, and Oxford being threatened with a siege, he left that city, and retired to Caerdiff in Wales, to the house of Sir Timothy Tŷrrel, who had married his only daughter, and who was then governor and general of the ordnance. He continued six months here in tranquillity, prosecuting his studies, and then went to the castle of St. Donate, whither he was invited by the lady dowager Stradling; but in his journey thither was extremely ill used by the people of the mountains, who took away his books and papers. At St. Donate's he found an excellent library: but a fit of sickness prevented him from making all the use of it he proposed. He went to London in 1646, upon an invitation from the countess of Peterborough, to make her house his home; and, in 1647, was chosen preacher of Lincoln's-Inn.

During the treaty in the Isle of Wight, he was sent for by the king, who consulted him about the government of the church. The execution of his majesty struck him with great horror. The countess of Peterborough's house, where the primate then lived, being just over-against Charing-Cross, several of her gentlemen and servants went up to the leads of the house, whence they could plainly see what was acting before Whitehall. As soon as his majesty came upon the scaffold, some of the household told the

primate of it, and asked him, whether he would see the king once more, before he was put to death. He was at first unwilling, but at last went up: where, as the ceremonial advanced, the primate grew more and more affected; and, when the executioners in vizards began to put up the king's hair, grew pale, and would have fainted, if he had not been immediately carried off. In 1650, he published the first part of his annals of the Old Testament, and the second in 1654.

His great reputation having excited in Cromwell a curiosity to see him, the primate upon the usurper's intimation of it to him went, about the year 1654, and was received with great civility: the usurper made him also many promises, but never performed them. He died March the 20th, 1655-6, in the countess of Peterborough's house at Ryegate in Surrey. Preparations were making to bury him privately; but Cromwell ordered him to be interred with great magnificence in Westminster-Abbey. He published a great many works in Latin and English; and some in both languages were published after his death. He left also many manuscripts. He had made large notes and observations upon the writings and characters of the fathers and ecclesiastical authors, which he designed as the foundation of a large and elaborate work, to be called "*Theologica Bibliotheca*;" and this was indeed, of all his works, that which he had most set his heart upon: yet the calamities of the times would not suffer him to finish it. Three hundred letters between Usher and his learned correspondents, with his life by Dr. Parr, who was his chaplain at the time of his death, were published at London in 1686, folio.

W.

WAGENSEIL (JOHN CHRISTOPHER), a very learned German, was the son of a reputable and substantial tradesman, and born at Nuremburg in 1633. He was sent early to a school at Stockholm; whence he was taken at thirteen, and placed in the university of Altorf. The distinction he raised himself to there by his abilities and learning, recommended him to some nobility as a proper tutor to their children; and, after continuing five years at Altorf, he was taken into the family of the count de Traun. He not only performed the office of an instructor to the sons of this nobleman, but accompanied them in their

their travels to France, Spain, England, Holland, several parts of Germany, and Italy. He contracted an acquaintance with the learned wherever he went, and received honours from several universities: those of Turin and Padua admitted him into their body. In France, he experienced the liberality of Lewis XIV. and was received doctor of law at Orleans, in June 1665. Several places would have detained him, but the love of his native country prevailed; and, after a ramble of six years, he arrived at Nuremburg in 1667. He was immediately made professor of law and history in the university of Altorf; but, about eight years after, changed his professorship of history for that of the Oriental tongues. In 1676, Adolphus John, count-palatine of the Rhine, committed two sons to his care, and at the same time honoured him with the title of counsellor. The princes of Germany held him in high esteem; and the emperor himself admitted him to private conferences, in 1691, when he was at Vienna about business. In 1697, the town of Nuremburg gave him marks of their esteem, by adding to his titles that of doctor of canon-law, and by admitting to his care the university library. He was twice married; the first time in 1667, the second in 1701. He died in 1706, aged 72. He wrote and published near twenty works, some in French, the others in Latin.

WAGSTAFFE (THOMAS), an eminent Nonjuror and writer, was of a gentleman's family in Warwickshire, and born in 1645. He was educated at the Charter-House-School; and, in 1660, admitted commoner of New-Inn at Oxford. He took the degrees in arts; and going into orders, became rector of Martin's-Thorp in the county of Rutland. After that, he lived in the family of Sir Richard Temple, at Stow in Buckinghamshire; and, in 1684, was presented by the king to the chancellorship of Litchfield, together with the prebend of Alderwas in the same church. The same year, the bishop of London gave him the rectory of St. Margaret-Patens in London. Upon the Revolution in 1688, he was deprived of his preferments for not taking the new oaths; and afterwards practised physick many years, wearing his gown all the while. Feb. 23, 1693, he was consecrated bishop, by Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, Turner, bishop of Ely, and White, bishop of Peterborough; which solemnity was performed at the bishop of Peterborough's lodgings in the house of the Rev. Mr. Giffard, at Southgate, Henry earl of Clarendon being present: Wagstaffe was consecrated suffragan of Ipswich, and Hickes at the same time suffragan of Thetford. Wagstaffe died Oct. 17, 1712, after having given many proofs of good parts and learning; for, he wrote and published many pieces in defence of the constitution of the church and state, according to the Nonjuring system.

WAKE (Dr. WILLIAM), an eminent English prelate, was the son of William Wake, in the county of Dorset, gentleman, and born in 1657. In 1672, he was admitted a member of Christ-Church in Oxford; where, taking the degrees in arts, he afterwards went into orders, and was appointed preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn. In the reign of James II. he attended the lord viscount Preston, ambassador to France, as his chaplain; and, upon his return to England, distinguished himself in the dispute between the Protestants and Papists. He published these following pieces: 1. "An Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England in the several Articles proposed by Monsieur de Meaux, late Bishop of Condom, in his Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church. To which is prefixed a particular Account of Monsieur de Meaux's Book, 1686," in 4to. 2. "A Defence of the same, against de Meaux and his Vindicator, 1686," in 4to. 3. "A second Defence, &c. 1688," in 4to. 4. "A Discourse of the Holy Eucharist, in the two great Points of the real Presence and the Adoration of the Host, 1687," in 4to. 5. "A Discourse concerning the Nature of Idolatry, in which a late Author's true and only Notion of Idolatry is considered and confuted, 1688," in 4to. This was written against the "Reasons for abrogating the Test," by Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford. 6. "Sure and honest Means for the Conversion of all Heretics, &c. 1688," in 4to. This is a translation from the French, with a preface by our author. 7. "An historical Treatise of Transubstantiation; wherein is made appear, that, according to the Principles of that Church, this Doctrine cannot be an Article of Faith, 1687," in 4to. This was written by a member of the church of Rome, and published by our author. 8. "Two Discourses of Purgatory and Prayer for the Dead, 1688," in 4to. 9. "A Continuation of the present State of the Controversy between the Church of England and the Church of Rome: being a full Account of the Books published on both Sides, 1688," in 4to.

In 1689, he took the degree of D. D. and was appointed deputy-clerk of the closet, and chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary. The same year he was made canon of Christ-Church, in the room of Dr. Aldrich, promoted to the deanery thereof; rector of St. James's, Westminster, in 1694; dean of Exeter, in 1701; bishop of Lincoln, in 1705; and archbishop of Canterbury, in Jan. 1715-16. He was a principal figure in that great scene of controversy, which opened itself with regard to the convocation, at the close of the last century; and a dispute was carried on with great spirit and resolution, between him and the celebrated Atterbury.

Besides what bishop Wake wrote and published in these two memorable controversies, which were very considerable, he was the author of several other things. A large volume in octavo of his

" Sermons

“ Sermons and Discourses on several Occasions,” was published in 1690; besides sermons and charges, which came out afterwards. In 1663, he published an English version of “ The genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, St. Barnabas, St. Ignatius, St. Clement, St. Polycarp, the Shepherd of Hermas, and the martyrdoms of St. Ignatius and Polycarp; with a large preliminary Discourse relating to the several Treatises here put together.” He died at Lambeth, Jan. 24, 1736-7, and left several daughters.

WALLER (EDMUND), an English poet, was the son of Robert Waller, Esq. of Agmondestham in Buckinghamshire, by Anne the sister of John Hampden, Esq. who distinguished himself so much in the beginning of the civil wars. He was born March 3, 1605, at Colehill, which, though in the parish of Agmondestham, stands in Hertfordshire; and his father dying when he was very young, the care of his education fell to his mother. According to the account in his life, he was sent to Eton-School: but Wood tells us, that he was mostly trained in grammar-learning under Mr. Dobson, minister of Great-Wycombe in Bucks. He was afterwards sent to King's-College, Cambridge, where he could not continue long; for, at sixteen or seventeen years of age, he was chosen into the last parliament of king James I. and served as burges for Agmondestham. He began to exercise his poetical talent so early as the year 1623, as appears from a copy of verses in his work, “ Upon the Danger his Majesty (being Prince) escaped in the Road of St. Andero;” for there prince Charles returning from Spain that year had like to have been cast away. It was not his wit, his fine parts, or his poetry, that occasioned him to be first publicly known; but it was his carrying the daughter and sole heiress of a rich citizen against a rival, whose interest was espoused by the court. It is not known at what time he married his first lady; but he was a widower before he was five and twenty, when he began to have a passion for Sacharissa, which was a fictitious name for the lady Dorothy Sidney, daughter to the earl of Leicester, and afterwards wife to the earl of Sunderland.

He was now known at court, and carested by all the people of quality, who had any relish for wit and polite literature, and was one of the famous club, of which the lord Falkland, Mr. Chillingworth, and other eminent men, were members. At one of their meetings, they heard a noise in the street; and were told, that a son of Ben Jonson was arrested. They sent for him; and he proved to be Mr. George Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester. Mr. Waller liked him so well, that he paid the debt, which was about 100*l.* on condition that he would live with him at Beconsfield. Mr. Morley did so, eight or ten years; and from him Mr. Waller used to own, that he learned a taste of the ancient writers, and acquired what he had of their genius; not but he had given specimens of

his taste and skill in poetry before this incident of Mr. Morley, only Mr. Morley improved and refined it.

He was returned burgeess for Agmondesham, in the parliament which met in April 1640. An intermission of parliaments having disgusted the nation, and raised jealousies against the designs of the court, which would be sure to discover themselves whenever the king came to ask for a supply, Mr. Waller was one of the first who condemned the preceding measures. He shewed himself in opposition to the court, and made a speech in the house on this occasion, April 22, 1640: it gives us some notions of his general principles in government, in which he afterwards proved very variable and inconstant. He opposed the court also in the long parliament, which met in November following; and was chosen to impeach judge Crawley, which he did in a warm and eloquent speech, July 6, 1641. This speech was so highly applauded, that twenty thousand of them were sold in one day. In 1642, he was one of the commissioners appointed, by the parliament, to present their propositions of peace to the king at Oxford. In 1643, he was deeply engaged in a design with Tomkyns, Challoner, and others, to reduce the city of London and the Tower to the service of the king. Waller was the principal actor and contriver of this plot, which was in design when he and the other commissioners were at Oxford with the parliament's propositions; and that being then known to the king, occasioned him to speak these words to Waller, when he kissed his hand, "Though you are the last, yet you are not the worst, nor the least in favour." When he was examined touching this plot, he was asked, Whether Selden, Pierpoint, Whitelocke, and others by name, were acquainted with it? He answered, that they were not; but that he did come one evening to Selden's study, where Pierpoint and Whitelocke then were with Selden, on purpose to impart it to them all; and speaking of such a thing in general terms, those gentlemen did so inveigh against any such thing as treachery and baseness, and that which might be the occasion of shedding much blood, that he said he durst not, for the awe and respect which he had for Selden and the rest, communicate any of the particulars to them, but was almost disheartened himself to proceed in it. They were all upon their trials condemned: Tomkyns and Challoner only were hanged: Waller had a reprieve from general Essex; and after a year's imprisonment, paid a fine of 10,000*l.* and was liberated.

After he had saved himself from the consequences of this plot, he travelled into France, where he continued several years. He resided most part of his time there at Roan, where some of his children by a second wife were born. In 1645, there was an edition of his poems. Upon his return to England, he sided with the men in power, particularly Oliver Cromwell, with whom he was very intimate. He wrote a panegyric upon Cromwell in 1654.

as he did a poem upon his death in 1658. At the Restoration he was treated with great civility by Charles II. who always made him one of the party in his diversions at the duke of Buckingham's and other places; and gave him a grant of the provostship of Eton-College, though that grant proved of no effect. He sat in several parliaments after the Restoration. He continued in the full vigour of his genius to the end of his life; and his natural vivacity made his company agreeable to the last. He died of a dropsy, Oct. 1, 1687; and was interred in the church-yard of Beconsfield, where a monument is erected to his memory. He left several children, and bequeathed his estate to his second son Edmund; his eldest, Benjamin, being so far from inheriting his father's wit, that he even wanted common sense. Edmund, in the beginning of his life, was member of parliament for Agmondesham; but afterwards turned Quaker. He had other sons and daughters.

The best edition of Mr. Waller's works is that published in 1730, in 4to. containing his "Poems, Speeches, and Lettets;" with elegant and useful notes and observations by Fenton.

WALLIS (JOHN), an eminent English mathematician, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Ashford in Kent, Nov. 23, 1616. His father dying when he was but six years of age, he was educated in grammar-learning, at Leygreen near Tenterden, by Mr. James Movat, a Scotsman; and, in 1630, was removed to Felsted-School in Essex; where, besides the Greek and Latin, he was instructed in the Hebrew tongue, and also in the rudiments of logic, music, and the French language. In 1632, he was sent to Emanuel-College, Cambridge, where he had among others, Mr. Whichcote for his tutor; and took the degrees in arts, a bachelor's in 1637, a master's in 1640. About the same time he went into orders, and was chosen fellow of Queen's-College, there being no vacancy in his own. He kept his fellowship till it was vacated by his marriage, but quitted the college to be chaplain to Sir Richard Darley, whose seat was at Bustrucamb in Yorkshire. After he had lived in this family about a year, he removed to that of the lady Vere, with whom he continued two years more. It was there that he discovered the art of decyphering; and after the Restoration he was abused, for having during the civil war decyphered the letters of king Charles, taken in his cabinet at Naseby: which report being revived upon the accession of James II. to the crown, he wrote a letter in his own vindication to his friend Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, dated April 8, 1685.

In 1643, he published, "Truth Tried, or, Animadversions on the Lord Brooke's Treatise, called, The Nature of Truth, &c." styling himself "a minister in London," probably of St. Gabriel-Fenchurch, the sequestration of which had been granted to him. In 1644, he was chosen one of the scribes or secretaries to the assembly

sembly of divines at Westminster; and the same year took a wife. Academical studies being much interrupted by the civil wars in both the universities, the eminently learned among them resorted to London, and formed assemblies there. Wallis belonged to one of these, the members whereof met once a week, to discourse on philosophical matters; and this society was the rise and beginning of that, which was afterwards incorporated by the name of the Royal-Society. The Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford being ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1649, Wallis was appointed to succeed him in that place; and accordingly removed from London to Oxford; and, having entered himself of Exeter-College, was admitted master of arts there the same year. In 1650, he published some "Animadversions on a Book of Mr. Baxter, entitled, Aphorisms of Justification and the Covenant;" and, in 1653, a grammar of the English tongue, for the use of foreigners, in Latin. In May 1654, he took the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1655, Mr. Hobbes having printed his treatise "De Corpore Philosophico," Dr. Wallis the same year wrote a confutation of it in Latin, under the title of "Elenchus Geometriæ Hobbianæ," in 8vo. which occasioned a long controversy. In 1657, he collected and published his mathematical works in two parts, with the title of "Mathesis Universalis," in 4to. and, in 1658, a collection of letters by himself and others, in 4to. He was this year, upon the death of Dr. Gerard Langbaine, chosen *custos archivorum* of the university, yet not without some struggle.

Upon the Restoration, he met with great respect; the king thinking favourably of him on account of some services done to his royal father and himself; and the lord-chancellor Clarendon, and Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state, being his friends. He was therefore not only made king's chaplain, but confirmed also in his places of Savilian-professor and keeper of the archives. In 1661, he was appointed one of the divines, who were empowered to review the book of Common-Prayer; and afterwards complied with the terms of the act of uniformity, continuing a steady conformist to the church of England till his death. He was one of the first members of the Royal-Society, and kept a constant correspondence with it by letters and papers; many of which are published in the "Transactions" of that Society. He continued to publish many and useful works, in the mathematical way especially. In 1676, he gave an edition of "Archimedis Syracusani Arenarius & Dimensio Circuli;" and, in 1682, he published from the manuscripts, "Claudii Ptolemæi Opus Harmonicum," in Greek, with a Latin version and notes; to which he afterwards added, "Appendix de veterum Harmonica ad hodiernam comparata, &c." In 1685, he published some theological pieces; and, about 1690, was engaged in a dispute with the Unitarians; and, in 1692, in another dispute about the Sabbath. His pamphlets and books upon subjects

subjects of divinity are very numerous, but nothing near so important as his mathematical performances : however, in 1697, the curators of the press at Oxford thought it for the honour of the university, to collect all his works which had been printed separately, as well in English as in Latin, and to publish them together in the Latin tongue. They were accordingly published at Oxford in 1699, in three volumes, folio ; and dedicated to king William.

He died Oct. 28, 1703, in his 88th year ; and was buried in St. Mary's-Church at Oxford, where a monument is erected to his memory. He left behind him one son, who had been born in 1650, and two daughters.

WALPOLE (*Sir ROBERT*), earl of Orford, was born at Houghton in Norfolk, Sept. 6, 1674, and educated on the foundation at Eton School. Thence he was elected to King's-College, Cambridge, and admitted in 1681 ; but, succeeding to the family-estate by the death of his elder brother, he resigned his fellowship. In 1700, he was chosen member of parliament for King's-Lynn, and represented that borough in several succeeding parliaments. In 1705, he was nominated one of the council to prince George of Denmark, lord high-admiral of England. In 1707, appointed secretary at war ; and, in 1709, treasurer of the navy. In 1710, upon the change of the ministry, he was removed from all his posts, and held no place afterwards during the queen's reign. In 1711, he was voted by the House of Commons guilty of an high breach of trust, and notorious corruption in his office of secretary at war ; and it was resolved, that he should be committed to the Tower, and expelled the house.

The borough of Lynn re-elected him ; and, though the house declared the election void, yet they persisted in the choice. In the well-known debate, relating to Steele for publishing the " Crisis," he greatly distinguished himself in behalf of liberty, and added to the popularity he had before acquired. The schism-bill too soon after gave him a fine opportunity of exerting his eloquence, and of appearing in the character of the champion of civil and religious liberty. On the death of the queen, a revolution of politics took place, and the Whig party prevailed both at court and in the senate. Walpole had before recommended himself to the house of Hanover, by his zeal for its cause, when the Commons considered the state of the nation with regard to the Protestant succession ; and he had now the honour to procure the assurance of the house to the new king (which attended the address of condolence and congratulation) " That the Commons would make good all parliamentary funds." It is therefore not to be wondered at, that his promotion soon took place after the king's arrival ; and that in a few days he was appointed receiver and paymaster-general of all the guards and garrisons, and of all other the land forces in Great-Britain, pay-

master of the royal-hospital at Chelsea, and likewise a privy-counsellor. On the opening of a new parliament, a committee of secrecy was chosen, to inquire into the conduct of the late ministry, of which Walpole was appointed chairman; and, by his management, articles of impeachment were read against the earl of Oxford, lord Bolingbroke, the duke of Ormond, and the earl of Strafford. The eminent service he was thought to have done the nation and the crown, by the vigorous prosecution of those ministers, who were deemed the chief instruments of the peace, was soon rewarded by the extraordinary promotions of first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer.

In two years time, a misunderstanding appeared amongst his majesty's servants; and it became evident, that the interest of secretary Stanhope and his adherents began to outweigh that of the exchequer, and that Walpole's power was visibly on the decline. King George had purchased of the king of Denmark the duchies of Bremen and Verden, which his Danish majesty had gained by conquest from Charles XII. of Sweden. The Swedish hero, enraged to see his dominions publicly set to sale, conceived a resentment against the purchaser, and formed a design to gratify his revenge on the electorate of Hanover. Upon a message sent to the House of Commons by the king, secretary Stanhope moved for a supply, to enable his majesty to concert such measures with foreign princes and states, as might prevent any change or apprehensions from the designs of Sweden for the future. This occasioned a warm debate, in which it was remarkable that Walpole kept a profound silence. The country-party insisted, that such a proceeding was contrary to the act of settlement. They insinuated, that the peace of the empire was only a pretence, but that the security of the new acquisitions was the real object of this unprecedented supply; and they took occasion to observe too, that his majesty's own ministers seemed to be divided. But Walpole thought proper on this surmise to speak in favour of the supply, which was carried by a majority of four voices only. In a day or two, he resigned all his places to the king; and, if the true cause of his defection from the court had been his disapprobation of the measures then pursuing, we must acknowledge his conduct in this instance to have been noble and praise-worthy. But they who consider the intrigues of party, and that he spoke in favour of these measures, will find little room to suppose, that his resignation proceeded from any attachment to liberty, or love of his country. He resigned most probably with a view to be restored with greater plenitude of power: and the number of his friends, who accompanied him in his resignation, prove it to have been a mere factious movement.

On the day of his resignation, he brought in the famous sinking fund-bill: he presented it as a country-gentleman; and said, he hoped

hoped it would not fare the worse for having two fathers, and that his successor (Mr. Stanhope) would bring it to perfection. His calling himself the father of a project, which hath since been so often employed to other purposes than were at first declared, gave his enemies frequent opportunity for satire and ridicule; and it hath been sarcastically observed, that the father of this fund appeared in a very bad light, when viewed in the capacity of a nurse. In the course of the debates on this bill, a warm contest arose between Walpole and Stanhope: on some severe reflections thrown upon him, the former lost his usual serenity of temper, and replied with great warmth and impetuosity. The acrimony on both sides produced unbecoming expressions, the betraying of private conversation, and the revealing a piece of secret history, viz. "the scandalous practice of selling places and reversions."

In the next session of parliament, Walpole opposed the ministry in every thing; and even Wyndham or Shippen did not exceed him in patriotism. Upon a motion in the house for continuing the army, he made a speech of above an hour long, and displayed the danger of a standing army, in a free country, with all the powers of eloquence. Early in 1720, the rigour of the patriot began to soften, and the complaisance of the courtier to appear; and he was again appointed paymaster of the forces, and several of his friends were found soon after in the list of promotions. No doubt now remained of his entire conversion to court measures; for, before the end of the year, we find him pleading as strongly for the forces required by the war-office, as he had before declaimed against them, even though at this time the same pretences for keeping them on foot did not exist.

It was not long before he acquired full ministerial power, being appointed first lord-commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer: and, when the king went abroad in 1723, he was nominated one of the lords-justices for the administration of government, and was sworn sole secretary of state. About this time, he received another distinguished mark of the royal favour; his eldest son, then on his travels, being created a peer, by the title of baron Walpole, of Walpole. In 1725, he was made knight of the bath; and, the year after, knight of the garter. The measures of his administration, during the long time he remained prime or rather sole minister, have been often canvassed with all the severity of critical inquiry. It is difficult to discern the truth through the exaggerations and misrepresentations of party; and we shall leave it to the impartial historian to set it in a proper light. Though he had been called "The Father of Corruption" (which, however, he was not, but certainly a great improver of it) and is said to have boasted that he knew every man's price; yet, in 1742, the opposition prevailed, and he was not any longer able to carry a majority in the House of Commons. He now resigned all his places, and fled for

shelter behind the throne. But there is so little appearance of his credit receiving any diminution, that he was soon after created earl of Orford, and most of his friends and dependents continued in their places. The king too granted him a pension of 4000*l.* in consideration of his long and faithful services. He died in 1745, aged seventy-one.

About the end of queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George the First, he wrote the following pamphlets. 1. "The Sovereign's Answer to the Gloucestershire Address." The sovereign meant Charles duke of Somerset, so nick-named by the Whigs. 2. "Answer to the Representation of the House of Lords on the State of the Navy, 1709." 3. "The Debts of the Nation stated and considered, in four Papers, 1710." 4. "The Thirty-Five Millions accounted for, 1710." 5. "A Letter from a foreign Minister in England to Monsieur Pettecum, 1710." 6. "Four Letters to a Friend in Scotland upon Sacheverell's Trial;" falsely attributed in the "General Dictionary to Mr. Maynwaring." 7. "A short History of the Parliament." 8. "The South-Sea Scheme considered." 9. "A Pamphlet against the Peerage-Bill, 1719." 10. "The Report of the Secret-Committee, June 9, 1715."

WALSH (WILLIAM), an English critic and poet, was the son of Joseph Walsh, of Abberley in Worcestershire, Esq. and born about 1663; for the precise time does not appear. He became a gentleman-commoner of Wadham-College, Oxford, in 1678. He left the university without a degree, and pursued his studies in London and at home. That he studied, in whatever place, is apparent from the effect: for he became, in Mr. Dryden's opinion, "the best critic in the nation." He was not, however, merely a critic or a scholar. He was likewise a member of parliament, and a courtier, knight of the shire for his native county in several parliaments; in another the representative of Richmond in Yorkshire, a gentleman of the horse to queen Anne under the duke of Somerset. Some of his verses shew him to have been a zealous friend to the Revolution; but his political ardour did not abate his reverence or kindness for Dryden; to whom he gave a dissertation on Virgil's pastorals, in which, however studied, he discovers some ignorance of the laws of French versification. In 1705, he began to correspond with Mr. Pope, in whom he discovered very early the power of poetry. Their letters are written upon the pastoral comedy of the Italians, and those pastorals which Pope was then preparing to publish. The kindnesses which are first experienced are seldom forgotten. Pope always retained a grateful memory of Walsh's notice; and in his "Essay on Criticism," has, in the opinion of his learned commentator, sacrificed a little of his judgment to his gratitude. The time of his death is not certain. It must have happened between

1707, when he wrote to Pope, and 1711, when Pope praised him in the essay. The epitaph makes him forty-six years old : if Wood's account be right, he died in 1709. He is known more by his familiarity with greater men, than by any thing done or written by himself. His works are not numerous. In 1691, he published, with a preface written by his friend and advocate Dryden, "A Dialogue concerning Women, being a Defence of the Sex," in 8vo. and, the year after, "Letters and Poems, amorous and gallant," in 8vo. Walslh's other pieces, consist chiefly of elegies, epitaphs, odes, and songs, among which is, "An Essay on Pastoral Poetry," with a short "Defence of Virgil" against some reflections of Mons. Fontenelle.

WALSYNGHAM (*Sir FRANCIS*), a great statesman, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Chislehurst in Kent, of an ancient and honourable family. He spent some time at King's-College, Cambridge; but, to complete his education, travelled into foreign countries, where he acquired various languages and great accomplishments. These soon recommended him to be agent to Cecil; and, under his direction he came to be employed in the most important affairs of state. He resided as ambassador in France, during the civil wars in that kingdom. In 1570, he was sent a second time there in the same capacity. His negotiations and dispatches during that embassy were collected by Sir Dudley Digges, and published in 1655, in folio, with this title, "The complete Ambassador, &c." These papers manifest our statesman's exquisite abilities, and his fitness for the trust that was reposed in him.

In 1573, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, and sworn a privy-counsellor. He now devoted himself absolutely to the service of his country and his queen; and by his vigilance and address preserved her crown and life from daily attempts and conspiracies. In 1587, when the king of Spain made such amazing preparations, Walsyngham used his utmost skill to discover the secret of their destination: he first obtained intelligence, that Philip had discovered his design to the pope, and desired his blessing upon it; and he next procured a copy of this original letter, which was stolen out of the pope's cabinet.

He laid the great foundation of the Protestant constitution, as to its policy; and the Papists found his intelligence and penetration so great in finding out their tricks and designs, that they complained of him as a subtle and insidious man. He was at first a favourer of the Puritan party, to whom he offered, in the queen's name, that, provided they would conform in other points, the three ceremonies of kneeling at the communion, wearing the surplice, and making the sign of the cross in baptism, should be laid aside. But they replying to these concessions in the language of Moses, "that they would not leave so much as a hoof behind," he withdrew his af-

fection in a great measure from them, and left them to their own narrow principles, and obstinate perverseness. He was sent on an embassy to the Netherlands in 1578; and, in 1581, went a third time ambassador into France, to treat of a marriage between queen Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou; and to conclude a league offensive and defensive between both kingdoms. In 1583, he was dispatched into Scotland, to secure their young and unexperienced king from evil counsellors. He could, as Lloyd says, as well fit the humour of king James with passages out of Xenophon, Thucydides, Plutarch, or Tacitus, as he could that of Henry king of France with Rabelais' conceits, or the Hollander with mechanic discourses. Every attempt to promote the trade and navigation of England was encouraged by our wise statesman. Hakluyt, particularly, in making discoveries in foreign parts, and Gilbert in settling in Newfoundland, had his patronage and assistance. He founded a divinity-lecture at Oxford, and provided a library for King's-College, Cambridge. Besides his other employments, he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and of the garter; yet he died so poor, in 1589, that, on account of his debts, he was buried privately by night in St. Paul's-Church, without any manner of funeral solemnity. He left one daughter, famous for having three husbands of the greatest distinction; first, Sir Philip Sidney; secondly, R. Devereux, earl of Essex; and lastly, Richard Bourk, earl of Clanrickard and of St. Alban's.

There is a book ascribed to him, entitled, "*Arcana Aulica; or, Walsingham's Manuel or prudential Maxims,*" which hath been printed several times; but it is probably none of his.

WALTON (BRIAN), a learned English bishop, and editor of the Polyglot Bible, was born at Cleaveland, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, in 1600. He was first of Magdalen, then of Peter-House-College, Cambridge; where he took a master of arts degree in 1623. About that time, or before, he taught a school, and served as a curate, in Suffolk, from whence he removed to London, and lived for a little time under Mr. Stock, rector of Allhallows in Bread-Street. After the death of Mr. Stock, he became rector of St. Martin's-Organ in London, and of Sandon in Essex; to the latter of which he was admitted in 1635. The way to preferment lay pretty open then to a man of his qualities; for he had not only very uncommon learning, which was more regarded then than it has been of late years; but he was also exceedingly zealous for the church and king. In 1639, he commenced doctor of divinity; at which time he was prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to the king. He possessed also another branch of knowledge, which made him very acceptable to the clergy: he was well versed in the laws of the land, especially those which relate to the patrimony and liberties of the church. During the controversy between the clergy and inhabitants

habitants of the city of London about the tythes of rent, he was very industrious and active in behalf of the former ; and upon that occasion made so exact and learned a collection of customs, prescriptions, laws, orders, proclamations, and compositions, for many hundred years together, relating to that matter (an abstract of which was afterwards published) that the judge declared, " there could' be no dealing with the London ministers, if Mr. Walton pleaded for them."

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was summoned by the House of Commons as a delinquent ; was sequestered from his living of St. Martin's-Organ, plundered, and forced to fly : but whether he went to Oxford directly, or to his other living of Sandon in Essex, does not appear. But at what time soever it happened, it is certain, that he was most cruelly treated at that living likewise, being grievously harassed there ; and once, when he was fought for by a party of horse, was forced to shelter himself in a broom-field. Thus dispossessed of both his livings, he betook himself for refuge to Oxford : and he did very rightly, according to Mr. Lloyd, who affirms, that otherwise he would have been murdered. This shews, what it is easy to conceive from his principles and active spirit, how exceedingly obnoxious he was to the parliament.

August 12, 1645, he was incorporated in the university of Oxford. Here it was, that he formed the noble scheme of publishing the Polyglot Bible ; and upon the decline of the king's cause, he retired to the house of Dr. William Fuller, his father-in-law, in London ; where, though frequently disturbed by the prevailing powers, he lived to complete it. The "*Biblia Polyglotta*," was published at London in 1657, in six vols. folio ; wherein the sacred text was, by his singular care and oversight, printed, not only in the vulgar Latin, but also in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Æthiopic, Persian, and Greek languages ; each having its peculiar Latin translation joined therewith, and an apparatus fitted to each for the better understanding of those tongues. In this great work, so far as related to the correcting of it at the press, and the collating of copies, he had the assistance of several learned persons ; the chief of whom was Mr. Edmund Castell, afterwards professor of Arabic at Cambridge. Among his other assistants, were Mr. Samuel Clarke of Merton-College, and Mr. Thomas Hyde of Queen's-College, Oxford : he had also some help from Mr. Whelock, Mr. Thorndike, Mr. Edward Pocock, Mr. Thomas Greaves, &c. Towards printing the work, he had contributions of monies from many noble persons and gentlemen, which were put into the hands of Sir William Humble, treasurer for the said work. The Prolegomena, and appendix to it were attacked in 1659, by Dr. John Owen, in "*Considerations*," &c. who was answered the same year by Dr. Walton, in a piece, under the title of, "*The Considerator considered ; or, a brief View of cer-*

tain Considerations upon the Biblia Polyglotta, the Prolegomena, and Appendix, &c." 8vo.

After the Restoration, he had the honour to present the Polyglot Bible to Charles II. who made him chaplain in ordinary, and soon after promoted him to the bishopric of Chester. September 1661, he went to take possession of his see; and was met upon the road, and received with such a concourse of gentry, clergy, militia both of the city and country, and with such acclamations of thousands of the people, as had never been known upon any such occasion. This was on the 10th of September, and on the 11th he was installed with much ceremony. This glory, however, which attended bishop Walton, though it seems to have been great, was yet short-lived; for, returning to London, he died at his house in Aldersgate-Street, Nov. the 29th following, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument with a Latin inscription was erected to his memory.

He had published at London, in 1655, "*Introductio ad lectionem linguarum Orientalium*," in 8vo.

WALTON (ISAAC, or, as he used to write it, IZAAK), was born at Stafford, in August 1593. His first settlement in London, as a shop-keeper, was in the Royal Burse in Cornhill, built by Sir T. Gresham, and finished in 1567. In this situation he could scarcely be said to have had elbow-room; for the shops over the Burse were but seven feet and a half long, and five wide; yet here did he carry on his trade till some time before the year 1624; when, according to an old deed, "he dwelt on the north side of Fleet-street, in a house two doors west of the end of Chancery-lane, and abutting on a messuage known by the sign of the Harrow." A citizen of this age would almost as much disdain to admit of a tenant for half his shop, as a knight would to ride double; though the brethren of one of the most ancient orders of the world were so little above this practice, that their common seal was the device of two riding on one horse. He married probably about 1632; for in that year he lived in a house in Chancery-Lane, a few doors higher up on the left hand than the former, and described by the occupation of a sempster or milliner. The former of these might be his own proper trade, and the latter, as being a feminine occupation, might be carried on by his wife: she, it appears, was Anne, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Ken, of Furnival's-Inn, and sister of Thomas, afterwards Dr. Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells. About 1643 he left London, and, with a fortune very far short of what would now be called a competency, seems to have retired altogether from business. While he continued in London, his favourite recreation was angling, in which he was the greatest proficient of his time; and, indeed, so great were his skill and experience in that art, that there is scarcely any

writer

writer on the subject since his time, who has not made the rules and practice of Walton his very foundation. The river that he seems mostly to have frequented for this purpose was the Lea, which has its source above Ware in Hertfordshire, and falls into the Thames a little below Black-Wall; unless we will suppose that the vicinity of the New River to the place of his habitation might sometimes tempt him out with his friends, honest Nat, and R. Roe, whose loss he so pathetically mentions, to spend an afternoon there. In 1602, he was by death deprived of the solace and comfort of a good wife, as appears by a monumental inscription in the cathedral church of Worcester.

Living, while in London, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, whereof Dr. John Donne, dean of St. Paul's, was vicar, he became of course a frequent hearer of that excellent preacher, and at length, as he himself expresses it, his convert. Upon his decease in 1631, Sir H. Wotton requested Walton to collect materials for a life of the doctor, which Sir Henry had undertaken to write; but Sir Henry dying before he had completed the life, Walton undertook it himself, and in 1640 finished and published it, with a collection of the doctor's sermons, in folio. Sir H. Wotton dying in 1639, Walton was importuned by King to undertake the writing of his life also; and it was finished about 1644. The precepts of angling, meaning thereby the rules and directions for taking fish with a hook and line, till Walton's time, having hardly ever been reduced to writing, were propagated from age to age chiefly by tradition; but Walton, whose benevolent and communicative temper appears in almost every line of his writings, unwilling to conceal from the world those assistances which his long practice and experience enabled him, perhaps the best of any man of his time, to give, in 1653 published in a very elegant manner his "Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation," in small 12mo. adorned with exquisite cuts of most of the fish mentioned in it. The artist who engraved them has been so modest as to conceal his name; but there is great reason to suppose they are the work of Lombart, who is mentioned in the "Sculptura" of Mr. Evelyn; and also that the plates were of steel. "The Complete Angler" came into the world attended with encomiastic verses by several writers of that day. It is pleasing to trace the several variations which the author from time to time made in these subsequent editions, as well by adding new facts and discoveries, as by enlarging on the more entertaining parts of the dialogue. The third and fourth editions of his book have several entire new chapters; and the fifth, the last of the editions published in his life-time, contains no less than eight chapters more than the first, and twenty pages more than the fourth. Not having the advantage of a learned education, it may seem unaccountable that Walton so frequently cites authors that

have wirtten only in Latin, as Gefner, Cardan, Aldrovandus, Rondeletius, and even Albertus Magnus; but here it may be observed, that the voluminous history of animals, of which the first of these was author, is in effect translated into English by Mr. Edward Topsel, a learned divine, chaplain, as it seems, in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, to Dr. Neile, dean of Westminster: the translation was published in 1658, and containing in it numberless particulars concerning frogs, serpents, caterpillars, and other animals, though not of fish, extracted from the other writers above named, and others, with their names to the respective facts, it furnished Walton with a great variety of intelligence, of which in the later editions of his book he has carefully availed himself: it was therefore, through the medium of this translation alone, that he was enabled to cite the other authors mentioned above; vouching the authority of the original writers, in like manner as he elsewhere does Sir Francis Bacon, whenever occasion occurs to mention his natural history, or any other of his works. Pliny was translated to his hand by Dr. Philemon Holland, as were also Janus Dubravius "*de Piscinis & Piscium natura*," and Leblaut's "*Maison Rustique*," so often referred to by him in the course of his work. About two years after the Restoration, Walton wrote the life of Mr. Richard Hooker, author of the "*Ecclesiastical Polity*;" he was enjoined to undertake this work by his friend Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; who, by the way, was an angler.

The life of Mr. George Herbert, as it stands the fourth and last in the volume wherein that and the three former are collected, seems to have been written the next after Hooker's: it was first published in 1670. Walton professes himself to have been a stranger as to the person of Herbert; and though he assures us his life of him was a free-will offering, it abounds with curious information, and is no way inferior to any of the former.

The "*Complete Angler*" having, in the space of twenty-three years, gone through four editions, Walton in the year 1676, and in the 83d year of his age. was preparing a fifth, with additions, for the press; when Mr. Cotton wrote a second part of that work. It seems, Mr. Cotton submitted the manuscript to Walton's perusal, who returned it with his approbation, and a few marginal strictures; and in that year they came abroad together. Mr. Cotton's book had the title of "*The Complete Angler; being Instructions how to angle for a Trout or Grayling, in a clear Stream, Part II.*" and it has ever since been received as a second part of Walton's book. In the title page is a cypher, composed of the initial letters of both their names; which cypher, Mr. Cotton tells us, he had caused to be cut in stone, and set up over a fishing-house that he had erected near his dwelling, on the bank of

of the little river Dove, which divides the counties of Stafford and Derby.

Walton was now in his eighty-third year, when he undertook to write the life of bishop Sanderson, which was published, together with several of the bishop's pieces, and a sermon of Hooker's, in 8vo. 1677. It was not till long after that period when the faculties of men begin to decline, that Walton undertook to write this life; nevertheless, far from being deficient in any of those excellencies that distinguish the former lives, it abounds with the evidences of a vigorous imagination, a sound judgment, and a memory unimpaired.

Besides the works of Walton above-mentioned, there are extant of his writing, verses on the death of Dr. Donne, beginning, "Our Donne is dead;" verses to his reverend friend the author of the "Synagogue," printed together with Herbert's "Temple;" Verses before Alexander Brome's "Poems, 1646," and before Cartwright's "Plays and Poems, 1651." He wrote also the lines under an engraving of Dr. Donne, before his "Poems, 1635."

Dr. Henry King, bishop of Chichester, in a letter to Walton, dated in November 1664, says, that he had done much for Sir Henry Savile, his contemporary and familiar friend; which fact connects very well with what the late Mr. Des Maizeaux, some years since, related to Mr. Oldys, that there were then several letters of Walton extant, in the Athmolean Museum, relating to a life of Sir Henry Savile, which Walton had entertained thoughts of writing. He also undertook to collect materials for a life of Hales. Mr. Anthony Farrington, minister of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-Street, London, had begun to write the life of this memorable person, but dying before he had completed it, his papers were sent to Walton, with a request from Mr. Fulman, who had proposed to himself to continue and finish it, that Walton would furnish him with such information as was to his purpose. Fulman did not live to complete his design; but a life of Mr. Hales, from other materials, was compiled by the late Mr. Des Maizeaux, and published by him in 1719, as a specimen of a new "Biographical Dictionary." In 1683, when he was ninety years old, Walton published "Thealma and Clearchus, a pastoral History, in smooth and easy Verse, written long since by John Chalkhil, Esq. an acquaintant and friend of Edmund Spenser:" to this poem he wrote a preface, containing a very amiable character of the author. He lived but a very little time after the publication of this poem; for he ended his days on the 15th of Dec. 1683, in the great frost, at Winchester, in the house of Dr. William Hawkins, a prebendary of the church there, where he lies buried. He left a son named Isaac, and a daughter named Anne.

In the cathedral of Winchester, on a large black flat marble

stone is an inscription to his memory, the poetry whereof has very little to recommend it.

WANLEY (HUMPHREY), son of Nathanael Wanley, was born March 21, 1671-2. What time he could spare from the handicraft trade, to which his father put him, he employed in turning over old MSS. and copying the various hands, by which he acquired an uncommon faculty of distinguishing their dates. Dr. Lloyd, his diocesan, sent him to St. Edmund's-Hall, Oxford, of which Dr. Mill was then principal, whom he greatly assisted in his collations of the New Testament; but he afterwards removed, by Dr. Chartlet's advice, to University-College. Mr. Nelson, who had endeavoured to procure for Mr. Wanley the office of librarian to the Cottonian-Library, introduced him to the office of secretary to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. He was soon after employed in arranging the valuable collections of Robert, earl of Oxford, with the appointment of librarian to his lordship. In this employ he gave such particular satisfaction, that he was allowed a handsome pension by lord Harley, the earl's eldest son and successor in the title, who retained him as librarian till his death. In Mr. Wanley's Harleian Journal, preserved in the earl of Shelburne's library, are several remarkable entries. The Journal, which begins in March 1714-15, and is regularly continued till within a fortnight of his death, is kept with all the dignity as well as the exactness of the minutes of a public body.

Mr. Wanley ended a laborious life July 6, 1726. When admitted to the Bodleian-Library, he made large extracts from the MSS. and promised a supplement to Hyde's catalogue of the printed books, which Hearne completed, and which was published by Robert Fyther, B. M. in 1738. He intended a treatise on the various characters of MSS. with specimens, Mabillon's work on that subject being corrupted by the conceits of the engraver, who inserted characters that never were nor could be used. Upon leaving Oxford, he travelled over the kingdom in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS. at Dr. Hicke's desire, and drew up the catalogue of them in his "Thesaurus." Mr. Bagford mentions some design of his relating to a Saxon Bible.

WANSLEB (JOHN MICHAEL), a learned German, was born in 1635, at Erfort in Thuringia, where his father was minister of a Lutheran church. After having studied philosophy and theology at Konigsberg, he put himself under Job Ludolf, in order to learn the Oriental tongues of that celebrated professor. Ludolf taught him the Ethiopic among others; and then sent him at his own expence into England, to print his "Ethiopic Dictionary," which came out at London in 1661. Ludolf complained of

Wansleb

Wansleb for inserting many false and ridiculous things, and afterwards gave a new edition of it himself. Dr. Edmund Castell was at that time employed upon his "*Lexicon Heptaglotton*," and was mightily pleased to find in Wansleb a man who could assist him in this laborious undertaking; he received him therefore into his house, and kept him three months. Wansleb was no sooner returned to Germany, than Ernest the pious, duke of Saxe-Gotha, being informed of his qualifications, sent him to Ethiopia; the prince's design was, to establish a correspondence between the Protestant Europeans and Abyssines, with a view to promote true religion among the latter. Wansleb set out in June 1663, and arrived at Cairo in January following. He employed the remainder of the year in visiting part of Egypt; but the patriarch of Alexandria, who has jurisdiction over the churches of Ethiopia, dissuaded him from proceeding to that kingdom, and sent his reasons to Ernest in an Arabic letter.

Wansleb left Alexandria in the beginning of 1665, and arrived at Leghorn; but durst not return to his own country, because duke Ernest was greatly displeased with his conduct. He went therefore to Rome, where he abjured Lutheranism, and entered into the order of St. Dominic in 1666. In 1670, he was sent to Paris; where, being introduced to Colbert, he was commissioned by that minister to return to the East, and to purchase manuscripts and medals for the king's library. He arrived at Cairo in 1672, continued in Egypt near two years, and in that time sent to France 334 manuscripts, Arabic, Turkish, and Persian. The Mahometans growing jealous of this commerce which Wansleb carried on, he removed from Egypt to Constantinople, and had promised to go from thence in search of manuscripts to mount Athos: but excused himself, on pretence that Leo Allatius had fetched away the best for the use of the Vatican. He was preparing to set out for Ethiopia, when he was recalled to France by Colbert; who, it seems, had just reason to be displeased with his conduct, as Ernest had been before with him. He arrived at Paris in April 1676, and might have been advanced not only to the royal professorship of Oriental languages, but even to a bishopric, if his irregular life and manners had not stood in his way. He lived neglected for two or three years, and then died in June 1679.

His publications are, 1. "*Relazione dello stato presente dell'Egitto, 1671*," 12mo. 2. "*Nouvelle Relation en forme de Journal d'un Voyage fait en Egypte en 1672 & 1673. 1676*," 12mo. 3. "*Histoire de l'Eglise d'Alexandrie fondée par S. Marc, que nous apellons celles des Jacobites-Coptes d'Egypte, écrite au Caire même en 1672 & 1673. 1677*," 12mo.

WARBURTON (WILLIAM), an English prelate of gigantic abilities, was born at Newark-upon-Trent, in the county of

of Nottingham, Dec. 24, 1691. His father was George Warburton, an attorney, and town-clerk of the place in which this his eldest son received his birth and education. His mother was Elizabeth, the daughter of William Hobman, an alderman of the same town, and his parents were married about the year 1696. The family of Dr. Warburton came originally from the county of Chester, where his great grandfather resided. His grandfather, William Warburton, was the first that settled at Newark; where he practised the law, and was coroner of the county of Nottingham. George Warburton, the father, died about the year 1706, leaving his widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, of which the second son George died young; but of the daughters one survived her brother. The bishop received the early part of his education under Mr. Weston, then master of Okeham school in Rutlandshire, and afterwards vicar of Campden in Gloucestershire; in which he was succeeded by his son, both from the gift of the earl of Gainsborough. His original designation was to the same profession as that of his father and grandfather, and he was accordingly placed clerk to an attorney, with whom he remained until he was qualified to engage in business upon his own account. He was then admitted to one of the courts at Westminster, and for some years continued the employment of an attorney and solicitor at the place of his birth. The success he met with as a man of business was probably not great. It was certainly insufficient to induce him to devote the rest of his life to it: and it is probable, that his want of encouragement might tempt him to turn his thoughts towards a profession in which his literary acquisitions would be more valuable, and in which he might more easily pursue the bent of his inclination. He appears to have brought from school more learning than was requisite for a practising lawyer. This might rather impede than forward his progress, as it has been generally observed, that an attention to literary concerns, and the bustle of an attorney's office, with only a moderate share of business, are wholly incompatible. It is therefore no wonder that he preferred retirement to noise, and relinquished what advantages he might expect from continuing to follow the law. It has been suggested by an ingenious writer, that he was for some time usher to a school. In 1724, his first work appeared, under the title of "Miscellaneous Translations in Prose and Verse, from Roman Poets, Orators, and Historians," 12mo. It is dedicated to his early patron, Sir Robert Sutton, and seems to have laid the foundation of his first ecclesiastical preferment. At this period it is probable he had not abandoned his profession, though it is certain he did not attend to it much longer. About Christmas 1726, he came to London, and while there was introduced to Theobald, Concanen, and others of Mr. Pope's enemies, with whose conversation he

was extremely pleased. It was at this time that he wrote a letter to Concanen, dated Jan. 2, 1726, which, by accident, falling into the hands of the late Dr. Akenfide, was produced to most of that gentleman's friends, and by that means became the subject of much speculation. About this time he also communicated to Theobald some notes of Shakspeare, which afterwards appeared in that critic's edition of our great dramatic poet. In 1727, his second work, entitled, "A Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles, as related by Historians," &c. was published in 12mo. and was also dedicated to Sir Robert Sutton. He was at this time in orders; and on the 25th of April 1728, had the honour to be in the king's list of Masters of Arts, created at Cambridge, on his majesty's visit to that university. In June, the same year, he was presented by Sir Robert Sutton to the rectory of Burnt Broughton, in the diocese of Lincoln; a living worth 200l. a year, which he retained till his death, at which he spent a considerable part of his middle-life in a studious retirement, devoted entirely to letters, and there planned, and in part executed, some of his most important works. Several years elapsed, after obtaining this preferment, before Mr. Warburton appeared again in the world as a writer. In 1736 he exhibited a plan of a new edition of Velleius Paterculus, which he printed in the "Bibliothèque Britannique, ou Histoire des Ouvrages des Savans de la Grande Bretagne, pour les Mois Juillet, Aout, & Sept. 1736. A la Haye." The design never was completed. It was in this year that he may be said to have emerged from the obscurity of a private life into the notice of the world. The first publication which rendered him afterwards famous now appeared, under the title of, "The Alliance between Church and State: or, the Necessity and Equity of an established Religion and a Test-Law, demonstrated from the Essence and End of Civil Society, upon the fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations." In three parts: the first, treating of a civil and religious society; the second, of an established church; and the third, of a test law, 8vo. At the end was announced the scheme of "The Divine Legation of Moses," in which he had at this time made a considerable progress. The first volume of this work was published in January 1737-8, and met with a reception which neither the subject, nor the manner in which it was treated, seemed to authorize. It was, as the author afterwards observed, fallen upon in so outrageous and brutal a manner, as had been scarcely pardonable, had it been "The Divine Legation of Mahomet."—It produced several answers, and so much abuse from the authors of "The Weekly Miscellany," that in less than two months he was constrained to defend himself, in "A Vindication of the Author of the Divine Legation of Moses, from the Aspersions of the Country Clergyman's Letter in the Weekly Miscellany

Miscellany of February 14, 1737-8," 8vo. Mr. Warburton's extraordinary merit had now attracted the notice of the heir-apparent to the crown, in whose immediate service we find him, in June 1738, when he published "Faith working by Charity to Christian Edification; a Sermon, &c." The "Essay on Man" had been now published some years; and it is universally supposed that the author had, in the composition of it, adopted the philosophy of lord Bolingbroke, whom on this occasion he had followed as his guide, without understanding the tendency of his principles. In 1738, M. de Croufaz wrote some remarks on it, accusing the author of spinosism and naturalism: which falling into Mr. Warburton's hands, he published a defence of the first epistle, and soon after of the remaining three, in seven letters, of which six were printed in 1739, and the seventh in June 1740, under the title of "A Vindication of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man, by the Author of the Divine Legation." The opinion which Mr. Pope conceived of these defences, as well as of their author, will be best seen in his letters. In consequence, a firm friendship was established between them, which continued with undiminished fervour until the death of Mr. Pope, who, during the remainder of his life, paid a deference and respect to his friend's judgment and abilities, which will be considered by many as almost bordering on servility. In 1741, the second volume of "The Divine Legation," in two parts, containing books IV. V. VI. was published; as was also a second edition of the "Alliance between Church and State." In the summer of that year, Mr. Pope and Mr. Warburton, in a country ramble, took Oxford in their way, where they parted; Mr. Pope, after one day's stay, going westward; and Mr. Warburton, who stayed a day after him to visit Dr. Conybeare, then dean of Christ Church, returning to London. On that day the vice-chancellor, Dr. Leigh, sent a message to his lodgings, with the usual compliment, to know if a doctor's degree in divinity would be acceptable to him; to which such an answer was returned as so civil a message deserved. About the same time Mr. Pope had the like offer made him of a doctor's degree in law, which he seemed disposed to accept, until he learnt that some impediment had been thrown in the way of his friend's receiving the compliment intended for him by the vice-chancellor. He then absolutely refused that proposed to himself. Both the degrees were therefore laid aside; and the university of Oxford lost some reputation by the conduct of this business, being thus deprived of the honour of two names, which certainly would have reflected much credit on the society in which they were to have been enrolled. Mr. Pope's affection for Mr. Warburton was of service to him in more respects than merely increasing his fame. He introduced and warmly recommended him to most of his friends, and among the rest to Ralph Allen, Esq. of Prior-Park, whose
niece

niece he some years afterwards married, and whose great fortune at length came to his only son. In consequence of this introduction, we find Mr. Warburton at Bath in 1742. There he printed a sermon, which had been preached at the Abbey Church, on the 24th of October, for the benefit of Mr. Allen's favourite charity, the General-Hospital, or Infirmary. To this sermon, which was published at the request of the governors, was added, "A short Account of the Nature, Rise, and Progress, of the General-Infirmary at Bath." In this year also, he printed a dissertation on the origin of books of chivalry, at the end of Jarvis's preface to a translation of *Don Quixote*.

In 1742, Mr. Warburton published, "A Critical and Philosophical Commentary on Mr. Pope's Essay on Man. In which is contained a Vindication of the said Essay from the Misrepresentations of Mr. de Resnel, the French Translator, and of Mr. de Croufaz, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the Academy of Lausanne, the Commentator." It was at this period, when Mr. Warburton had the entire confidence of Mr. Pope, that he advised him to complete the *Dunciad*, by changing the Hero, and adding to it a fourth book. This was accordingly executed in 1742, and published early in 1743, in 4to. with notes by our author, who, in consequence of it, received his share of the satire which Mr. Cibber liberally bestowed on both Mr. Pope and his annotator. In the latter end of the same year, he published complete editions of "The Essay on Man," and "The Essay on Criticism;" and, from the specimen which he there exhibited of his abilities, it may be presumed, Mr. Pope determined to commit the publication of those works, which he should leave, to Mr. Warburton's care. At Mr. Pope's desire, he about this time revised and corrected the "Essay on Homer," as it now stands in the last edition of that translation. The publication of "The Dunciad," was the last service which our author rendered Mr. Pope in his lifetime. After a lingering and tedious illness, the event of which had been long foreseen, this great poet died on the 30th of May 1744; and by his will, dated the 12th of the preceding December, bequeathed to Mr. Warburton one half of his library, and the property of all such of his works already printed as he had not otherwise disposed of or alienated, and all the profits which should arise from any edition to be printed after his death; but at the same time directed, that they should be published without any future alterations. In 1744, his assistance to Dr. Z. Grey was handsomely acknowledged in the preface to *Hudibras*. "The Divine Legation of Moses," had now been published some time, and various answers and objections to it had started up from different quarters. In this year, 1744, Mr. Warburton turned his attention to these attacks on his favourite work; and defended himself in a manner which, if it did not prove him to be possessed of much humility or

diffidence, at least demonstrated, that he knew how to wield the weapons of controversy with the hand of a master. Sept. 5, 1745, the friendship between him and Mr. Allen was more closely cemented, by his marriage with Miss Tucker, who survived him, and became afterwards the wife of the Rev. Mr. Smith. At this juncture the kingdom was under a great alarm, occasioned by the rebellion breaking out in Scotland. Those who wished well to the then established government, found it necessary to exert every effort which could be used against the invading enemy. The clergy were not wanting on their part; and no one did more service than Mr. Warburton, who printed three very excellent and seasonable sermons, at this important crisis. The last of these involved him in a new controversy with Dr. Stebbing. Notwithstanding his great connections, his acknowledged abilities, and his established reputation; a reputation founded on the durable basis of learning, and upheld by the decent and attentive performance of every duty incident to his station; yet we do not find that he received any addition to the preferment given him in 1728, by Sir Robert Sutton (except the chaplainship to the prince of Wales) until April 1746, when he was unanimously called by the Society of Lincoln's-Inn to be their preacher. In November, he published, "A Sermon preached on the Thanksgiving appointed to be observed the 9th of October, for the suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion, 1746," in 8vo. In 1747, appeared his edition of "Shakspeare," and his "Preface to Clarissa;" and, in the same year he published, 1. "A Letter from an Author to a Member of Parliament, concerning Literary Property," in 8vo. 2. "Preface to Mrs. Cockburn's Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings of Dr. Rutherford's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, &c." in 8vo. 3. "Preface to a Critical Inquiry into the Opinions and Practice of the Ancient Philosophers, concerning the Nature of a Future State, and their Method of teaching by double Doctrine," (by Mr. Towne) 1747, in 8vo. 2d edition. In 1748, a third edition of "The Alliance between Church and State; corrected and enlarged." In 1749, a very extraordinary attack was made on the moral character of Mr. Pope, from a quarter whence it could be the least expected. His "Guide, Philosopher, and Friend," lord Bolingbroke, published a book which he had formerly lent Mr. Pope in MS. The preface to this work, written by Mr. Mallet, contained an accusation of Mr. Pope's having clandestinely printed an edition of his lordship's performance without his leave or knowledge. A defence of the poet soon after made its appearance, which was universally ascribed to Mr. Warburton, and was afterwards owned by him: it soon afterwards produced an abusive pamphlet. About this time, the publication of Dr. Middleton's "Inquiry concerning the Miraculous Powers," gave rise to a controversy, which was managed with great warmth and asperity on both sides, and not much to the credit

credit of either party. On this occasion, Mr. Warburton published an excellent performance, written with a degree of candour and temper, which, it is to be lamented, he did not always exercise. The title of it was, "Julian; or, a Discourse concerning the Earthquake and fiery Eruption which defeated the Emperor's attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem, 1750," in 8vo. In 1751, he gave the public his edition of "Mr. Pope's Works," with notes, in nine vols. 8vo. and in the same year, printed "An Answer to a Letter to Dr. Middleton, &c." in 8vo. and, "An Account of the Prophecies of Arise Evans, the Welsh Prophet, in the last Century:" the latter of which pieces afterwards subjected him to much ridicule. In 1753, Mr. Warburton published the first volume of a course of sermons preached at Lincoln's-Inn; and this, in the subsequent year, was followed by a second. After the public had been some time promised lord Bolingbroke's works, they were about this time printed. The known abilities and infidelity of this nobleman had created apprehensions in the minds of many people, of the pernicious effects of his doctrines; and nothing but the appearance of his whole force could have convinced his friends, how little there was to be dreaded from arguments against religion so weakly supported. The personal enmity, which had been excited many years before between the peer and our author, had occasioned the former to direct much of his reasoning against two works of the latter. Many answers were soon published, but none with more acuteness, solidity, and sprightliness, than "A View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, in two Letters to a Friend, 1754." The third and fourth letters were published in 1753, with another edition of the two former; and, in the same year, a smaller edition of the whole; which, though it came into the world without a name, was universally ascribed to Mr. Warburton, and afterwards publicly owned by him. At this advanced period of his life, that preferment which his abilities might have claimed, and which had hitherto been withheld, seemed to be approaching towards him. In Sept. 1754, he was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and, in the next year was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham, on the death of Dr. Mangey. About the same time, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by Dr. Herring, then archbishop of Canterbury; and a new impression of "The Divine Legation," having been called for, he printed a fourth edition of the first part of it, corrected and enlarged, divided into two volumes, with a dedication to the earl of Hardwicke. The same year appeared "A Sermon preached before his Grace, Charles Duke of Marlborough, President, and the Governors of the Hospital for the Small-Pox and for Inoculation, at the Parish-Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, on Thursday, April 24, 1755," in 4to. and, in 1756, "A Sermon preached on the last public Fast-Day, at Lincoln's-Inn-Chapel," in 4to. In 1757, a

pamphlet was published, called "Remarks on Mr. David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion;" which is said to have been composed of marginal observations made by Dr. Warburton on reading Mr. Hume's book; and which gave so much offence to the author animadverted upon, that he thought it of importance enough to deserve particular mention in the short account of his life. Oct. 11, in this year, our author was advanced to the deanery of Bristol; and, in 1758, re-published the second part of "The Divine Legation," divided into two parts. At the latter end of next year, Dr. Warburton received the honour, so justly due to his merit, of being (on the 22d of December) dignified with the mitre, and promoted to the vacant see of Gloucester. He was consecrated on the 20th of Jan. 1760; and, on the 30th of the same month preached before the House of Lords. In the next year he printed "A rational Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," in 12mo. In 1762, he published, "The Doctrine of Grace, &c." in 2 vols 12mo. and, in the succeeding year drew upon himself much illiberal abuse from some writers of the popular party, on occasion of his complaint in the House of Lords, Nov. 15, 1763, against Mr. Wilkes, for putting his name to certain notes on the infamous "Essay on Woman." In 1765, another edition of the second part of "The Divine Legation" was published, as volumes III. IV. and V. the two parts printed in 1755, being considered as volumes I. and II. It was this edition which produced the well-known controversy between him and Dr. Lowth. On this occasion was published, "The Second Part of an Epistolary Correspondence between the Bishop of Gloucester and the late Professor of Oxford, without an Imprimatur, i. e. without a Cover to the violated Laws of Honour and Society, 1766," in 8vo. In 1766, he gave a new edition of "The Alliance between Church and State," and, "A Sermon preached before the Incorporated-Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; at the Anniversary-Meeting in the Parish-Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Friday, Feb. 21," in 8vo. The next year produced a third volume of his "Sermons;" and with this, and a single "Sermon preached at St. Lawrence-Jury, Thursday April 30, 1767, before his Royal-Highness Edward Duke of York, President, and the Governors of the London-Hospital, &c." in 4to. he closed his literary labours. His faculties continued unimpaired for some time after this period; and, in 1769, he gave considerable assistance to Mr. Ruffhead, in his "Life of Mr. Pope." He lost an only son a little before his own death, which was in June 1779, in the 81st year of his age. A neat marble monument has been lately erected in the cathedral of Gloucester, with an inscription.

WARD (SETH), an English prelate, famous chiefly for his skill in mathematics and astronomy, was the son of an attorney, and born

born in 1617 or 1618, at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire. He was taught grammar-learning and arithmetic in the school at Buntingford; and thence removed to Sidney-College, Cambridge, into which he was admitted in 1632. Dr. Samuel Ward, the master of that college, was greatly taken with the ingenuity, and also with the sweetness of his nature; and shewed him particular favour, partly perhaps for his being of the same sur-name, though there was no affinity at all between them. Here he applied himself with great vigour to his studies, and particularly to mathematics; took the degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow of his college. In 1640, Dr. Cosins, the vice-chancellor, pitched upon Ward to be prævaricator, which is called in Oxford, *terræ-filius*; whose office was to make a witty speech, and to laugh at any thing or any body. Ward, however, exercised this privilege so freely, that the vice-chancellor actually suspended him from his degree; though he reversed the censure the day following.

The civil war breaking out, Ward was involved not a little in the consequences of it. His good master and patron, Mr. Ward, was, in 1643, imprisoned in St. John's-College, which was then made a gaol by the parliament forces; and Ward, thinking that gratitude obliged him to attend him, accordingly did so, and continued with him to his death, which happened soon after. He was also himself ejected from his fellowship for refusing the covenant; against which he soon after joined with Mr. Peter Gunning, Mr. John Barwick, Mr. Isaac Barrow, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, and others, in drawing up that noted treatise, which was afterwards printed. Being now obliged to leave Cambridge, he resided some time with Dr. Ward's relations in and about London, and at other times with the mathematician Oughtred at Albury in Surrey, with whom he had cultivated an acquaintance, and under whom he prosecuted his mathematical studies. He was invited likewise to several other places, but went to Ralph Freeman's, at Aspenden in Hertfordshire, Esq. whose sons he instructed, and with whom he continued for the most part till 1649, and then he resided some months with the lord Wenman, of Thame-Park, in Oxfordshire.

He had not been in this noble family long, before the visitation of the university of Oxford began; the effect of which was, that many learned and eminent persons were turned out, and among them Mr. Greaves, the Savilian professor of astronomy, who had a little before distinguished himself by his work upon the Egyptian pyramids. Mr. Greaves laboured to procure Ward for his successor, whose abilities in this way were universally known and acknowledged; and effected it. Then Ward entered himself of Wadham-College, for the sake of Dr. Wilkins, who was the warden; and, Oct. 1649, was incorporated master of arts. Soon after, he took the Engagement, or oath, to be faithful to the commonwealth of England, as it was then established, without a king or House of

Lords;

Lords : for, though he had refused the Covenant, while the king was supposed to be in any condition of succeeding, yet now those hopes were at an end, and the government, together with the king, was overturned and destroyed, he thought, and certainly with reason, that no good purpose could be answered by obstinately holding out any longer against the powers that were. The first thing he did, after his settlement in Oxford, was to bring the astronomy lectures, which had long been neglected and disused, into repute again ; and for this purpose, he read them very constantly, never missing one reading-day, all the while he held the lecture.

About this time, Dr. Brownrig, the ejected bishop of Exeter, came and lived retired at Sunning, in Berkshire ; where Mr Ward, who was his chaplain, used often to wait upon him. In one of these visits, the bishop conferred on him the precentorship of the church of Exeter ; and told him, that though it might then seem a gift and no gift, yet, that upon the king's restoration, of which the bishop was confident, it would be of some emolument to him. He paid the bishop's secretary the full fees, as if he were immediately to take possession, though this happened in the very height of their despair ; and Ward's acquaintances rallied him upon it, telling him, that they would not give him half-a-crown for his precentorship. Notwithstanding, it brought a good sum into his pocket ; and, what is more, laid the foundation of his future riches and preferment.

In 1654, both the Savilian professors did their exercises, in order to proceed doctors in divinity ; and when they were to be presented, Wallis claimed precedence. This occasioned a dispute ; which being decided in favour of Ward, who was really the senior, Wallis went out grand compounder, and so obtained the precedence. In 1657, he was elected principal of Jesus-College, by the direction of Dr. Mansell, who had been ejected from that headship many years before ; but Cromwell put in one Francis Howel. In 1659, he was chosen president of Trinity-College ; but was obliged, at the Restoration, to resign that place. He was made amends, however, by being presented in 1660, to the rectory of St. Lawrence-Jewry : for, though he was not distinguished by his sufferings, during the exile of the royal family, yet he was known to be so averse to the measures of the late times, and to be within so well affected to the royal cause, as to be favourably looked on at the Restoration. He was installed also, in 1660, in the precentorship of the church of Exeter. In 1661, he became fellow of the Royal-Society, and dean of Exeter ; and the following year, was advanced to the bishopric of that church, without knowing any thing of it, by the interest of the duke of Albemarle, Sir Hugh Pollard, and other gentlemen, whom he had obliged during his residence at Exeter. In 1667, he was translated to the see of Salisbury ; and, in 1671, was made chancellor of the order of the garter.

ter. He was the first Protestant bishop that ever was so ; and he procured that honour to be annexed to the see of Salisbury, after it had been held by laymen above a hundred and fifty years. His first care, after his advancement to Salisbury, was to repair and beautify his cathedral and palace ; and then to suppress the Nonconformists and their conventicles in his diocese. This so angered their party, that, in the year 1669, they forged a petition against him, under the hands of some chief clothiers ; pretending, that they were persecuted, and their trade ruined : but it was made appear at the council-table, that this petition was a notorious libel, and that none of those, there mentioned to be persecuted and ruined, were so much as summoned into the ecclesiastical court. But a little after, the weathercock of the court-council turned to the contrary point ; and one Blood, a person notorious for attempting to steal the crown out of the Tower, and offering barbarous violence to the duke of Ormond, being of a sudden become a great favourite at court, and the chief agent of the Dissenters, brought the bishop of Salisbury a verbal message from the king, not to molest them. Upon this, the bishop went to wait on his majesty, and humbly represented to him, that there were only two troublesome Nonconformists in his diocese, whom he doubted not, with his majesty's permission, that he should bring to their duty ; and then named them. But the king replied, these are the very men you must not meddle with ; and the bishop obeyed, letting the prosecution against them fall.

Bishop Ward, was one of those unhappy persons who have the misfortune to outlive their senses. He dated his indisposition of health from a fever in 1660, of which he was not well cured ; and the morning he was consecrated bishop of Exeter, in 1662, he was so ill, that he did not imagine he should outlive the solemnity. After he was bishop of Salisbury, he was seized with a dangerous scorbutical atrophy and looseness ; but this was removed by riding-exercise. Nevertheless, in course of time, melancholy and loss of memory gradually came upon him ; which, joined with some difference he had with Dr. Pierce, the dean of his church, who pursued him with great virulence and malice, did at length totally deprive him of all sense. He lived to the Revolution, but without knowing any thing of the matter ; and died at Knightsbridge, Jan. 6, 1688-9.

He was the author of several Latin works upon subjects of mathematics and astronomy, which were reckoned excellent in their day ; but are not now necessary to be mentioned, their use having been superseded by more perfect productions, built upon later discoveries and the Newtonian philosophy. He published also, " A Philosophical Essay towards an Evident of the Being and Attributes of God, the Immortality of the Souls of Men, and the Truth and Authority of Scripture, 1652 ;" and, " Exercitatio Epistolica in Thomæ Hobbii Philosophiam, ad D. Joannem Wilkies,

kins, Oxon. 1656," in 8vo. All his other works were published in the three foregoing years, excepting about ten sermons, printed at different times.

WARD (JOHN, LL. D.) was born in London about 1679: his father was a dissenting minister. In the early part of his life, he was clerk in the navy-office; but, at his leisure hours, he prosecuted his studies by the assistance of one Dr. Ker, a Scotsman, who kept an academy. In 1710, he resigned his employment in the navy-office; became a tutor to a certain number of the children of his friends; and for this purpose, opened a school in Tenter-Alley, in Moorfields, which he kept many years. In 1712, he became a member of a private society of gentlemen, who entertained each other with discourses on the civil law. In 1720, Mr. Ward was become so eminent for his learning and knowledge of antiquity, that he was chosen professor of rhetoric in Gresham-College. In 1723, during the presidency of Sir Isaac Newton, he was elected fellow of the Royal-Society; and, in 1752, one of its vice-presidents, in which office, he was continued till his death, Oct. 17, 1758, at Gresham-College.

The doctor, among other works, all of them learned, but some not very interesting, was assistant to Mr. Ainsworth, in his account of "Kemp's Collection of Antiquities," published in 1720. In 1727, he wrote a Latin answer to Dr. Middleton's Latin dissertation, concerning the estimation in which physicians were held among the old Romans; in order to shew that the profession was not so slavish and ignoble as Middleton alleged. Middleton replied, and Ward rejoined. He assisted Buckley in his edition of "Thuanus;" and translated into Latin afterwards three letters addressed to Dr. Mead concerning that edition, which were afterwards prefixed to it. In 1732, he gave a very accurate edition of "Lily's Grammar," and inserted in the preface a curious history of that grammar. He assisted Horsley in his "Britannia Romana;" and Ainsworth in his "Latin Dictionary." In 1740, he published his "Lives of the Professors of Gresham-College." In 1751, he was honoured with the title of doctor of laws, by the university of Edinburgh, probably on account of a Latin letter he wrote to its principal, Dr. Wishart, the editor of "Florentius Volusenus, or, Wilson, De Animi Tranquillitate." This Volusenus was a poet of considerable merit. In 1753, he was elected one of the trustees of the British Museum. In 1754, he gave an accurate edition of the "Westminster Greek Grammar," compiled by Camden, while master of that school. The year after his death were published, ready prepared by him, "A System of Oratory," delivered in lectures at Gresham, in 2 vols. 8vo. and, in 1761, "Dissertations upon several passages of the Sacred Scriptures," in 8vo. Many papers

papers written by him are to be found in the "Philosophical Transactions."

WARE (Sir JAMES), a celebrated antiquary and historian of Ireland, was the son of Sir James Ware, some time secretary to two of the lord-deputies of Ireland, and afterwards auditor-general of that kingdom. He was born at Dublin in 1604, and educated with the greatest care. At sixteen, he was admitted a student in Trinity-College, Dublin; where he made a very uncommon proficiency, and took the degrees in arts. In 1629, or thereabouts, he was knighted; and, in 1632, he became, upon the death of his father, auditor-general of Ireland: notwithstanding which place of trouble, as well as profit, and the incumbrances of marriage, he wrote and published several books. In 1639, he was made one of the privy-council in Ireland; and, when the rebellion broke out there, suffered much in his estate. In 1644, the marquis of Ormond, lord-lieutenant of the kingdom, sent him with two lords to Charles I. who was then at Oxford, about affairs of importance; which being concluded to their minds, they returned; but in their return were taken on the seas by a parliament-ship, and all committed prisoners to the Tower of London, where they were detained eleven months. Afterwards, Sir James returned to Dublin, continued there for some time, and was one of the hostages for the delivery of that city to colonel Michael Jones, for the use of the parliament of England; but Jones, thinking it not convenient, on account of his great attachment to the king, that he should remain there, commanded him to depart. By virtue of his pass, he travelled into France; where he continued a year and half, mostly at Caen, sometimes at Paris. In 1651, he left that country, went into England; and, settling in London, composed several works. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he passed over to Ireland; and was restored to his places of auditor-general and privy-counsellor. He died at Dublin Dec. 1, 1666. His works, which are very numerous, relate chiefly to the history and antiquities of Ireland.

WARGENTIN (PETER), knight of the order of the Polar Star, secretary to the Royal-Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, F. R. S. one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and member of the academies of St. Petersburg, Upsal, Gottingen, Copenhagen, and Drontheim, was born Sept. 22, 1717, and became secretary to the Stockholm Academy in 1749. He is most known from his tables for computing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, which are annexed to the Nautical Almanacks of 1779. In the "Transactions of the Stockholm Academy," are 52 memoirs by him, besides several in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the "Acta Societatis Upsalienfis." He died at the Observatory at Stockholm, Dec. 13, 1783.

WARHAM (WILLIAM), archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of England, was descended of a good family in Hampshire, and born at Okely in that county. He was first educated in Winchester-School, and afterwards removed to New-College, Oxford; where he was admitted fellow in 1475, and commenced doctor of laws. In 1488, he left the college, became an advocate in the court of arches, and soon after principal or chief-moderator of the civil law school, then situated in St. Edward's parish in Oxford. In 1493, he was sent by Henry VII. with Sir Edward Poynings, on an embassy to Philip duke of Burgundy, to persuade him to deliver up Perkin Warbeck; but, the ambassadors were assured by the duke's council (himself being then in his minority) that no manner of assistance should be given by that court to Warbeck; and, in the management of this negotiation, Warham behaved so much to the king's satisfaction, that, the same year, he was collated chancellor of the cathedral of Wells, and, a few months after, appointed master of the rolls. But this was only a step to greater honours; for, in 1502, he was made keeper of the great seal of England; then, lord high-chancellor; in 1503, advanced to the see of London; in 1503-4, translated to that of Canterbury, in which he was installed with great solemnity, Edward duke of Buckingham, officiating as steward on that occasion. He was likewise, in 1506, elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, to which he was always a firm friend.

During the reign of Henry VII. he was in the highest degree of favour with that prince; but, after the accession of Henry VIII. Wolsey, who was then only almoner to the king, and dean of Lincoln, ingratiated himself in such a manner with his majesty, that he absolutely supplanted the archbishop, who, at last, in 1515, resigned the great seal, which was then committed to Wolsey. The haughtiness of this new favourite, now advanced to the see of York, soon put our prelate to the utmost difficulties of supporting the dignity of his own station; for, as Wolsey seized all occasions of mortifying him, he refused an established mark of the homage due to the archbishopric of Canterbury from that of York, which was, that the cross of the latter should not be advanced in the same province, or in the same place, with the cross of Canterbury. Yet Wolsey, in defiance of this ancient custom, had ordered his cross to be advanced and carried before himself, not only within the precincts of the archbishopric of Canterbury, but even in the presence of the archbishop. Upon which that primate expostulated with him concerning the indignity which he apprehended done to himself; which put Wolsey upon projecting, how he might for the future have a right to do it, without incurring any imputation of acting contrary to rule. And, though his being cardinal did not exempt him from that submission, on which the archbishopric of Canterbury of right insisted; yet, he was sensible that, if he could once

be invested with the character of legate *à latere*, it would put the matter out of dispute, and even render him that primate's superior; which he therefore solicited, and shortly after obtained.

Under this commission, he set up a new court, called *curia legitima*; by means of which, he drew all manner of jurisdiction throughout England into his own hands, and appointed officials, registers, &c. in every diocese, who took up all causes, and obliged the other officers, to whom the jurisdiction really belonged, to sit still without regard or profit. He had, in particular, erected a court at Whitehall, for matters testamentary; which was thought a considerable infringement upon the rights of the archbishop of Canterbury, in whose court it had been the constant usage to prove wills and testaments. The primate, therefore, finding his authority superseded in so enormous a degree, wrote two letters, by way of remonstrance, to the cardinal, concerning the injuries done to himself; in one of which he represents, that such a course of proceedings, would in effect, reduce him to the mere shadow of an archbishop. But, finding no redress by this, or any other method of complaint to the cardinal, he at last thought himself obliged to lay the state of the case before the king, who directed him, in his name, to go to the cardinal; and, if he had done any thing amiss, to admonish him of it. This admonition only tended to irritate the cardinal against him; and had in other respects so little effect, that the king himself afterwards found it necessary to discourse with his chief minister upon the subject, after such a manner as made a better and more lasting impression upon him.

The archbishop sat in the see of Canterbury 28 years, and died at St. Stephen's, near that city, in the house of William Warham, his kinsman, and archdeacon of Canterbury, in 1532. He was interred, without any pomp, in his cathedral, in a little chapel, built by himself for the place of his burial, on the north of Becket's tomb, where a monument was erected for him, which was defaced in the civil wars.

WARNER (FERDINANDO), LL. D. vicar of Roude, in Wiltshire, Dec. 1730; afterwards rector of St. Michael, Queenhithe, London, and of Barnes, in Surrey, a celebrated preacher, and author of, 1. "A Sermon preached before the Lord-Mayor, January 30, 1748." 2. "A Sermon preached before the Lord-Mayor, Sept. 2, 1749." 3. "A System of Divinity and Morality, &c. 1750," in 5 vols. 12mo. 4. "A Scheme for a Fund for the better Maintenance of the Widows and Children of the Clergy, 1753," in 8vo. 5. "An Illustration of the Book of Common-Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, &c. 1754," in folio. In this year, he took the degree of LL. D. 6. "Bolingbroke, or, a Dialogue on the Origin and Authority of Revelation, 1755," in 8vo. 7. "A free and necessary Inquiry, whether the Church of

England in her Liturgy, and many of her learned Divines in their Writings, have not, by some unwary Expressions relating to Transubstantiation and the real Presence, given so great an Advantage to Papists and Deists, as may prove fatal to true Religion, unless some Remedy be speedily supplied; with Remarks on the Power of Priestly Absolution, 1755," in 8vo. 8. In 1756, he published the first volume of his "Ecclesiastical History to the eighteenth Century," in folio; the second volume in 1757. 9. "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Thomas More, Lord High-Chancellor of England, in the Reign of Henry VIII. 1758," in 8vo. This is dedicated to Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord-chancellor Northington, who is complimented for the favours he had conferred on him on his receiving the seals; probably for the rectory of Barnes, which was given him in 1758, and with which he held Queenhithe and Trinity the Leys. 10. "Remarks on the History of Fingal, and other Poems of Ossian, translated by Mr. Macpherson, in a Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord L—— [Lyttelton], 1762," in 8vo. 11. "The History of Ireland, Vol. I. 1763," in 4to. 12. "A Letter to the Fellows of Stion-College, &c. 1765," in 8vo. 13. "The History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland, 1767," in 4to. For collecting materials for his "History of Ireland," he went over to that kingdom about 1761. 14. "A full and plain Account of the Gout, &c. He died in his 65th year, Oct. 3, 1768.

WARTON (THOMAS), was born about the year 1728. His father, Thomas Warton, B. D. was fellow of Magdalen-College, Oxford. He was chosen poetry-professor in 1718, a post which he held until the year 1728. He was vicar of Basingstoke, in Hants, and of Cobham, in Surrey, and died at Basingstoke, in 1745. Thomas received his education at the seminary over which his brother, Dr. Joseph Warton, presides. In due time, he became a member of Trinity-College; took the degree of M. A. in 1750, B. D. in 1767; but did not succeed to the mastership of his college, as might have been expected, when it became vacant in 1776, though he continued to reside in it until his death. He became fellow of his college, had a living given him in the neighbourhood; and, June 10, 1756, was chosen poetry-professor, which office he held for the usual term of ten years. Dec. 1, 1785, he was elected camden-professor of ancient history, and poet-laureat in the beginning of the same year. His health began to decline a little time before his death, but not in such a manner as to give much alarm to his friends. He died suddenly, May 21, 1790. His remains were interred in the chapel of the college, with the highest academical honours.

Mr. Warton's publications are, 1. "Five Pastoral Eclogues, 1745," in 4to. 2. "The Pleasures of Melancholy, 1747," in 4to.

4to. 3. "The Progress of Discontent, a Poem, written at Oxford, in 1746;" first printed in *The Student*; again in *Doddley's Collection*. 4. "The Triumph of Isis, a Poem, 1750," in 4to. 5. "Newmarket, a Satire, 8vo. 1751." 6. "Ode for Music, performed at the Theatre in Oxford, July 2, 1751; being the Day appointed by the late Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, for the Commemoration of Benefactors to the University, 1751," in 4to. 7. "Observations on the Faerie Queene of Spenser, 1754," in 8vo. 8. "Inscriptionum Metricarum Delectus, Accedunt Notulæ, 1758," in 4to. 9. "A Panegyric on Ale, 1758." 10. "A Description of the City, College, and Cathedral of Winchester, exhibiting a complete and comprehensive Detail of their Antiquities and Present State," in 8vo. 11. "The Life of Sir Thomas Pope, in the 5th Volume of the *Biographia Britannica*, 1760." 12. "The Life and Literary Remains of Ralph Bathurst, M. D. Dean of Wells, and President of Trinity-College, Oxford, 1761," in 8vo. 13. "A Companion to the Guide, and a Guide to the Companion, being a complete Supplement to all the Accounts of Oxford hitherto published, about 1762," in 12mo. 14. "The Oxford Sausage; or, Select Poetical Pieces, written by the most celebrated Wits of the University of Oxford, 1764," in 12mo. 15. "Theocriti Syracusii quæ supersunt cum Scholiis Græcis, &c. 1770," in 2 vols. 4to. 16. "The Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College, Oxford, chiefly compiled from original Evidences, 1772," in 8vo. 17. "History of English Poetry, &c. Vol. I. 1774," in 4to. 18. "Poems, 1777," in 8vo. 19. "History of English Poetry, Vol. II. 1778." 20. "Specimen of a History of Oxfordshire, 1781," in 4to. 21. "History of English Poetry, Vol. III. 1781." 22. "An Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley, 1782," in 8vo. 23. "Verses on Sir Joshua Reynolds's Painted Window, at New-College, Oxford, 1782," in 4to. 24. "Poems upon several Occasions, &c. 1785," in 8vo. Besides, Mr. Warton is said to have been the publisher of "The Union, a Collection of Scots and English Poems," and to have written a pamphlet on the publication of Upton's Spenser. The Journal of a Fellow of a College, in the *Idler*, is also ascribed to him. He had made, we are informed, a considerable progress in the last volume of his history of English poetry, and also in a new edition of Milton.

WATERLAND (*Dr. DANIEL*), an eminent English divine, was born at Waseley, in Lincolnshire, 1683; of which place his father was rector. He had his school education at Lincoln, and his academical at Magdalen-College, Cambridge. He was first scholar, and afterwards fellow; and, commencing tutor, became a great ornament and advantage to his college. In this capacity he drew up a tract, under the title of, "Advice to a Young Student,"

dent, with a Method of Study for the first four Years," which has gone through several editions. In 1713, he became master of the college; obtained the rectory of Ellingham, in Norfolk; and was soon after appointed chaplain in ordinary to George I. In 1720, he preached the first course of lectures, founded by lady Moyer for the defence of our Lord's divinity. He was presented, in 1721, by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the rectory of St. Austin and St. Faith, in London; and soon after, promoted to the chancellorship of the church of York by Sir William Dawes. In 1727, he was collated by his diocesan to the archdeaconry of Middlesex; and his majesty conferred on him a canonry in the church of Windsor. That chapter also presented him to the vicarage of Twickenham; upon which he resigned the rectory of St. Austin's, not being willing to hold two benefices at once with the cure of souls. He died in 1740, and was interred in the collegiate church at Windsor. He was the author of a great many pieces in the theological way, especially upon the Trinity; and is the most likely to have his memory preserved, by having a famous controversy with Dr. Samuel Clarke upon that subject.

WATSON (JOHN), eldest son of Lègh Watson, by Hesther Yates, of Swinton, in Lancashire, was born in Lyme-cum-Hanley, in the parish of Prestbury, in Cheshire, March 26, 1724; and having been brought up at the grammar-schools of Eccles, Wigan, and Manchester, all in Lancashire: he was admitted a commoner in Brazen-Nose-College, Oxford, April 7, 1742. In Michaelmas-Term, 1745, he took the degree of B. A. June 27, 1746, he was elected a fellow of Brazen-Nose-College, being chosen into a Cheshire fellowship, as being a Prestbury parish man. On the title of his fellowship, he was ordained a deacon at Chester, by bishop Peploe, Dec. 21, 1746. After his year of probation, as fellow, was ended, and his residence at Oxford no longer required, he left the college; and his first employment in the church was the curacy of Runcorn, in Cheshire; here he stayed only three months, and removed from thence to Ardwick, near Manchester, where he was an assistant-curate at the chapel there, and private tutor to the three sons of Samuel Birch, of Ardwick, Esq. During his residence here, he was privately ordained a priest at Chester, by the above bishop Peploe, May 1, 1748, and took the degree of M. A. at Oxford, in Act-Term, the same year. From Ardwick, he removed to Halifax, and was licensed to the curacy there, Oct. 17, 1750, by Dr. Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York. June 1, 1752, he married Susanna, daughter and heiress of the late Rev. Mr. Atton, vicar of Sandbach, in Cheshire, vacating thereby his fellowship at Oxford. Sept. 3, 1754, he was licensed by the above Dr. Hutton, on the presentation of George Legh, LL. D. vicar of Halifax, to the perpetual curacy of Ripponden, in the parish of Halifax.

Halifax. Feb. 17, 1759, he was elected F. S. A. July 11, 1761, he was married at Ealand, in Halifax parish, to Anne, daughter of Mr. James Jaques, of Leeds, merchant. Aug. 17, 1766, he was inducted to the rectory of Meningsby, Lincolnshire, which he resigned in 1769, on being promoted to the rectory of Stockport, Cheshire, worth about 1500*l.* a year. April 11, 1770, he was appointed one of the domestic chaplains to the right hon. the earl of Dysart. April 24, 1770, having received his dedimus for acting as a justice of the peace in the county of Chester, he was sworn into that office on that day. Oct. 2, 1772, he received his dedimus for acting as a justice of peace for the county of Lancaster, and was sworn in accordingly. His principal publication was, "*The History of Halifax, 1775.*" He died March 14, 1783, whilst he was preparing for the press, in 2 vols. 4*to.* "*A History of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey,*" with a view to represent his patron's claim to those ancient titles.

WATTEAU (ANTHONY), a French painter, was born in 1684, of mean parents, who were ill able to cultivate his genius as it deserved. He wrought at first under an ordinary master in the country; but, his ambition pushing him beyond so confined a sphere, he went to Paris, where he was employed in the theatre by a scene-painter. Here his genius began to distinguish itself; and aspired to a prize in the academy, which he gained. He found the means afterwards to obtain the king's pension, which enabled him to see Rome, on which his heart had long been set. Here he was much taken notice of; as he was afterwards in England, where he spent a full year. His health declining, he returned into his own country, with a view to establish it; but the experiment failed, and he died in the flower of his age; a martyr, as is commonly supposed, to industry.

WATTS (Dr. ISAAC), was born at Southampton, July 17, 1674, of parents who were eminent for religion; and considerable sufferers for conscience-sake, in the persecution of the Protestant Dissenters, in the reign of Charles II. The uncommon genius of this their son, appeared betimes; for, he began to learn Latin at four years old; in the knowledge of which, as well as Greek, he made a swift progress. He was early noticed for the sprightliness and vivacity of his wit; and, in 1690, sent to London for academical education, where he was placed under the Rev. Mr. Thomas Rowe; to whom he has inscribed an ode in his "*Horæ Lyricæ.*" In 1693, he joined in communion with the church in which his tutor was pastor. When he had finished his studies at the academy, he returned to his father's house, where he spent two years more in reading, meditation, and prayer; in order to his being further qualified for that great work to which he was determined to devote his life,

life, and of the awful importance of which he had a deep sense upon his mind. Hence he was invited, in 1696, by Sir John Hartopp, to reside in his family at Stoke-Newington, as tutor to his son, where he continued four years, and where he laid the foundation of that intimate friendship which subsisted between his worthy pupil and him to the day of his death. He began to preach on his birth-day, 1698, and was the same year chosen assistant to the Rev. Dr. Isaac Chauncey. Jan. 1701-2, he received a call from this church, to succeed Dr. Chauncey in the pastoral office; of which he signed his acceptance the very day that king William died; notwithstanding the discouraging prospect which that event gave to men of his profession, and the fears with which it agitated the Protestant Dissenters at that time. But the joy of the church, in their happy settlement, was soon after damped, by his being seized with a painful and threatening illness, which laid him by for some time, and from which he recovered by slow degrees. Upon this they saw it needful to provide him with a stated assistant; and, accordingly, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Price was chosen to that service, in July 1703. His health remained very fluctuating and tender for some years. However, as it increased, he renewed his diligence in the ministry; and delighted and edified his flock with his sermons in public, as well as with entertaining and profitable conversation in the visits which he made to their families. It was in this season of his more confirmed health, that he formed a society of younger members of his church, for prayer and religious conference; to whom he delivered the substance of that excellent book, which he afterwards published, under the title of "A Guide to Prayer." Thus he went on, without any considerable interruption in his work, and with great prosperity to his church, till 1712; when, in September, he was visited with a violent fever, which broke his constitution, and left such weakness upon his nerves, as continued with him, in some measure, to his dying day. It was not till Oct. 1716, that he was able to return to his public ministry; and in the mean time his assistant Mr. Price, was, at his desire, chosen by the church to be joint-pastor with him.

But though this long interval of sickness was, on some accounts, a very melancholy season, yet a kind Providence made it to be the happiest era of his life, as it was the occasion of introducing him into the family of Sir Thomas Abney. This gentleman, on a principle of friendship and compassion, took him, in a very languishing state, to his own house; where, from that moment to the day of his death, he was abundantly supplied with all that could minister either to the convenience or satisfaction of his life. His last sickness was rather a decay of nature, than any particular distemper. He died Nov. 25, 1748, in his 75th year.

In 1728, the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, in Scotland, did, in a most respectful manner, without his knowledge, confer

confer the degree of doctor in divinity on him. Perhaps, no author before him, did ever appear with reputation on such a variety of subjects as he has done, both as a prose-writer, and a poet: and we may venture to say further, that there is no man of whose works so many have been dispersed, both at home and abroad, and translated into such a variety of languages. They were collected and published in 6 vols. 4to. 1753.

WEBB (*PHILIP CARTERET*), a distinguished antiquary, born in 1700, was regularly bred to the profession of the law; and was admitted an attorney, before Mr. Justice Price, June 20, 1724; he lived then in the Old-Jewry; afterwards removed to Budge-Row, and thence to Great-Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. He was peculiarly learned in the records of this kingdom, and particularly able as a parliamentary and constitutional lawyer. In 1747, he published, "Observations on the Course of Proceedings in the Admiralty Courts," in 8vo. In 1751, he assisted materially in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the Society of Antiquaries, remitting in that business the customary fees which were due to him as a solicitor; and on many other occasions proved himself a very useful member of that learned body. Purchasing a house and estate at Busbridge, Surrey, where he resided in the summer, it gave him an influence in the borough of Haslemere, for which he was chosen member in 1754, and again in 1761. He became, under the patronage of lord-chancellor Hardwicke, secretary of bankrupts in the Court of Chancery, and was appointed one of the joint-solicitors of the treasury, in 1756. In July 1758, he obtained a silver medal from the Society of Arts, for having planted a large quantity of acorns for timber. In 1760, he had the honour of presenting the famous Heracleian table to the king of Spain, by the hands of the Neapolitan minister, from whom he received in return (in November that year) a diamond ring, worth 300l. In April 1763, the period of Mr. Wilkes's being apprehended for writing "The North Briton," No. 45, Mr. Webb became officially a principal actor in that memorable prosecution, but did not altogether approve of the severity with which it was carried on; and printed on that occasion, "A Collection of Records about General Warrants;" and also, "Observations upon discharging Mr. Wilkes from the Tower." He held the office of solicitor to the treasury, till June 1765, and continued secretary of bankrupts, till lord Northington quitted the seals in 1766. He died at Busbridge, June 22, 1770, aged 70. His publications were, 1. "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. William Warburton, M. A. 1742," in 8vo. 2. "Remarks on the Pretender's Declaration and Commission, 1745," in 8vo. 3. "Remarks on the Pretender's eldest Son's second Declaration, &c. 1745," in 8vo. 4. "Excerpta ex Instrumentis publicis de Judæis," consisting of seven pages small quarto. 5. "Short, but true, State

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of Facts relative to the Jew Bill, &c. three pages small quarto. 6. "Five Plates of Records relating to the Jews, engraven at the expence of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq." 7. "The Question whether a Jew born within the British dominions was, before the making the late Act of Parliament, a Person capable by Law to purchase and hold Lands to him and his Heirs, fairly stated and considered, 1753," in 4to. 8. "A short Account of some Particulars concerning Domesday-Book, &c. 1756," in 4to. 9. "A short Account of Danegeld, &c. 1756," in 4to. 10. "A State of Facts, in Defence of his Majesty's Right to certain Fee-Farm Rents in the County of Norfolk, 1758," in 4to. 11. "An Account of a Copper Table, discovered in the year 1732, near Heraclæa, in the Bay of Tarentum, in Magna Græcia, &c. 1760," in 4to. 12. "Some Observations on the late Determination for discharging Mr. Wilkes from his Commitment to the Tower of London, &c. 1763," in 4to. He also printed a quarto pamphlet, containing a number of general warrants issued from the time of the Revolution, and some other political Tracts, particularly at the time of the rebellion in 1745, on the close of which his abilities, as solicitor on the trials in Scotland, proved of eminent service to the public. Mr. Webb was thrice married, and by his first lady (who died March 12, 1756) left one son of his own name, admitted of Bennet-College, Cambridge, 1755, under the private tuition of the Rev. John Hodgson; removed to the Temple, 1757; married Miss Smith, of Milford, Surrey, 1763, by whom he had a son born in 1764, and a daughter since dead. His third wife was Rhoda, daughter of John Cotes, Esq. of Dodington, Cheshire, by Rhoda, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Huborn, Bart. of Warwickshire; but by her he had no issue.

WECHSEL (CHRISTIAN), a famous printer in Paris, who began to print Greek authors in 1530, and flourished for more than twenty years. He was brought into trouble in 1534, for having sold a book of Erasmus, "*De usu interdicto carnis*," which had been censured by the faculty of divinity; and, according to father Garasse, he fell into poverty for his impiety, in printing an anonymous book, in which the author makes infants to complain of God's injustice, for damning them before baptism. The time of this printer's death is not known; but we are not able to trace him beyond 1552.

WECHSEL (ANDREW), son of the preceding, was likewise a very able printer. Being a Protestant, he went to Francfort, about 1573; having left Paris, after the massacre on St. Bartholomew's-Day, the year before. He died in 1581.

WILLES (SAMUEL), son of Mr. William Welles, of St. Peter's-hall, in Oxford, was born there Aug. 18, 1614, and there brought

brought up, in Magdalen-College. He commenced M. A. in 1636; married Mrs. Dorothy Doyley, of Auborn, Wilts, in 1637, being the 22d year of his, and the 18th year of her age. He was ordained Dec. 23, 1638, at which time he kept a school in Wandsworth. He was assistant to Dr. Temple, at Battersea, in 1639. In the war time, for their security, he removed his family into Fetter-Lane, London, about 1644; and about that time, was in the army, chaplain to colonel Essex. He was fixed minister at Remnam, Berks, in 1647, where his income is said to be 200*l.* per annum, but not above twenty families in the parish. He was invited to Banbury, Oxfordshire; accepted the offer, and settled there in 1649, though a place of less profit, namely, about 100*l.* per annum. When the troubles were over, he had the presentation of Brinkworth, said to be about 300*l.* per annum, but declined it. When the Bartholomew A*d* displaced him, he remitted 100*l.* due from Banbury; and afterwards would cheerfully profess, that he had not one carking thought about the support of his family, though he had then ten children, and his wife big with another. The Five Mile A*d*, removed him to Dedington, somewhat above five miles distant from Banbury. But when the iniquity of the times would permit, he returned to Banbury, and there purchased a pleasant dwelling, where he continued till his death. He published a small piece, entitled, “The Spiritual Remembrancer.”

WELSTED (LEONARD), a native of Leicestershire, received the rudiments of his education in Westminster-School, where he wrote the celebrated little poem, called “Apple-Pie,” which was universally attributed to the facetious Dr. King. Very early in life, Mr. Welsted obtained a place in the secretary of state’s office, by the interest of his friend the earl of Clare, to whom, in 1715, he addressed a small poem, on his being created duke of Newcastle; and to whom, in 1724, he dedicated an octavo volume, under the title of “Epistles, Odes, &c. written on several Subjects; with a Translation of Longinus’s Treatise on the Sublime.” In 1717, he wrote “The Genius, on occasion of the Duke of Marlborough’s Apoplexy;” an ode so generally admired, as to be attributed to Addison; and afterwards an epistle to Dr. Garth, on the duke’s death. He addressed a poem to the countess of Warwick, on her marriage with Mr. Addison; a poetical epistle to the duke of Chandos; and an ode to earl Cadogan, which was highly extolled. Sir Richard Steele, was indebted to him for both the prologue and epilogue, to “The Conscious Lovers;” and Mr. Philips, for a complimentary poem on his tragedy of “Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester.” In 1718, he wrote “The Triumvirate, or, a Letter in Verse from Palemon to Celia, from Bath,” which was considered as a satire against Mr. Pope. He wrote several other occasional pieces against this gentleman, who, in recompence of his enmity,

mentioned him in his "Dunciad." In 1726, he published a comedy, called "The Dissembled Wanton, or, My Son get Money." Also, some other things. Prefixed to the collection of his poems is, "A Dissertation concerning the Perfection of the English Language, the State of Pœtry, &c."

Mr. Welsted married a daughter of Mr. Henry Purcell, who died in 1724; and by whom he had one daughter, who died at the age of 18, unmarried. His second wife, who survived him, was sister to Sir Hoveden Walker, and to bishop Walker, the defender of Londonderry. He had a place in the office of ordnance, and a house in the Tower of London, where he died about 1749.

WENTWORTH (Sir THOMAS), earl of Strafford, was descended from a very ancient family, seated at Wentworth, in the county of York, and born in London in 1594. Authors do not mention where he received the first part of his education; but he spent some years at Cambridge, in St. John's-College, where he used great diligence and application, and made great progress in learning. On quitting the university, he travelled abroad for further accomplishments. In 1614, by his father's death, he became possessed of a great family estate of 6000*l.* per annum, and was appointed *custos rotulorum* for the county of York. He represented this county in parliament several times; but more particularly in the new parliament called on the accession of Charles I. in which he steadily opposed the arbitrary measures of the court. His eloquence gave him such great sway in the house, that he was made sheriff of Yorkshire, in order to disable him from sitting in it; and, in 1627, he was imprisoned by the lords of the council, for refusing the royal loan. In the succeeding parliament, he again represented his county, and exerted himself with great vigour; insisting upon the petition of rights, and obtaining a resolution of the house, that the redress of grievances and granting of supplies should go together: but, at the end of the session, the ministry found means, with the bribe of a peerage, and the presidentship of the council in the northern parts, to buy him off from the popular party. This frail man was at first ashamed of his apostacy, and concealed his change of sentiments; but, at length desired an interview with Mr. Pym, to persuade him to continue his associate, and to justify his conduct. About this time, he contracted an intimate friendship with archbishop Laud, and became an active second in all his arbitrary practices.

During his presidentship, he exercised power with great severity, and in some cases even with childish insolence: particularly, in that of Henry Bellasis, son to the lord Falconberg, who was committed to prison for not having pulled off his hat to him; though he pleaded that he was talking to lord Fairfax, and that his face was turned another way. His behaviour, however, here recommended him

him to his royal master; and, in 1631, he was appointed deputy of Ireland. By his wise conduct and regulations, he emancipated the crown from a debt of more than 100,000*l.* bought off all the incumbrances on the revenue, caused an improvement of 40,000*l.* in the yearly income, and made this kingdom a fruitful source of riches to his master. He provided too for the opulence of the clergy; and brought the church in Ireland to a perfect conformity in her doctrine and discipline to that established in England: but, during his government, there were many exertions of despotism; and he was fondly attached to, and desirous of being treated with, all the soppish formalities of state. But, upon the whole, his administration was so pleasing to his royal majesty, that he raised him to the dignity of lord lieutenant of Ireland, earl of Strafford, and knight of the garter.

The same reasons, which procured him the king's favour, raised against him the utmost resentment and odium of the people. On the opening of the long parliament, Pym, his implacable enemy, after having harangued the house a long time with all the force of his eloquence on the grievances of the nation, in conclusion accused the earl of Strafford as the greatest enemy to the liberties of his country, and the greatest promoter of tyranny, that any age had ever produced. And when the resentment of the house was inflamed to its highest pitch, it was suddenly moved that the earl of Strafford should be immediately impeached of high treason. Accordingly, on the same day, Pym appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, and impeached him in the name of all the Commons in England, and desired that he might be sequestered from all councils, and put into safe custody: and the lords immediately complied with the request. His impeachment was prepared, consisting of 28 articles, regarding his conduct as president of the council of York, as governor of Ireland, and as counsellor and commander in England. We shall not detain the reader with the particulars of this proceeding, but only observe, that his trial lasted eighteen days; during which he defended himself with such address, that the Commons, doubting whether the lords would give judgment against him, passed a bill for attainting him of high treason. The bill was stopped for some time in the House of Lords; and the king tried every method he could think of to appease the resentment of the Commons, and save his faithful servant. But great mobs, armed with clubs and swords, surrounded his palace, and threatened the destruction of the king, queen, and royal family, unless his majesty consented to Strafford's death. The earl, understanding the distress the king was in, generously wrote to him, not to hazard the safety of his family and the peace of the kingdom for his sake, but pass the bill: adding, that his consent would abundantly acquit his majesty in the eye of heaven; and he should re-

sign his life with all the cheerfulness imaginable, as an acknowledgment of the favours he received from his sovereign. After passing two days and nights in the utmost perplexity, the king with extreme reluctance signed a commission for passing the bill: and he was beheaded on Tower-Hill, May 12, 1641, in his 40th year, dying with great resolution and tranquillity. After the Restoration, the bill of attainder was reversed, as a stain to the justice of the nation. The earl of Strafford's Letters were published, in 2 vols. fol. 1739, by Dr. William Knowler.

WESLEY (SAMUEL), was born at Winterborn Whitchurch in Dorsetshire, where his father was vicar, as his grandfather had been of Charmouth in the same county before the Restoration. He was educated at the free school at Dorchester, and then in a private academy among the Dissenters, whom he soon left, and was admitted a servitor, at the age of 18, of Exeter-College, Oxford, 1684. He was chaplain to the marquis of Normandy, afterwards duke of Buckingham, who recommended him for an Irish bishopric. He proceeded B. A. 1688, and taking orders, was rector of South Ormsby in the county of Lincoln; where he wrote "The Life of Christ, an heroic Poem, 1693," folio; dedicated to the queen, reprinted with large editions and corrections in 1697; "The History of the Old and New Testament attempted in Verse, and adorned with three hundred and thirty sculptures, engraved by J. Sturt, 1704," 3 vols. 12mo. addressed to Q. Anne in a poetical dedication. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Epworth in the same county, and died April 25, 1735. He was a very voluminous author.

WESLEY (SAMUEL), son of the preceding, scholar and near 20 years usher of Westminster-School, whence he was elected as a king's scholar to Christ-Church, Oxford. He was author of two excellent poems, "The Battle of the Sexes," and "The Prisons opened;" and of another called "The Parish Priest, a Poem, upon a Clergyman lately deceased," a very dutiful and striking Eulogy on his wife's father; which are all printed among his poems, and several humorous tales, in 4to. 1736, and after his death in 12mo. 1743. He died November 6, 1739, aged 49, being at that time head-master of Tiverton-School; but never presented to any ecclesiastical benefice. He was buried in the church-yard at Tiverton.

WESLEY (JOHN), one of the most extraordinary characters that ever existed, whether we consider him as a various and voluminous writer, a zealous and indefatigable preacher, or the founder of the most numerous sect in the Christian world, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, in the
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tile of Axholme, in Lincolnshire, and was born in that village in the year 1703.

In the year 1713, he was entered a scholar at the Charter-House in London, where he continued seven years, under the tuition of the celebrated Dr. Walker, and of the Rev. Andrew Tooke, author of "The Pantheon." Being elected to Lincoln-College, Oxford, he became a fellow of that college about the year 1725, took the degree of master of arts in 1726, and was joint tutor with the Rev. Dr. Hutchins, the rector. He discovered, very early, an elegant turn for poetry: some of his gayer poetical effusions are proofs of a lively fancy and a fine classical taste; and some translations from the Latin poets, while at college, are allowed to have great merit. He had early a strong impression, like count Zinzendorf, of his designation to some extraordinary work. This impression received additional force from some domestic incidents; all which his active fancy turned to his own account. His wonderful preservation from a fire when a child, naturally tended to cherish the idea of his being designed by Providence to accomplish some purpose or other, that was out of the ordinary course of human events.

The reading of the writings of Mr. William Law, the celebrated author of "Christian Perfection," and of "A Serious Address to the Christian World," contributed, moreover, to lead Mr. John Wesley, and his brother Charles, with a few of their young fellow-students, into a more than common strictness of religious life. They received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper every week; observed all the fasts of the church; visited the prisons; rose at four in the morning; and refrained from all amusements. From the exact method in which they disposed of every hour, they acquired the appellation of Methodists, by which their followers have been ever since distinguished.

The boundaries of this island were soon deemed by Mr. Wesley too confined for a zeal which displayed the piety of an apostle, and of an intrepidity to which few missionaries had been superior. In 1735, he embarked for Georgia, one of our colonies, which was, at that time, in a state of political infancy; and the great object of this voyage was to preach the gospel to the Indian nations in the vicinity of that province. He returned to England in 1737. Of his spiritual labours, both in this country and in America, he himself has given a very copious account, in a series of "Journals," printed at different periods. These Journals drew our laborious preacher into a controversy with Dr. George Lavington, bishop of Exeter, and Dr. William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester.

On his return from Georgia, Mr. Wesley paid a visit to count Zinzendorf, the celebrated founder of the sect of Moravians, or Herrnhuters, at Herrnhuth, in Upper Lusatia. In the following
year

year he appeared again in England, and with his brother Charles, at the head of the Methodists. He preached his first field sermon at Bristol, on the 2d of April 1738, from which time his disciples continued to increase. In 1741, a serious altercation took place between him and Mr. Whitefield. In 1744, attempting to preach at an inn at Taunton, he was regularly silenced by the magistrates. Although he chiefly resided, for the remainder of his life, in the metropolis, he occasionally travelled through every part of Great-Britain and Ireland, establishing congregations in each kingdom. In 1750, he married a lady, from whom he was afterward separated. By this lady, who died in 1781, he had no children.

It has been justly observed of Mr. Wesley, that his labours were principally devoted to those who had no instructor; to the highways and hedges; to the miners in Cornwall, and the colliers in Kingswood. These unhappy creatures married and buried among themselves, and often committed murders with impunity before the Methodists sprung up. By the humane and active endeavours of Mr. Wesley and his brother Charles, a sense of decency, morals, and religion, was introduced into the lowest classes of mankind; the ignorant were instructed, the wretched relieved, and the abandoned reclaimed. His personal influence was greater perhaps, than that of any other private gentleman in any country. He died March 2, 1791, aged 88, having preached the Wednesday before at Leatherhead in Surrey—his works, as already observed, are very voluminous, and consist of various subjects, Theology, History, Biography, Philosophy, Medicine, &c.

WEST (GILBERT), son of the reverend Dr. West and of a sister of Sir Richard Temple, afterwards lord Cobham, was educated at Eton and at Oxford, with a view to the church; but obtaining from his uncle a commission either in a regiment of dragoons or dragoon guards, entered into the army, where he continued till his appointment into the office of lord Townshend, secretary of state, with whom he attended the king to Hanover. He was nominated clerk-extraordinary of the privy-council in May 1729; soon after which he married, and settled at Wickham in Kent, where he devoted himself to learning, and to piety. For his "Observations on the Resurrection," which appeared in 1747, he received from Oxford, by diploma, the degree of LL.D. March 30, 1748. In 1749 first appeared his translation of "Pindar's Odes." He was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt. His income was not large; and his friends endeavoured, but without success, to obtain an augmentation. In time, however, his revenue was improved; he lived to have one of the lucrative clerkships of the privy-council in 1752, and Mr. Pitt at last had it in his power to make him treasurer of Chelsea-Hospital.

Hospital. In 1755, he lost his only son, and died himself the year following, on the 26th of March.

WEST (JAMES), of Alscott, in the county of Warwick, Esq. M. A. of Baliol-College, Oxford (son of Richard West, said to be descended, according to family tradition, from Leonard, a younger son of Thomas West, lord Delawar, who died in 1525), was representative in parliament for St. Alban's in 1741: and, being appointed one of the joint secretaries of the Treasury, held that office till 1762. In 1765 or 1766, his old patron the duke of Newcastle, obtained for him a pension of 2000*l.* a year. He was an early member, and one of the vice-presidents, of the Antiquary-Society; and was first treasurer, and afterwards president, of the Royal-Society. He married the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Stephens, timber-merchant in Southwark, with whom he had a large fortune in houses in Rotherhithe; and by whom he had a son, James West, Esq. of Alscott, one of the auditors of the land-tax, and some time member of parliament for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire (who in 1774 married the daughter of Christopher Wrenn, of Wroxhall, in Warwickshire, Esq.) and two daughters; Sarah, married in July 1761, to Andrew, late lord Archer, and ——— unmarried. He died July 2, 1772.

WEST (THOMAS), is supposed to have had the chief part of his education on the Continent, where he afterwards presided as a professor in some of the branches of natural philosophy; whence it will appear, that though, upon some account or other, he had not acquired the habit of composing correctly in English, he must, nevertheless, have been a man of learning. He had seen many parts of Europe, and considered what was extraordinary in them with a curious, if not with a judicious and philosophic eye. He resided at Ulverston, where he was respected as a worthy and ingenious man; and died July 10, 1779, at the ancient seat of the Stricklands, at Sizergh, in Westmoreland, in the 64th year of his age, and was interred in the choir, or chapel, belonging to the Strickland family in Kendal church. His publications are, "A Guide to the Lakes;" "The Antiquities of Furness, 1774," 4to; and an "Account of Antiquities discovered at Lancaster."

WESTON (THOMAS), was the son of Thomas Weston, Esq. first cook to his majesty king George the third, the salary and emoluments of which place were fully sufficient to enable him to live as a gentleman, and give his son an education, wherein he was instructed in all the polite accomplishments. When he grew up to about sixteen years of age, he seemed to have a particular liking to the stage, at the representations of which he was very often present: by frequenting the houses where the actors

usually resort to, he soon became acquainted with several of them and also with a number of young spouters.

His father had not, as yet, observed any thing in his son's behaviour to give him cause to suspect his obedience; he therefore procured for him the place of Turnbroach (turnspit in English) in the king's kitchen, worth about thirty-pounds a year: it is executed by a deputy, who is paid about seven or eight pounds a year, and which place our hero possessed till his death. He got also appointed a clerk under the clerk of the kitchen, and Tom made a jaunt in the yacht with the late king to Holland, in his way to Hanover, as part of his household. On his return his father procured a recommendation for him to Sir John Bentlev, who just at that time was appointed to the command of the Warspite, a fine 74 gun ship, just launched at Deptford, and then rigging and fitting out for sea; and Tom was accordingly accepted as a midshipman: when the ship got into Long-Reach, he began to be tired of his new occupation, and sigh for his old acquaintance and the spouting-clubs; a thousand schemes he thought of to get out of the ship, and at last effected his escape. Not venturing to return home to his father, after some distress, he thought upon the stage as the most eligible means of subsistence. Accordingly he experienced all the ups and downs of a strolling life. By means of a friend he was engaged at Foote's, in the Haymarket, but in a very low cast of playing; for even at the coming out of the Minor, in the year 1760, he only played Dick: he now met with an agreeable young lady, a milliner in the Haymarket, whom he courted and married, but by whom he never had any children; she appeared at Foote's theatre in Lucy, in the Minor, and promised with care, to make a tolerable actresses. Weston soon stamped his fame at the Haymarket by his performance of Jerry Sneak; he then got an engagement at Drury-lane, where he played during Mr. Garrick's absence in Italy, Abel Drugger, and it is said, excelled every one in that part. Being always in debt, he was for ever in terror of bailiffs, and so much addicted to liquor, that by frequent intoxication he at last destroyed his inside: he died January 18, 1776.

WETSTEIN (JOHN JAMES), a very learned divine of Germany, was descended from an ancient and distinguished family, and born at Basil in 1693. He was trained with great care, and early made such a progress in the Greek and Latin tongues, as to be thought fit for higher pursuits. At fourteen he applied to divinity under his uncle John Rodolph Wettstein, a professor at Basil; and learned Hebrew and the Orientals from Buxtorf. At sixteen, he took the degree of doctor in philosophy, and four years after was admitted into the ministry: on which occasion he publicly defended a thesis, "*De variis Novi Testamenti lectionibus.*"

bus." In 1714, he went to Geneva; and, after some stay there, to Paris; from thence to England. Passing through Holland, he arrived at Basil in July 1717, and applied himself to the business of the ministry for several years.

In 1730, he published, in 4to. "*Prolegomena ad Novi Testamenti Græci editionem accuratissimam e vetustissimis Codd. Mss. denuo procurandam.*" Before the publication of these "*Prolegomena*," some divines, either from motives of envy, or through fear of having the present text unsettled, had procured a decree from the senate of Basil, that Mr. Wetstein's undertaking was both trifling and unnecessary, and also dangerous: they added too, but it does not appear upon what foundation, that his New Testament favoured of Socinianism. They now proceeded further, and, by various arts and intrigues, got him prohibited from officiating as a minister. Upon this, he went into Holland, being invited by the booksellers, Wetsteins, who were his relations; and had not been long at Amsterdam, before the Remonstrants named him to succeed Le Clerc, now superannuated and incapable, in the professorship of philosophy and history. But, though they were perfectly satisfied of his innocence, yet they thought it necessary that he should clear himself in form, before they admitted him; and for this purpose he went to Basil, made a public apology, got the decree against him reversed, and returned to Amsterdam in May 1733. Here he went ardently on with his edition of the New Testament, sparing nothing to bring it to perfection; neither labour, nor expence, nor even journeys, for he came over a second time to England in 1746. At last he published it; the first volume in 1751, the second in 1752, in folio. This work established his reputation all over Europe; and he received marks of honour and distinction from several illustrious bodies of men. He was elected into the Royal-Academy of Prussia, in June 1752; into the English-Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, in Feb. 1752-3; and into the Royal-Society of London, in April following. He died at Amsterdam, of a mortification, March 24, 1754. Besides his edition of the New Testament, he published some things of a small kind. He was never married.

WHARTON (HENRY), an English divine, of most uncommon abilities, was born Nov. 9, 1664, at Worstead, in Norfolk; of which parish his father was vicar. He was educated under his father; and made such a progress in the Greek and Latin tongues, that at his entrance into the university, he was thought an extraordinary young man. Feb. 1679-80, he was admitted into Caius-College, Cambridge, of which his father had been fellow; where he prosecuted his studies with the greatest vigour, and was instructed in the mathematics by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Newton, amongst a select company, to whom that great man read lectures in his own

private chamber. He took a bachelor of arts degree in 1683-4, and resided in the college till 1686; when, observing no probability of a vacancy among the fellowships, he left it, and went to Dr. Cave, whom he assisted in compiling his "*Historia Literaria*." He was recommended by Dr. Baker, then senior-fellow of Caius-College, and afterwards chaplain to archbishop Tillotson; and Dr. Cave acknowledges, that the appendix of the three last centuries, is almost wholly owing to Mr. Wharton. In 1687, he was ordained deacon; and the same year, proceeded master of arts, by the help of a proxy, which favour was indulged him, on account of his then lying ill of the small-pox at Islington. In 1688, he distinguished himself as publisher of some pieces in defence of the Protestant religion. The same year, though as yet no more than a deacon, he was honoured by archbishop Sancroft, with a licence to preach through the whole province of Canterbury; a favour, granted to none but him during Sancroft's continuance in that see. Sept. following, the archbishop admitted him into the number of his chaplains, and at the same (as his custom was) gave him a living; but, institution to it being deferred till he should be of full age, the vicarage of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, fell void in the mean time, and afterwards, the rectory of Chatham, to both which he was collated in 1689, being ordained priest on his own birth-day, 1688.

He now began to shew himself to the world by publications of a larger kind. 1. "*Jacobi Usserii Armachani Historia Dogmatica inter Orthodoxos & Pontificios de Scripturis & Sacris Vernaculis*, 1690," in 4to. 2. "*A Defence of Pluralities*, 1692, in 8vo. 3. "*Anglia Sacra, &c.*" in 2 vols. folio, the same year. 4. "*Bedæ Venerabilis Opera quædam Theologica, nunc primum edita; nec non Historica antea semel edita*, 1693," in 4to. 5. "*A Specimen of some Errors and Defects in the History of the Reformation of the Church of England*, written by Gilbert Burnet, D. D." in 8vo. in the same year, and under the name of Anthony Harmer. 6. "*The History of the Troubles and Trials of Archbishop Laud*, 1695," in folio. 7. "*Historia de Episcopis & Decanis Londinensibus, nec non de Episcopis & Decanis Atla-ventensibus, a prima sedis utriusque fundatione ad annum MDXL*," the same year, in 8vo. Besides these works, he left several pieces behind him, about which he had taken great pains; and two volumes of his "*Sermons*," have been printed in octavo, since his death, which happened March 5, 1694-5. He was interred on the south-side of Westminster-Abbey, towards the west-end; where, on the wall is fixed up a small tablet to his memory.

WHARTON (PHILIP, Duke of), an English nobleman, of a most eccentric genius and humour, was born about 1699. He was educated at home; and, as what was calculated to distinguish him most,

most, his father's prime object was to form him a complete orator. The first prelude to his innumerable misfortunes, may justly be reckoned his falling in love with, and privately marrying, a young lady, the daughter of major-general Holmes; a match by no means suited to his birth, fortune, and character, and far less to the ambitious views his father had entertained about him. However, the amiable lady deserved infinitely more happiness than she met with by an alliance with his family; and the young lord was not so unhappy through any misconduct of hers, as by the death of his father, which this precipitate marriage is thought to have occasioned about a year after. The duke being so early free from paternal restraints, plunged himself into those numberless excesses, which became at last fatal to him.

In 1716, he indulged his desire of travelling, and finishing his education abroad; and, as he was designed to be brought up in the strictest Whig principles, Geneva was judged a proper place for his residence. He took the route of Holland, and visited several courts of Germany, that of Hanover in particular. Being arrived at Geneva, he conceived so great a disgust to the austere and dogmatical precepts of his governor, that he soon decamped, and set out for Lyons, where he arrived in Oct. 1716. During his stay here, he took a very strange step, little expected from him. He wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, then residing at Avignon, to whom he presented a very fine stone-horse. Upon receiving this present, the chevalier sent a man of quality to the marquis, who carried him privately to his court; where he was received with the greatest marks of esteem, and had the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon him. He remained there, however, but one day; and then returned post to Lyons, whence he set out for Paris. He likewise made a visit to the queen-dowager of England, consort to James II. then residing at St. Germain, to whom he paid his court, pursuing the same rash measures as at Avignon.

Dec. 1716, the marquis arrived in England, where he did not remain long, till he set out for Ireland; in which kingdom, on account of his extraordinary qualities, he had the honour done him of being admitted, though under age, to take his seat in the House of Peers. He distinguished himself, in this situation, as a violent partizan for the ministry; and acted in all other respects, as well in his private as public capacity, with the warmest zeal for government. In consequence of this zeal, shewn at a time when they stood much in need of men of abilities, and so little expected from him, the king created him a duke; and, as soon as he came of age, he was introduced into the House of Lords in England, with the like blaze of reputation. Nevertheless, a little before the death of lord Stanhope, his grace again changed sides, opposed the court, and endeavoured to defeat the schemes of the ministry. He was one of the most forward and vigorous in the defence of the
bishop

bishop of Rochester, and in opposing the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on that prelate: and, as if this opposition was not sufficient, he published, twice a week, a paper called, "The True Briton;" several thousands of which were dispersed weekly.

Meanwhile, his boundless profusion had by this time so burthened his estate, that a decree of Chancery took hold of it, and vested it in the hands of trustees, for the payment of his debts; but not without making a provision of 1200*l.* per annum, for his subsistence. This not being sufficient to support his title with suitable dignity at home, he resolved to go abroad, till his estate should be clear. But, in this he only meant, as it should seem, to deceive by an appearance; for he went to Vienna, to execute a private commission, not in favour of the English ministry; nor did he ever thine to greater advantage as to his personal character, than at the Imperial court. From Vienna he made a tour to Spain, where his arrival alarmed the English minister so much, that two exprelles were sent from Madrid to London, upon an apprehension that his grace was received there in the character of an ambassador; upon which, the duke received a summons under the privy-seal to return home. His behaviour on this occasion was a sufficient indication, that he never designed to return to England, whilst affairs remained in the same state. This he had often declared, from his going abroad the second time; which, no doubt, was the occasion of his treating that solemn order with so much indignity, and endeavouring to inflame the Spanish court, not only against the person who delivered the summons, but also against the court of Great-Britain itself, for exercising an act of power, as he was pleased to call it, within the jurisdiction of his Catholic majesty. After this, he acted openly in the service of the Pretender, and appeared at his court, where he was received with the greatest marks of favour.

While thus employed abroad, his duchess, who had been neglected by him, died in England, April 14, 1726, and left no issue behind her. Soon after this, he fell violently in love with Madam Oberne, then one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain. She was daughter of an Irish colonel in that service, who being dead, her mother lived upon a pension the king allowed her; so that this lady's fortune consisted chiefly in her personal accomplishments. Many arguments were used, by their friends on both sides, to dissuade them from the marriage. The queen of Spain, when the duke asked her consent, represented to him in the most lively terms, that the consequence of the match would be misery to them both, and absolutely refused her consent. Having now no hopes of obtaining her, he fell into a deep melancholy, which brought on a lingering fever, of which he languished till he was almost ready to drop into the ground. This circumstance reached her majesty's ear: she was moved with his distress, and sent him word to endeavour the recovery of his health; and as soon as he was able to ap-
pear

pear abroad, she would speak to him in a more favourable manner than at their last interview. The duke, upon receiving this news, imagined it the best way to take advantage of the kind disposition her majesty was then in; and, summoning to his assistance his little remaining strength, threw himself at her majesty's feet, and begged of her either to give him M. Oberne, or order him not to live. The queen consented, but told him he would soon repent it. After the solemnization of his marriage, he passed some time at Rome; where he accepted of a blue garter, affected to appear with the title of duke of Northumberland, and for a while enjoyed the confidence of the exiled prince. But, as he could not always keep himself within the bounds of Italian gravity, and having no employment to amuse his active temper, he soon ran into his usual excesses; which giving offence, it was thought proper for him to remove from that city for the present, lest he should at last fall into actual disgrace.

Accordingly, he quitted Rome, and went by sea to Barcelona; and then resolved upon a new scene of life, which few expected he would ever have engaged in. He wrote a letter to the king of Spain, acquainting him, that he would assist at the siege of Gibraltar as a volunteer. The king thanked him for the honour, and accepted his service; but, he soon grew weary of this, and set his heart on Rome. In consequence of this resolution, he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, full of respect and submission, expressing a desire of visiting his court; but, the chevalier returned for answer, that he thought it more advisable for his grace to draw near England. The duke seemed resolved to follow his advice, set out for France in company with his duchess, and attended by two or three servants arrived at Paris in May 1728. Here he made little stay, but proceeded to Rouen, in his way, as some imagined, for England; but he stopped, and took up his residence at Rouen, without reflecting the least on the business that brought him to France. He was so far from making any concession to the government, in order to make his peace, that he did not give himself the least trouble about his personal estate, or any other concern in England. The duke had about 600*l.* in his possession when he arrived at Rouen, where more of his servants joined him from Spain. A bill of indictment was about this time preferred against him in England, for high-treason. The chevalier soon after sent him 2000*l.* for his support, of which he was no sooner in possession, than he squandered it away. As a long journey did not very well suit with his grace's finances, he went for Orleans; thence fell down the river Loyre, to Nantz, in Brittany; and there he stopped some time, till he got a remittance from Paris, which was dispersed almost as soon as received. At Nantz, some of his ragged servants rejoined him, and he took shipping with them for Bilboa, as if he had been carrying recruits to the Spanish regiments. From Bilboa he wrote
a humorous

a humorous letter to a friend at Paris, giving a whimsical account of his voyage, and his manner of passing his time. The queen of Spain took the duchess to attend her person.

Jan. 1731, the duke declined so fast, being in his quarters at Leri a, that he had not the use of his limbs, so as to move without assistance. He continued in this ill state of health for two months, when he gained a little strength, and found benefit from a certain mineral water, in the mountains of Catalonia; but he was too much spent to recover. He relapsed the May following at Terragona, whither he removed with his regiment; and, going to the above-mentioned waters, he fell into one of those fainting fits to which he had been for some time subject, in a small village; and was utterly destitute of all the necessaries of life, till some charitable fathers of a Bernardine convent, offered him what assistance their house afforded. The duke accepted their kind proposal; upon which they removed him to their convent, and administered all the relief in their power. Under this hospitable roof, after languishing a week, the duke of Wharton died, without one friend or acquaintance to close his eyes. His funeral was performed in the same manner which the fathers observed to those of their own fraternity.

WHEARE (DEGORY), Camdenian-professor of history at Oxford, was born at Jacobstow in Cornwall, in 1573, and admitted of Broadgate-Hall, in that university. He took the degrees in arts, that of master being completed in 1600; and, two years after, was elected fellow of Exeter-College. Leaving that house in 1608, he travelled beyond the seas into several countries; and at his return, found a patron in lord Chandos. Upon the death of this nobleman, he retired with his wife to Gloucester-Hall, in Oxford, where, by the care and friendship of the principal, he was accommodated with lodgings; and there contracted an intimacy with one Mr. Thomas Allen, by whose interest, Camden made him the first reader of that lecture which he had founded in the university. Soon after, he was made principal of that hall; and this place, with his lecture, he held to the time of his death, which happened in 1647. It is said, that he left also behind him a widow and children, who soon after became poor. The chief of his works, and which has been translated into English, is his "*De ratione & methodo legendi historias Dissertatio*, Oxon. 1625," in 8vo.

WHEELER (Sir GEORGE), an English gentleman and divine, was the son of colonel Wheeler, of Charing in Kent, and born in 1650, at Breda in Holland, his parents being then exiles there, for having espoused the cause of Charles I. In 1667, he became a commoner of Lincoln-College, Oxford, under the tuition of the learned Dr. Hickes, the deprived dean of Worcester: but, before he had a degree conferred upon him, went to travel; and, in the company

company of Dr. James Spon of Lyons, took a voyage from Venice to Constantinople, through the Lesser Asia, and from Zant through several parts of Greece to Athens, and thence to Attica, Corinth, &c. Some time after his return, he presented to the university of Oxford several pieces of antiquity, which he had collected in his travels; upon which, in 1683, the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him, he being then a knight. He then took orders, and, in 1684, was installed into a prebend of the church of Durham. He was also made vicar of Basingstoke, and afterwards presented to the rich rectory of Houghton-le-Spring by bishop Crew his patron. He was created doctor of divinity by diploma, May 18, 1702; and died Feb. 18, 1723-4. In 1682, he published an account of his "Journey into Greece, in six books," folio. Also in 1689, "An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the primitive Christians, &c." We have also a third piece of his, entitled, "The Protestant Monastery, or Christian Oeconomies." He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Higgons, of Grewell in Hampshire, who died in 1703, and left a numerous issue.

WHICHCOT (BENJAMIN), an English divine of great name, was descended of an ancient and good family in the county of Salop, and was the sixth son of Christopher Whichcot, Esq. at Whichcot-Hall, in the parish of Stoke, where he was born in 1609. He was admitted of Emanuel-College, Cambridge, in 1626, and took the degrees in arts; a bachelor's in 1629, a master's in 1633. The same year, 1633, he was elected fellow of the college, and became a most excellent tutor. In 1636, he was ordained both deacon and priest at Buckden by Williams bishop of Lincoln; and soon after set up an afternoon-lecture on Sundays in Trinity church at Cambridge, which he served near twenty years. He was also appointed one of the university preachers; and, in 1643, was presented by the master and fellows of his college to the living of North-Cadbury in Somersetshire. This vacated his fellowship; and upon this, it is presumed, he married, and went to his living: but was soon called back to Cambridge, being pitched upon to succeed the ejected provost of King's-College, Dr. Samuel Collins, who had been in that post thirty years, and was also regius professor of divinity. This choice was perfectly agreeable to Dr. Collins himself, though not so to Dr. Whichcot; who had scruples about accepting what was thus irregularly offered him: however, after some demurring, he complied and was admitted provost March 16, 1644. He had taken his bachelor of divinity's degree in 1640; and he took his doctor's in 1649. He now resigned his Somersetshire living, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Milton in Cambridge-shire, which was void by the death of Dr. Collins. Dr. Whichcot held Milton, as long as he lived: though after the Restora-

tion he thought proper to resign, and resume it by a fresh presentation from the college. He was now removed from his provostship, by especial order from the king; but yet was not disgraced or frowned upon. On the contrary, he went to London, and in 1662 was chosen minister of St. Anne's, Black-Friars, where he continued till his church was burned down in the dreadful fire of 1666. Then he retired to Milton for a while; but was again called up, and presented by the crown to the vicarage of St. Lawrence, Jewry, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Wilkins to the see of Chester; where he continued in high reputation and esteem till his death, which happened at the house of his ancient and learned friend Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ's-College, in May 1683. He was interred in the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry. It does not appear that he published any thing before the Restoration, or in any part of his life. His posthumous works consist of "Select Sermons," and "Moral and Religious Aphorisms."

WHISTON (WILLIAM), an English divine of very uncommon parts and more uncommon learning, was born the 9th of Dec. 1667, at Norton near Twycrosse, in the county of Leicester: of which place his father Josiah Whiston, a learned and pious man, was rector. He was kept at home till he was seventeen, and trained under his father. In 1684, he was sent to Tamworth-School, and two years after admitted of Clare-Hall in Cambridge; where he pursued his studies, and particularly the mathematics, eight hours in a day. In 1693, he was become master of arts, and fellow of the college; and soon after set up for a tutor: when such was his reputation for learning and good manners, archbishop Tillotson sent him his nephew for a pupil. But his ill health did not permit him to go on in that way; and therefore, resigning his pupils to Mr. Laughton, he became chaplain, for he had taken orders, to Dr. Moore, then bishop of Norwich. During the time of his being chaplain to bishop Moore, he published his first work, entitled, "A new Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consummation of all Things," &c. 1696, 8vo. It went through six editions.

In 1698, bishop Moore gave him the living of Lowestoft cum Kessingland, by the sea-side, in Suffolk; upon which he quitted his place of chaplain, and was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Clarke. He went to reside upon his living, and applied himself most earnestly and conscientiously to the care of souls. In the beginning of this century, he was called to be Sir Isaac Newton's deputy, and afterwards made his successor in the Lucasian professorship of mathematics; when he resigned his living, and went to Cambridge. In 1702, he published, "A short View of the Chronology of the Old Testament, and of the Harmony of the

the Four Evangelists," in 4to; and in March 1702-3, "Tacetquet's Enclid, with select Theorems of Archimedes, and practical Corollaries," in Latin, for the use of young students in the university. In 1706, he published an "Essay on the Revelation of St. John:" in 1707, "Prælectiones Astronomicæ;" and Sir Isaac Newton's "Arithmetica Universalis," by the author's permission. In 1710, he published "Prælectiones Physico-Mathematicæ, &c." which, together with the "Prælectiones Astronomicæ," were afterwards translated and published in English. Besides these he produced several essays, sermons, &c. He had some time embraced the Arian heresy, and was forming projects to support and propagate it; and among other things, had translated the "Apostolical Constitutions" into English, which favoured that doctrine, and which he asserted to be genuine. His friends began to be alarmed for him: they represented to him the dangers he would bring upon himself and family, for he had been married many years, by proceeding in this design; but all they could say availed nothing: and the consequence was, that Oct. 30, 1710, he was deprived of his professorship, and banished the university of Cambridge, after having been formally convened and interrogated for some days before.

Whiston was now settled with his family in London; and though it does not appear, that he had any certain means of subsisting, yet he continued to write books, and to propagate his Primitive Christianity, with as much cheerfulness and vigour, as if he had been in the most flourishing circumstances. His works are very numerous. In 1720, he was proposed by Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Halley to the Royal-Society as a member, for he was publishing something or other in the way of philosophy; but was refused admittance by Sir Isaac Newton the president. In 1721, a large subscription was made for the support of his family: which amounted to 470l. It was upon contributions of this nature, that he seems chiefly to have depended; for though he drew profits from reading lectures upon philosophy, astronomy, and even divinity, and also from his publications, yet these of themselves would have been very insufficient: nor did they prevent him from being frequently in great distress. He spent the remainder of his long life in talking and acting against Athanasianism and for Primitive Christianity, and in writing and publishing books from time to time. In 1739, he put in his claim to the mathematical professorship at Cambridge, then vacant by the death of Saunderfon, in a letter to Dr. Ashton, the master of Jesus-College; but no regard was paid to it. In 1745, he published his "Primitive New Testament in English;" in 1748, his "Sacred History of the Old and New Testament, from the Creation of the World, till the Days of Constantine the Great, reduced into Annals;" and the same year, "Memoirs of his own Life and Writings." He died Aug. 22, 1752, aged 84,

and some months; and was buried near his wife, who died in Jan. 1750-1, at Lyndon in Rutland. He left some children behind him: among the rest, Mr. John Whiston, who was for many years a very considerable bookseller in London.

WHITBY (DANIEL), a most learned English divine, was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Rushden in Northamptonshire, 1638. He became a commoner of Trinity-College, Oxford, in 1653; of which, after having taken the degrees in arts at the regular seasons, he was elected fellow in 1664. Then he became chaplain to Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, who collated him to a prebend of that church in October 1668. In 1672, he was admitted chantor of the same church; and the same year accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity. He was then, or soon after, rector of St. Edmund's church in Salisbury; and in 1696 was made prebendary of Taunton Regis. He died March 24, 1725-6, aged 88; yet was so well the day before, as to attend divine service. He was the author of more than forty works, which are all full of good sense and learning. His "Protestant Reconciler," was condemned by the university of Oxford, in their congregation July 21, 1683, and burnt by the hands of the university marshal, in the schools quadrangle; and some things in it so offended bishop Ward, that he obliged our author to make public retraction. His chief work is his "Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament," in two vols, folio.

WHITE (NATHANIEL), pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at the Old Jewry, to which, on the death of Dr. S. Chandler, in 1766, he was called, from a congregation at Leeds, to assist Dr. Amory as joint pastor, and on his death, in 1774, was chosen sole pastor; was born in Pall-Mall, educated first under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton, and then at Daventry, under Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Galeb Athworth. In 1751, he settled at Hinckley; where he married a sister of William Hurst, Esq. (high sheriff of Leicestershire in 1779). He continued here till after the death of king George II. (on which occasion he published a sermon); and afterwards went to Leeds. Mr. White published several other occasional sermons, also a charge at the ordination of Mr. Estlin, at Bristol. He died March 3, 1783.

WHITEFIELD (GEORGE), a celebrated Methodist, was born in Gloucester, in 1714, at the Bell-Inn. He was placed at a petty school in this place, and gave early proofs of good elocution and memory. At fifteen he was well versed in the classics. His fame recommended him to Dr. Benson, then bishop of Gloucester, who made him a voluntary offer of ordination, which Mr. Whitefield accepted and preached daily in fields, prisons, and open

open streets. He was chaplain to the countess-dowager of Huntingdon. After a long course of peregrination, he died at Newbury-Port, in New-England, Sept. 30, 1769. The time of his marriage, &c. is not ascertained.

WHITEHEAD (PAUL), an English poet, was the son of a tradesman in London, and born in 1707, on St. Paul's-Day; from which circumstance he was so named. His talent for poetry, is said to have discovered itself early; for, he had no sooner learned to write, than all his letters to his relations were drawn up in rhyme. He was originally intended for business, and placed with a mercer in London; but afterwards retired to the Temple, in order to study the law. He met with a terrible misfortune in the beginning of life; for, becoming acquainted with Fleetwood the player, he was drawn in to be jointly engaged with him in a bond of 3000*l.* on account of which he was confined in the Fleet-Prison for some years. The first pieces, which brought him any fame, were "The State Dunces;" and "Manners," a satire; the former written in 1733, the latter in 1738. In 1747, he published a satire, entitled, "Honour;" and, in 1748, a mock heroic poem, called the "Gymnasiad," to ridicule the then brutish custom of boxing. Also, some songs, epigrams, &c. He died in 1774.

WHITEHEAD (WILLIAM), an ingenious poet, was born at Cambridge in the beginning of the year 1714-15. He was the son of Richard Whitehead, a baker, in the parish of St. Botolph, and who, in that capacity, served the neighbouring college of Pembroke-Hall. After Mr. Whitehead had received the first rudiments of his education at some common school in Cambridge, he was removed, at the age of fourteen, to Winchester, having obtained a nomination into that college by means of his patron, Mr. Bromley, July 6, 1728. He very early exhibited his taste for poetry; for, while other boys were contented with shewing up twelve or fourteen lines, he would fill half a sheet, but always with English verse. When he was sixteen, he wrote a whole comedy.

Mr. Whitehead had not resided at Winchester above two years before his father died. However, by his own frugality, and what small assistance his mother could give him, he was enabled to remain at school till he could there appear a candidate for an election to New-College. Two months after that cruel disappointment, he removed to the place of his nativity, where the peculiar circumstance of his being the orphan-son of a baker of Cambridge, gave him an unexceptionable claim to one of the scholarships, founded at Clare-Hall, by Mr. Thomas Pyke, of that trade and town. His mother accordingly admitted him a sizar in this college, Nov. 26, 1735; and this scholarship, although it amounted only to four shillings a week, was, in his circumstances, a desirable object. The

poetical

poetical faculties of Mr. Whitehead, on his admission into the university, began to make a rapid progress. In June 1742, about a year before he commenced master of arts, the society of Clare-Hall, did him and themselves the mutual honour of electing him fellow of that college. His mother dying the April before, had not the satisfaction of seeing her son thus fixed in a situation which was probably the height of her ambition. In 1745, he had the private tuition of the earl of Jersey's second son, he now removed to the earl's house, and had a very convenient apartment fitted up for him contiguous to that of his noble pupil; to his care was also added, that of a young friend of the family, afterwards general Stephens, the earl thinking, that if his son had a companion in his studies, it might be a spur to his emulation. Mr. Whitehead now produced "The Roman Father," which continues a stock play; this was succeeded by poems, &c. His tragedy of "Creüsa," which, although it shews the dramatic powers of its author to more advantage than the Roman Father, was not equally successful. In 1754, Mr. Whitehead, and his pupils, passed the winter at Leipzig in Saxony. In the course of their tour, they visited Dresden, Hanover, Vienna, and Italy. On their return homewards, they crossed the Alps, and passed through Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, being prevented from visiting France by the declaration of war, and landed at Harwich, in Sept. 1756. In the year 1764, his comedy, called the "School for Lovers," was exhibited on Drury-Lane stage. In 1770, he presented to Mr. Garrick a farce, entitled, "A Trip to Scotland," which appeared on the stage with the greatest advantage of good acting, and met with its deserved applause. In 1774, Mr. Whitehead collected all his dramatic pieces together, and correcting the former editions of his poems, published all his works in two volumes, under the title of "Plays and Poems." He died in 1785.

WHITEHURST (JOHN), the son of John Whitehurst, a clock and watch-maker, at Congleton, in Cheshire, was born April 10, 1713. On his leaving school, he was bred up by his father to his own profession; in which, as in other mechanical and scientific pursuits, he soon gave intimations of future eminence.

Jan 9, 1745, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Gretton, rector of Trusley, and Daubery, in Derbyshire. He had only one child by her; and that died in the birth. She is known to have corrected some parts of his writings.

Being appointed stamper of the money-weights, when the act passed in 1775, for the regulation of the gold coin, he removed to London. In 1778, he published his "Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth." He was elected, and admitted a fellow of the Royal-Society, May 13, 1779. He was also a member of some other philosophical societies, who admitted him
of

of their respective bodies, without his previous knowledge. He is the author of several experiments and ingenious papers, published in the Philosophical Transactions. He went over to Dublin twice. He died Feb. 18, 1788, and was buried in St. Andrew's, Gray's-Inn-Lane.

WHITELOCKE (BULSTRODE), a great English lawyer, and politician, was the son of Sir James Whitelocke, knight, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bulstrode, of Hudgeley, or Hedgley-Bulstrode, in Bucks, Esq. Sir James Whitelocke was descended of a good family near Oakynham, in Berkshire, and was born at London in 1570. He was educated at Merchant-Taylors-School, and went from thence to St. John's-College, Oxford; where he took a bachelor of laws degree in 1594. He afterwards settled in the Middle-Temple, was elected member of parliament for Woodstock, in 1620, chief-justice of Chester, and at length one of the justices of the Common-Pleas. Bulstrode was born Aug. 6, 1605, in Fleet-Street, London, at the house of Sir George Croke, serjeant at law, his mother's uncle; and educated in grammar-learning at Merchant-Taylor's-School. Thence he went in 1620, to St. John's-College, Oxford, of which Dr. Laud was then president. He left the university before he had taken a degree, and went to the Middle-Temple; where, by the help of his father, he became eminent for his skill in the common-law, as well as in other studies. In the beginning of the long parliament, he was chosen a burgess for Marlow in Bucks; and was appointed chairman of the committee for drawing up the charge against the earl of Strafford, and one of the managers against him at his trial. May 1642, he was appointed one of the deputy-lieutenants of Buckinghamshire; and, Jan. 1642-3, he was named one of the commissioners to treat of peace with the king at Oxford, and one of the lay-gentlemen to sit among the assembly of divines. In 1644, he was again appointed one of the commissioners for peace at Oxford; and the same year, when the earl of Essex was about to prove Oliver Cromwell an incendiary, he gave Cromwell timely notice of it, and ever after was much in his favour and confidence. In 1645, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the admiralty; and, being then suspected of holding intelligence with the king's party, he fell into great danger, but soon freed himself from that suspicion. In 1646, he was sent for to the leaguer before Oxford, by Sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the parliament forces; and, being admitted one of his council of war, he did often, out of the great regard he had to the university, express great unwillingness to have any damage done unto it, and urged, that honourable terms might be offered to the garrison there. March 1647-8, he was made one of the four commissioners of the great seal; and, in October, attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, and king's serjeant, which latter title

title he refused to accept. December the 26th, he retired into the country, that he might not have any concern in the king's trial. Feb. 8, 1648-9, he was appointed one of the three commissioners of the new great seal of the commonwealth of England; and, on the 14th, was elected one of the thirty persons for the council of state. In June, he was made high-steward of the city of Oxford; and, in July, was constituted keeper of the king's library and medals, which he had before hindered from being sold. Nov. 1653, he went ambassador to Sweden, and was particularly honoured by queen Christina. He returned thence in July 1654, and, in Aug. was made one of the commissioners of the exchequer; for, in his absence, an alteration having been made in the chancery, he refused at his return, to continue commissioner of the great seal. January 1656, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons *pro tempore*, upon the indisposition of him who was lately chosen; and, the year following, summoned by the protector to sit in the *other house* by the name of Bullstrode, lord Whitelocke. In 1659, he was made president of the council of state; one of the committee of safety; and keeper of the great seal *pro tempore*. The same year, Dec. 30, he retired into the country, for fear of being sent to the Tower by some powerful members of the Rump-parliament, then newly restored; and, at his departure, left the great seal with his wife, who delivered it to Lenthall the speaker. From that time to his death, he lived retired in the country, for the most part at Chilton, in Wiltshire, where he died Jan. 28, 1675-6.

There are many speeches and discourses of Mr. Whitelocke, to be found in his "Memorials of English Affairs, 1682 and 1732," and in other collections.

WHITGIFT (JOHN), archbishop of Canterbury, was descended of the ancient family of Whitgift, of Whitgift, in Yorkshire; and was born at Great-Grimby, in Lincolnshire, in 1530. His education was managed by an uncle, who was an abbot. He was sent to St. Anthony's-School, in London, and was lodged with an aunt in St. Paul's Church-Yard. Imbibing very young a relish for the doctrines of the Reformation, he refused to go to mass; upon which the good woman resolved to entertain him no longer under her roof, imputing all her losses and misfortunes to her harbouring such an heretic. He escaped the plague, while he was here, in a manner next to miraculous: he was bed-fellow with another school-boy, who died of it; and by mistake, being thirsty, drank of his urine, thinking it had been beer; yet no harm at all befall him.

In 1548, he was sent to Queen's-College, Cambridge, and soon after removed to Pembroke-Hall; where John Bradford, the martyr, was his tutor. He took the degrees in arts, in 1554 and 1557, having been chosen fellow of Peter-House, in 1555; and, in 1560, went

went into holy orders. His great parts and learning recommended him to the notice of Cox, bishop of Ely, who made him his chaplain, and gave him the rectory of Feversham in Cambridgeshire. In 1563, he commenced bachelor of divinity; and, the same year, was made lady Margaret's professor of divinity. About 1565, he was brought up to court, to preach before the queen; who was so thoroughly pleased with him, that she immediately caused him to be sworn her chaplain. In 1567, he was chosen master of Pembroke-Hall; and, about three months after, made, by the queen, master of Trinity-College. He was also the same year made Regius professor of divinity. In 1572, he began to wage openly that war with the Puritans, which lasted to the end of his life. In 1573, or probably sooner, he was made dean of Lincoln; and, in 1576, bishop of Worcester. Archbishop Grindal dying in 1583, Whitgift was chosen to succeed him; and in this post acted with great vigour, especially against the Puritans; upon which account he was treated with very severe language in "*Martin Mar-Prelate*," and other pamphlets published by some of that party. He died Feb. 29, 1603-4, and was interred in the parish church of Croydon, where a monument is erected to him.

WICKLIFF (*JOHN*), an English doctor, was born in the northern part of England about 1324, and educated at Oxford. He flourished with good reputation in that university, until the dissensions happened there between the monks and the seculars; by which he was oppressed, and engaged to declare against the pope and church. About 1365, he had been chosen by the seculars head of a college, founded at Oxford for the scholars of Canterbury; but the monks, having been newly admitted into that college, had a mind to prefer a regular to that headship. Upon this, Wickliff and his seculars drove them out of the college: and these, being expelled, had recourse to Simon Langham, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, who took them under his protection, and commanded Wickliff to resign. Wickliff refused to obey the order, and Langham sequestered the revenues of the college: upon which, the affair was carried to pope Urban V. by Wickliff and the seculars. The pope appointed a cardinal to hear the cause, who decided it in favour of the monks; and ordered, that Wickliff and his associates should leave the college, after they had made satisfaction to the monks. The pope confirmed this sentence by a bull, published in 1370. Upon this Wickliff retired to his living of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, of which he had been some time possessed: but the disgrace prejudiced him extremely against the court of Rome, and put him upon seeking ways of revenge. The authority of the pope, and the temporalities of the church, were then very firmly established in England;

and the jurisdiction of bishops was of a large extent. Wickliff set himself to oppose both the one and the other, in which opposition he found many assistants and protectors: and began publicly to teach and preach against the jurisdiction of the pope and the bishops.

When this doctrine began to spread and make a noise, Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, assembled a council at Lambeth in 1377; to which he caused Wickliff to be cited, in order to give an account of his doctrines. Wickliff appeared, accompanied by the duke of Lancaster, who had then the principal share of the government, and by other lords; and there defending himself, was dismissed without any condemnation. But pope Gregory XI. being advertised of the doctrines which were spread by Wickliff in England, and of the protection he met with among those who were able to save him from condemnation, wrote to the bishops of England, to cause him to be apprehended; or, if they could not compass that, to cite him to Rome; and at the same time sent them nineteen propositions advanced by Wickliff, which he condemned as heretical and erroneous. Upon this, a second council was held at Lambeth, where Wickliff appeared, and again avoided condemnation. Nevertheless, he continued to spread his new principles, and added to them doctrines more alarming than ever; drawing after him a great number of disciples, who zealously propagated them. Then William Courtnay, archbishop of Canterbury, called a council in 1382; in which he condemned twenty-four propositions of Wickliff or his disciples, ten as heretical, and fourteen as erroneous. The council obtained also a declaration of king Richard II. against all those who should preach the new doctrines; by virtue of which, many Wickliffites were apprehended, and proceeded severely with. While these things were agitated with great confusion and warmth, their leader Wickliff died at Lutterworth in 1384; and left many books behind him for the establishment of his doctrines.

WICQUEFORT (ABRAHAM DE), famous for his embassies and his writings, was a Hollander, and born in 1598; but it is not certain at what place, though some have mentioned Amsterdam. He left his country very young, and went and settled in France; where he applied himself diligently to political studies, and sought to advance himself by his knowledge in this way. Having made himself known to the elector of Brandenburg, this prince appointed him his resident at the court of France, about 1626; and he preserved this post two and thirty years, that is, till 1658. Then he fell into disgrace with cardinal Mazarine; who accused him of having sent secret intelligence to Holland and other places; and he was ordered to leave the court and the kingdom: but before he set out, he was seized and sent to the Bastile. The year after, 1659,

he was set at liberty, and escorted by a guard to Calais; from whence he passed over to England, and thence to Holland. He reconciled himself afterwards to France, and heartily espoused its interests; whether out of spite to the prince of Orange, or from some other motive; and the count d'Éstrades reposed the utmost confidence in him. For the present, the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg made him his resident at the Hague; and he was appointed, besides this, secretary-interpreter of the States-General for foreign dispatches.

The ministry of De Witt being charged with great events, the honour of the commonwealth, as well as of the pensionary, required that they should be written; and Wicquefort was pitched upon as the properest person for such a work. He wrote this history under the inspection, as well as protection, of the pensionary, who furnished him with such memoirs as he wanted; and had made such a progress, as to begin the printing of it; when, being accused of holding secret correspondence with the enemies of the States, he was made prisoner at the Hague in March 1675; and, Nov. following, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and to the forfeiture of all his effects. Wicquefort amused himself with continuing his history of the United Provinces; which he interspersed, as was natural for a man in his situation, with satirical strokes, not only against the prince of Orange, whom he personally hated, but also against the government, and the court of justice which had condemned him. This work was published at the Hague in 1719. He continued under restraint till 1679, and then contrived to escape by the assistance of one of his daughters, who ran the risk of her own liberty in order to procure his. By exchanging clothes with the lady, he went out, and took refuge at the court of the duke of Zell; from which he withdrew in 1681 disgusted, because that prince would not act with more zeal in getting his sentence reversed at the Hague. It is not known what became of him after; but he is said to have died in 1682.

WILKINS (JOHN), a most ingenious and learned English bishop, was the son of Mr. Walter Wilkins, citizen and goldsmith of Oxford; and was born in 1614, at Fawley, near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, in the house of his mother's father, the celebrated Dissenter, Mr. John Dod. He was taught his Latin and Greek by Edward Sylvester, a noted man, who kept a private school in the parish of All-Saints in Oxford; and his proficiency was such, that at thirteen he entered a student of New Inn, in 1627. He made no long stay there, but was removed to Magdalen-Hall, and there took the degrees in arts. He afterwards entered into orders; and was first chaplain to William Lord Say, and then to Charles count Palatine of the Rhine,

and prince elector of the empire, with whom he continued some time. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he joined with the parliament, and took the solemn league and covenant. He was afterwards made warden of Wadham-College by the committee of parliament, appointed for reforming the university; and being created bachelor of divinity the 12th of April 1648, was the day following put into possession of his wardenship. Next year he was created D. D. and about that time took the engagement, then enjoined by the powers in being. In 1656, he married Robina, the widow of Peter French, formerly canon of Canon-Christ; and sister to Oliver Cromwell, then lord protector of England: which marriage being contrary to the statutes of Wadham-College, because they prohibit the warden from marrying, he procured a dispensation from Oliver, to retain the wardenship notwithstanding. In 1659, he was by Richard Cromwell made master of Trinity-College in Cambridge; but ejected from thence the year following upon the Restoration. Then he became preacher to the honourable society of Gray's-Inn, and rector of St. Lawrence, Jewry, London, upon the promotion of Dr. Seth Ward to the bishopric of Exeter. About this time, he became a member of the Royal-Society, was chosen of their council, and proved one of their most eminent members. Soon after this, he was made dean of Rippon; and, in 1668, bishop of Chester. Dr. Tillotson, who had married his daughter-in-law, preaching his consecration-sermon. He did not enjoy his preferment long; for he died of the stone, at Dr. Tillotson's house, in Chancery-lane, London, Nov. 19, 1672. He was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry. After his death, his works were collected and published together, under the title of "The Mathematical and Philosophical Works of the Right Reverend John Wilkins," &c. 1708.

WILKINS (DAVID), F. S. A. was born in 1678. He was appointed keeper of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, about 1715, by archbishop Wake, and drew up a very curious catalogue of all the MSS. and printed books in that valuable library in his time, which was published in 1718. He was collated to the rectory of Mongham-Parva, April 30, 1716; and to that of Great Chart, Aug. 20, 1719, being then D. D.; to the rectory of Hadleigh, Nov. 17, 1719; constituted chaplain to his Grace, Nov. 24, 1719; collated to the rectory of Monks-Eleigh, Nov. 25, 1719; appointed his Grace's commissary of the deanry of Bocking, jointly and severally with W. Beauvoir; rector of Bocking, Nov. 25, 1719; collated to a prebend of Canterbury, Dec. 27, 1720; presented to his Grace's option of the archdeaconry of Suffolk, May 16, 1724. He died Aug. 6, 1740, having published several useful and voluminous works.

WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS (*JOHN*), an English prelate of great abilities and very distinguished character, was the youngest son of Edward Williams, Esq. of Aber-Conway, in Caernarvonshire in Wales; where he was born March 25, 1582. He was educated at the public school at Ruthin, and at sixteen years of age admitted of St. John's-College, Cambridge. He took the degrees in arts, and was made fellow of his college; yet this first piece of preferment was obtained by way of mandamus from James I. When he was no more than five and twenty, he was employed by the college in some concerns of theirs; on which occasions he was sometimes admitted to speak before archbishop Bancroft, who was exceedingly taken with his engaging wit and decent behaviour. Another time he was deputed by the masters and fellows of his college their agent to court, to petition the king for a mortmain, as an increase of their maintenance; when he succeeded in his suit, and was taken particular notice of by the king. He entered into orders in his twenty-seventh year; and took a small living, which lay beyond St. Edmund's-Bury, upon the confines of Norfolk. In 1611, he was instituted to the rectory of Grafton-Regis, in Northamptonshire, at the king's presentation; and, the same year, was recommended to the lord-chancellor Egerton, for his chaplain, but obtained leave of the chancellor to continue one year longer at Cambridge, in order to serve the office of proctor of the university. In 1612, he was instituted to the rectory of Grafton-Underwood, in Northamptonshire, at the presentation of Edward, earl of Worcester; and, the same year, took a bachelor of divinity's degree. In 1613, he was made præcentor of Lincoln; rector of Waldgrave, in Northamptonshire, in 1614; and between that year and 1617, was collated to a prebend and residentiariship, in the church of Lincoln; to prebends, in those of Peterborough, Hereford, and St. David's, besides a sinecure in North-Wales.

When Sir Francis Bacon was made lord-keeper, he offered to continue Williams his chaplain; who, however, declining it, was made a justice of the peace by his lordship for the county of Northampton. He was made king's chaplain at the same time, and had orders to attend his majesty in his northern progress, which was to begin soon after; but, the bishop of Winchester got leave for him to stay and to take his doctor's degree. In 1619, he was collated to the deanery of Salisbury; and, the year after, removed to the deanery of Westminster. The lord-chancellor Bacon, being removed from his office in May 1621, Williams was made lord-keeper of the great seal of England, the 10th of July following; and, the same month, bishop of Lincoln, with the deanery of Westminster, and the rectory of Waldgrave, in commendam. His lordship's conduct in many points not being agreeable to the duke of Buckingham, he was removed by Charles I. from his post of lord-keeper, Oct. 1625. He was ordered also not to appear in parliament,

liament, but refused to comply with that order, and promoted the petition of right. Afterwards, upon some informations brought against him in the star-chamber, by the contrivance and management of Laud, he was fined 10,000*l.* to the king, to suffer imprisonment during his majesty's pleasure, and to be suspended by the high-commission court from all his dignities, offices, and functions. Williams continued in the Tower three years and a half; and, when the parliament met in November 1640, petitioned the king, by the queen's mediation, for his enlargement, and that he might have his writ sent him as a peer to sit in parliament; but the lord-keeper Finch, and archbishop Laud, opposed this request, and prevailed with the king to refuse it. However, about a fortnight after, the House of Lords sent the usher of the black-rod, to demand the bishop of Lincoln from the lieutenant of the Tower: upon which he was brought to the parliament-house, and took his seat among his brethren. The king, understanding with what courage and temper he had behaved himself under his misfortunes, was now pleased to be reconciled to him; and commanded all orders, filed or kept in any court or registry upon the former informations against him, to be taken off, razed, and cancelled, that nothing might stand upon record to his disadvantage.

In 1641, he was advanced to the archbishopric of York; and the same year opposed, in a long speech, the bill for depriving the bishops of their seats in the House of Lords, which had this effect, that it laid the bill asleep for five months. Williams was one of the bishops who was most rudely treated by the rabble; his person was assaulted, and his robes torn from his back. Upon this, he returned to his house, the deanery of Westminster; and sending for all the bishops then in the town, who were in number twelve, proposed a protestation, which he himself prepared, and sent to the house; but, no sooner was this protestation communicated, than the governing lords manifested a great satisfaction in it; and, without ever declaring any judgment or opinion of their own upon it, sent to desire a conference with the commons, who presently joined with them in accusing the protesters of high-treason, and sending them all to the Tower; where they continued till the bill for putting them out of the house was passed, which was not till many months after.

June 1642, the king being at York, our archbishop was enthroned in person in his own cathedral; but soon after the king had left York, which was in July following, was obliged to leave it too; the younger Hotham, who was coming thither with his forces, having sworn solemnly to seize and kill him, for some opprobrious words spoken of him concerning his usage of the king at Hull. He retired to Aber-Conway, and fortified Conway-Castle for the king, which gave his majesty great pleasure. By virtue of a warrant, Jan. 2, 1643-4, the archbishop deputed his nephew, William Hooks,

Hooks, Esq. to have the custody of this castle; and some time after, being sent for, set out to attend the king at Oxford. After some stay here, he returned to his own country, having received a fresh charge from his majesty to take care of all North-Wales, but especially of Conway-Castle; in which the people of the country had obtained leave of the archbishop to lay up all their valuables. A year after this, Sir John Owen, a colonel for the king, marching that way after a defeat, obtained of prince Rupert to be substituted under his hand commander of the castle; and so surprising it by force entered it, notwithstanding it was before given to the bishop under the king's own signet, to possess it quietly, till the charges he had been at should be refunded him, which as yet had never been offered. The archbishop's remonstrances at court meeting with no success, he being joined by the country people, whose properties were detained in the castle, and assisted by one colonel Milton, who was a zealous man for the parliament, forced open the gates, and entered it.

After the king was beheaded, the archbishop spent his days in sorrow, study, and devotion. He died March 25, 1650, and was buried in Llandegay-Church, where a monument was erected to him by his nephew and heir Sir Griffith Williams. Besides several sermons, he published a book against archbishop Laud's innovations in church matters and religious ceremonies.

WILLIAMS (*ANNA*), was the daughter of a surgeon and physician in South-Wales, where she was born in 1706. Her father Zachariah Williams, during his residence in Wales, fancied, that he had been fortunate enough to ascertain the longitude by magnetism, and that the variations of the needle were equal, at equal distances, east and west. The idea fired his imagination; and, prompted by ambition, and the hopes of splendid recompence, he determined to leave his business and habitation, for the metropolis. Miss Williams accompanied him, and they arrived in London about 1730; but the bright views which had allured him from his profession soon vanished. He was admitted a pensioner at the Charter-*House*, but did not long continue a member of it; an infringement of rules, or some other misconduct, obliged him to remove from this asylum of age and poverty. He was now exposed to severe trials, and every succeeding day increased the gloominess of his prospects. In the year 1740, Miss Williams lost her sight by a cataract, which prevented her, in a great measure, from assuaging his distresses, and alleviating his sorrows.

Notwithstanding her blindness, in 1746 she published the "Life of the emperor Julian," with notes, translated from the French of F. La Bleterie. In this she was assisted by two female friends, whose name was Wilkinfon. About this time, Mr. Williams told his story to Dr. Samuel Johnson, and mentioned his daughter's blindness.

blindness. Mrs. Johnson, who was then living, expressed a desire of seeing her; and accordingly she was soon afterwards brought to the doctor's house by her father; and Mrs. Johnson found her possessed of such qualities as recommended her strongly for a friend. A strict intimacy soon took place; but the enjoyment of their friendship did not continue long. Soon after its commencement, Mrs. Johnson was attended by her new companion in an illness, which terminated fatally. Dr. Johnson still retained his regard for her; and, in 1752, by his recommendation, Mr. Sharp, the surgeon, undertook to perform the operation on Miss Williams's eyes, which is usual in such cases, in hopes of restoring her sight; but the recovery of which was pronounced impossible.

When Dr. Johnson changed his residence, she returned to lodgings; and, in 1775, her circumstances were rendered more easy, by the profits of a benefit play, granted her by the kindness of Mr. Garrick, from which she received 200*l.* which was placed in the stocks. The next event of any consequence, in the history of Mrs. Williams, was, the publication of a volume of "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," in the year 1766. Her friends assisted her in the completion of this book, by several voluntary contributions; and 100*l.* which was laid out in a bridge-bond, was added to her little stock, by the liberality of her subscribers. About the year 1766, Dr. Johnson removed from the Temple, where he had lived, for some time, in chambers, to Johnson's-Court, Fleet-Street, and again invited to his house the worthy friend of Mrs. Johnson. The latter days of Mrs. Williams, were now rendered easy and comfortable. She removed with her friend, to Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street, in 1775, where she died Sept. 6, 1783, aged 77.

WILLIS (THOMAS), an illustrious English physician, was of a reputable family, and born at Great-Bedwin, in Wiltshire, in 1621. He was instructed in grammar and classical literature, by Mr. Edward Sylvester, a noted school-master in the parish of All-Saints, Oxford; and, in 1636, became a member of Christ-Church. He applied himself vigorously to his studies, and took the degrees in arts; that of bachelor in 1639, that of master in 1642. About this time, Oxford being turned into a garrison for the king, he with other scholars bore arms for his majesty, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of physic; in which faculty he took a bachelor's degree in 1646. When Oxford was surrendered to the parliament, he pursued the business of his profession, and kept Abingdon-Market. He settled in an house over against Merton-College, and appropriated a room in it for divine service; where Mr. John Fell, afterwards dean of Christ-Church, whose sister he had married, Mr. John Dolben, afterwards archbishop of York, and sometimes Mr. Richard Allstree, afterwards provost of Eton-College, exercised the

the liturgy and sacraments according to the church of England, and allowed to others the privilege of resorting thither. In 1660, he was made Sedleian professor of natural philosophy; and the same year took the degree of doctor of physic. Being sent for to most of the people of quality about Oxford, and even at great distances, he visited the lady Keyt in Warwickshire; and is supposed to have been going to her in April 1664, when he discovered, and made experiments upon, the famous medicinal spring at Allstropp near Brackley. He was one of the first members of the Royal-Society, and soon made his name as illustrious by his writings, as it was already by his practice. In 1666, after the fire of London, he removed to Westminster, upon an invitation from archbishop Sheldon, and took a house in St. Martin's-Lane. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians, and refused the honour of knighthood. After his settlement in London, his only son Thomas falling into a consumption, he sent him to Montpellier in France, for the recovery of his health; and it proved successful. His wife also labouring under the same disorder, he offered to leave the town; but she, not suffering him to neglect the means of providing for his family, died in 1670. He died at his house in St. Martin's, the 11th of November 1675, and was buried near her in Westminster-Abbey. His son Thomas, was born at Oxford in Jan. 1657-8, educated some time in Westminster-School, became a student at Christ-Church, and died in 1699. He was buried in Bletchley church near Fenny-Stratford. His works, which are in Latin, have often been printed separately; but were collected and printed in 2 vols. 4to. at Geneva in 1676, and at Amsterdam in 1682, 4to.

WILLIS (BROWNE), LL D. born Sept. 14, 1682, at Blandford, in Dorset, was grandson of Dr. Willis, and eldest son of Thomas Willis, Esq. of Bletchley, in Bucks. His mother was daughter of Robert Browne, Esq. of Frampton, in Dorsetshire. He had the first part of his education under Mr. Abraham Freestone at Bechampton, whence he was sent to Westminster-School, and at 17 was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Christ-Church, Oxford, under the tuition of the famous geographer Edward Wells, D. D. When he left Oxford, he lived for three years with the famous Dr. Wotton. In 1702, he proved a considerable benefactor to Fenny-Stratford, by reviving the market of that town. In 1705, he was chosen for the town of Buckingham; and, during the short time he was in parliament, was a constant attendant, and generally upon committees. In 1707, he married Catharine, daughter of Daniel Elliot, Esq. of a very ancient family in Cornwall, with whom he had a fortune of 8000*l.* and by whom he had a numerous issue. She died Oct. 2, 1724. In 1717-18, the Society of Antiquaries being revived, Mr. Willis became a member of it. Aug. 23, 1720, the

degree of M. A. and in 1749 that of LL. D. were conferred on him, by diploma, by the university of Oxford. He died at Whaddon-Hall, Feb. 5, 1760, and was buried in Fenny-Stratford chapel, where is an inscription written by himself. He assisted in many works, and is author of several publications.

WILLOUGHBY (FRANCIS), a celebrated natural historian, was the only son of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knt. and born in 1635. He had great natural advantages, with regard to birth, parts, and fortune; but he applied them in such a manner as to procure to himself honours that might more truly be called his own. He attained great skill in all branches of learning, and got deep insight into the most obstruse kind of knowledge, and the most subtile parts of the mathematics. He applied himself particularly to the history of animals, and carefully read over what had been written by others on that subject. In 1660, we find him a sojourner in Oxford for the benefit of the public library. Then, in search of natural knowledge, he travelled several times over his native country, and afterwards into foreign parts, attended by his ingenious friend Mr. John Ray. This learned and worthy person died July 3, 1672, aged only 37; to the great loss of the republic of letters, and of all curious and inquisitive persons, especially those of the Royal-Society, of which he was an eminent member and ornament.

WILSON (ARTHUR), an English historian, was the son of Richard Wilson, of Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, gentleman; and was born in that county in 1596. In 1609, he went to France, where he continued almost two years; and upon his return to England was placed with Sir Henry Spillar, to be one of his clerks in the exchequer-office; in whose family he resided, till having written some satirical verses upon one of the maid-servants, he was dismissed at lady Spillar's instigation. In 1613, he took a lodging in Holborn, where he applied himself to reading and poetry for some time; and, the year after, was taken into the family of Robert earl of Essex, whom he attended into the Palatinate in 1620; to the siege of Dornick in Holland in 1621; to that of Rees in 1622; to Arnheim in 1623; to the siege of Breda, in 1624; and in the expedition to Calais in 1625. In 1630, he was discharged the earl's service, at the importunity of his lady; who had conceived an aversion to him, because she had supposed him to have been against the earl's marrying her. In 1631, he retired to Oxford, and became gentleman-commoner of Trinity College; where he staid almost two years, and was punctual in his compliance with the orders of the university. Then he was sent for to be steward to the earl of Warwick; whom he attended in 1637 to the siege of Breda. He died in 1632 at Felstead in Essex. Besides "The Life and Reign

Reign of King James I." printed in London in 1653, folio, he is author of some Comedies which were acted at Black-Friars, in London; also of some poems, &c.

WILSON (*Dr. THOMAS*), bishop of Sodor and Man, was born at Burton-Wirral in Cheshire, Dec. 1663. From a private school at Chester he was removed to Trinity-College, Dublin, intending to study physic; which, however, he soon relinquished for divinity, and was ordained deacon, June 29, 1686. He left Ireland soon after, and became curate of New Church, in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire, of which his maternal uncle, Dr. Sherlock, was then rector. Oct. 20, 1689, he was ordained a priest; and, in 1692, became domestic chaplain to the earl of Derby, as well as preceptor to his son lord Strange. Soon after, he was elected master of the alms-house at Latham. In 1696, he was offered by his patron the bishopric of the Isle of Man, which had been vacant since 1693. This Mr. Wilson modestly declined, but was in a manner forced to accept it. Jan. 16, 1667-8, being first created by archbishop Tenison, LL. D. he was consecrated at the Savoy church by archbishop Sharp, and the April following landed in his diocese. In Sept. he went to England, and in Oct. was married at Winwick, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Patten, Esq. of Warrington; with whom he returned to his diocese, April 1699. In 1699, he published a small tract in Manks and English, entitled, "The Principles and Duties of Christianity," for the use of the island; and, with the assistance of Dr. Thomas Bray, began to found parochial libraries, which he afterwards established and completed throughout his diocese. In 1707, he was made D. D. in full convocation at Oxford; and the same honour was decreed to him the same year, at Cambridge.

He continued to perform all the offices of a good bishop and a good man; but the orthodoxy of his spirit, and zeal for church discipline, involved him in altercations and difficulties, especially with the governor, among which the following is recorded: Mrs. Horne, the governor's wife, had defamed Mrs. Puller and Sir James Pool with a false charge of criminal conversation; and, in consequence of being contumacious, and refusing to ask pardon of the persons injured, was by the bishop banished from the Holy Communion. But Mr. Horribin, his archdeacon, who was chaplain to captain Horne, received Mrs. Horne to the Communion, and was suspended by the bishop. Upon this, the governor, conceiving that the bishop had acted illegally, fined him 50*l.* and his two vicars-general 20*l.* each; and, on their refusing to pay this fine, committed them all, June 29, 1722, close prisoners to Castle Rushin. After a confinement of nine weeks, the bishop was released, on petitioning the council; who afterwards,

on July 4. 1724, reversed all the proceedings, as the governor had not competent jurisdiction. He died March the 7th, 1755: his wife died fifty years before, on the very same day: all his children died young except Thomas the youngest. His writings, in two vols. folio, consist of Religious Tracts and Sermons, with a short "History of the Isle of Man:" he also formed a plan for translating the New Testament into the Manks language, which was completed by his successor, Dr. Mark Hildesley.

WILSON (THOMAS), D. D. only surviving son of the pious bishop, was born Aug. 24, 1703: and educated at Christ-Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Dec. 16, 1727, and accumulated those of B. and D. D. May 10, 1739, when he went out grand compounder. He was many years senior prebendary of Westminster, and minister of St. Margaret's there; and rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 46 years, in which last he succeeded Dr. Watson, on the presentation of lord-chancellor Hardwicke. He died at Bath, April 15, 1784; and was interred in Walbrook church, where he had in his life-time put up a tablet undated. He is the author of some pamphlets.

WINCHELSEA (ANNE, countess of), a lady of an excellent genius, especially in poetry, was the daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmonton, in the county of Southampton: but the time of her birth is not mentioned. She was maid of honour to the dutchess of York, second wife of James II; and afterwards married to Heneage, second son of Heneage earl of Winchelsea; which Heneage was, in his father's life-time, gentleman of the bed-chamber to the duke of York, and afterwards, upon the death of his nephew Charles, succeeded to the titles of earl of Winchelsea. One of the most considerable of this lady's poems, was that "upon the Spleen," printed in "A new Miscellany of Original Poems on several Occasions," 1781, 8vo. A collection of her poems was printed in 1713, 8vo; containing likewise a tragedy called "Aristomenes," never acted: and many still continue unpublished. She died August 5, 1720, without issue; as did the earl her husband, Sept. 30, 1726.

WINKELMAN (Abbé JOHN). This wonderful man, was born at Stendall, in the old Marche of Brandenburg, in the beginning of the year 1718, the son of a shoe-maker, to all appearance destined by his birth to superintend a little school in an obscure town in Germany, raised himself to the office of president of antiquities in the Vatican. After having been seven years professor in the college of Seehausen near Salswedel, he went into Saxony, where he resided seven years more, and was librarian to count Bunau at Nothenitz. When he left this place,

place, in 1754, he went to Dresden, where he formed an acquaintance with the ablest artists. In that year he abjured Lutheranism, and embraced the Roman-Catholic religion. In Sept. 1755, he set out for Italy, and arrived at Rome in December following. While engaged in teaching some boys their A B C, he aspired to a knowledge of the beautiful, and silently meditated on the comparisons of Homer's Greek with the Latin literature, and a critical acquaintance with the respective languages, which were more familiar to him than they had ever been to any former lover of antiquity, both by his application in studying them, and his public lectures as professor of them. This erudition enabled him to fill up his principal plan of writing the "History of Art." In 1756 he planned his "Restoration of Ancient Statues," and a larger work on the "Taste of the Greek Artists;" and designed an account of the galleries of Rome and Italy, beginning with a volume on the Belvedere statues, in the manner of Richardson, who, he says, only ran over Rome. He also intended a history of the corruption of taste in art, the restoration of statues, and an illustration of the obscure points of mythology. All these different essays led him to his "History of Art," and his "Monumenti Inediti." Having published his "Remarks on ancient Architecture," he was going to Naples, with 100 crowns, part of a pension from the king of Poland, for his travelling charges, and thence to Florence, at the invitation of Baron Stosch, when cardinal Archinto, secretary of state, employed him to take care of his library. Cardinal Albani having succeeded to the place of librarian of the Vatican, he endeavoured to get a place for the Hebrew language for Winkelman, who refused a canonry, because he would not take the tonsure. The elector of Saxony gave him, in 1761, unsolicited, the place of counsellor Richter, the direction of the royal cabinet of medals and antiquities at Dresden. Upon the death of the Abbé Venuti, in 1762, he was appointed president of the antiquities of the apostolic chamber, with power over all discoveries and exportations of antiquities and pictures. This is a post of honour, with an income of 160 scudi per annum. He had a prospect of the place of president of antiquities in the Vatican, going to be created at 16 scudi per month, and was named corresponding member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He had thoughts of publishing an "Essay on the Depravation of Taste in the Arts and Sciences." The king of Prussia offered him by Col. Quintus Icilius the place of librarian and director of his cabinet of medals and antiquities, void by the death of M. Gautier de la Croze, with a handsome appointment. He made no scruple of accepting the offer; but, when it came to the pope's ears, he added an appointment out of his own purse, and kept him at Rome. In April 1768, he left Rome, to go with M. Cavaceppi over Germany and Switzerland.

land. When he came to Vienna, he was so pleased with the reception he met with, that he made a longer stay there than he had intended. But, being suddenly seized with a secret uneasiness, and extraordinary desire to return to Rome, he set out for Italy, putting off his visits to his friends in Germany to a future opportunity. As he passed through Trieste, he was assassinated June 8, 1768, by a wretch named Arcangeli, a native of Campiglio, a town in the territory of Pistoia, with whom he had made an acquaintance on the road, and who stabbed him in five different places. The abbé being laid on a bed in the midst of the most violent pain, had composure sufficient to receive the last sacraments, and to make his will, in which he appointed cardinal Alexander Albani his residuary legatee, and expired in the afternoon. The murderer was soon after apprehended; and executed on the wheel, June 26.

WINWOOD (SIR RALPH), secretary of state in the reign of James I. was son of Mr. Lewis Winwood, some time secretary to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; and was born about 1565, at Aynho in Northamptonshire. He was at first sent to St. John's-College in Oxford, whence he was elected a probationer-fellow of Magdalen-College, in 1582. He took both the degrees in arts, and that of bachelor of law; and in 1602, was proctor of the university. Afterwards he travelled beyond the seas. In 1590, he attended Sir Henry Neville, ambassador to France, as his secretary; and, in the absence of Sir Henry, was appointed resident at Paris: from whence he was re-called in 1602-3, and sent that year to the States of Holland, by James I. In 1607, he was knighted; and the same year appointed ambassador jointly with Sir Richard Spencer to Holland. He was sent there again in 1609, when he acted with great vigour against Conrade Vorstius. In 1614, he was made secretary of state; in which office he continued till his death, which happened in 1617.

WIRLEY (WILLIAM), Rouge Croix pursuivant, was son of Augustine Wirley, of Nether-Seale, in the county of Leicester, by Mary his wife, daughter of William Charnells, of Snaresdon, in that county, Esq. Having for many years laboured in the study of heraldry and antiquity, he was, upon the 15th of May 1604, 2 James I. appointed Rouge-Croix pursuivant of arms, which office he held, without higher promotion, till the beginning of February 1617-18, when he died in the Heralds-College, and was buried in the burial place belonging to that corporation in the church of St. Bennet, Paul's-Wharf, London. He left some unfinished pieces.

WISE (FRANCIS), B. D. and F. S. A. many years fellow of Trinity-

Trinity-College, Oxford, was born Oct. 3, 1695, educated at New-College school under Mr. Badger, admitted at Trinity-College 1710-11, M. A. 1717, and assistant to Dr. Hudson in the Bodleian-Library, elected fellow of his college 1719, where he had the honour of having for his pupil, in 1721, the earl of Guildford, who appointed him his chaplain, and presented him to the vicarage of Ellesfield, in Oxfordshire, 1726, as did his college to the rectory of Rotherfield-Grays, in the same county, 1745. He was appointed keeper of the Archives in 1728, and in 1748 Radcliffe librarian. He published some curious tracts, and died at his favourite retreat at Ellesfield, Oct. 6, 1767.

WISSING (WILLIAM), an excellent face-painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1656, and bred up under Dodaens, a history-painter at the Hague. He painted Charles II. and his queen, James II. and his queen, the prince and princess of Denmark; and was sent over to Holland by king James, to draw the prince and princess of Orange; all which he performed with applause. He died at Burleigh-House, Lincolnshire, Sept. 10, 1687, aged only 31; and was buried in St. Martin's Church, Stamford.

WITSIUS (HERMAN), was born at Enckhuysen in 1626. He was trained to the study of divinity, and so distinguished himself by his uncommon abilities and learning, that he was chosen professor of it, first at Franeker, afterwards at Utrecht, and lastly at Leyden. He died in 1708, after having published several important works, which shew great judgment, great learning, and great piety.

WOFFINGTON (MARGARET), an English actress, celebrated for beauty of countenance and elegance of form, as well as merit in her profession, was born at Dublin in 1718. For the early part of her education she was indebted to Madame Violante, a French woman of good reputation, and famous for feats of agility. She appeared, for the first time in London, at Covent-Garden-Theatre, 1738, in Sir Harry Wildair, and acquitted herself so much to the general satisfaction, that it became fashionable to see her personate this character. As she aimed at excellence in her profession, she resolved to cultivate the grace and grandeur of the French theatre; and with this view visited Paris. Colley Cibber, at the age of seventy, professed himself Mrs. Woffington's humble admirer; and thought himself happy to be her Cicisbeo and instructor. This excellent actress renowned for affability and benevolence, died in 1760.

WOLFE (Major-General JAMES), was the son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, and was born at Westerham in the county

of Kent, where he was baptized the 11th of Jan. 1726. He betook himself, when very young, to the profession of arms; and was soon singled out as a most rising military genius. Even so early as the battle of La-feldt, when scarce twenty, he exerted himself in so masterly a manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the highest encomiums from the great officer then at the head of the army. He was early in the most secret consultations for the attack upon Rochfort: and what he would have done there, and what he afterwards did do at Louisbourg, are very fresh in every memory. He was scarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important expedition against Quebec. At last, singly, and alone in opinion, he formed, and executed, that great, that dangerous, yet necessary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will for ever denominate him the conqueror of Canada: but when within the grasp of victory, he received a ball through his wrist, but which immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the same alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: however in a few minutes after, a second ball, through his body, obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear, and he shortly after expired. He was brought to England, and interred with all military honours in Westminster-Abbey, where a magnificent monument is erected over him.

WOLFF (CHRISTIAN), was born at Breslau, Jan. the 24th, 1679. To the college of this city he was indebted for his first studies: after having passed his lessons in philosophy, he applied himself assiduously to the mathematics. Having finished that part of his education which he was destined to receive at Jena, he went to Leipzick in 1702: and, having obtained a permission to give lectures, he began his new employment in 1703. Two dissertations, which he published at the end of 1703, obtained him the honourable appellation of assistant to the faculty of philosophy at Leipzick. The universities of Gießen and Hall invited him to be their professor in mathematics: he accepted of the offer of the last, and went thither in 1707. The same year he was admitted into the society at Leipzick. The king of Prussia rewarded him with the post of counsellor to the court, on the decease of Bodinus in 1721, and augmented the profits of that office by very considerable appointments: he was also chosen a member of the Royal-Society of Great-Britain and Prussia. Having by his arguments given offence to the divines at Hall, the faculty of theology were determined in 1722, strictly to examine each production of our extraordinary philosopher. Daniel Strahler, whose province was to take to pieces the "Essay on Metaphysics," published and attempted a refutation of it. Wolff made his complaints to the academic council, who issued out an order, that

that no one should presume to write against him : but the faculty having sent their representation to the court, which were all backed by the most strenuous assertions, that the doctrine which Wolff taught was dangerous to the last degree, an order at length arrived, Nov. 18, 1723, not only displacing Wolff, but commanding him to leave Hall and the States in 24 hours at the furthest. Wolff retired to Cassel, where he obtained the professorship of mathematics and philosophy, in the university of Marbourg, with the title of counsellor to the court of the Landgrave of Hesse; to which a profitable pension was annexed. In 1725, he was declared an honorary professor of the academy of sciences at St. Petersburg; and, in 1733, was admitted into that at Paris. The king of Sweden also declared him one of the council of regency: and he had also the post of president of the academy at St. Petersburg. The king of Prussia, who was now recovered from the prejudices he had been made to conceive against Wolff, wanted to re-establish him in the university of Hall in 1733, and made another attempt to effect it in 1739. Wolff after much consideration submitted. Still mindful of his benefactors, he took a gracious and honourable leave of the king of Sweden; and returned to Hall, invested with the characters of privy-counsellor, vice-chancellor, and professor of the law of nature and nations. After the death of Ludwig, the king raised him to the dignity of chancellor of the university. The elector of Bavaria created him a baron of the empire (whilst he was exercising the vicarship of it) from his own free, unbiassed inclination. He died at Hall in Saxony, April 9, 1754, after having composed in Latin and German more than sixty distinct pieces.

WOLLASTON (*WILLIAM*), was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, and born at Coton-Clanford in that county, the 26th of March 1659. He was sent early to a private school, and, in 1674, admitted a pensioner of Sidney-College in Cambridge. He acquired a considerable reputation for parts and learning; and, having taken both the degrees in arts, left the university in 1681, not without some disappointment upon having missed a fellowship in his college. He had commenced master of arts the summer before; and it seems to have been about this time that he took deacons orders. In 1682, he became assistant to the head master of Birmingham-School; and in a short time got a small lecture of a chapel about two miles distant. At the end of four years, he was chosen second master of the school, and upon that occasion took priests orders. In this situation and employment he continued till the 9th of August 1688; when, by the death of a rich relation of his name, he found himself possessed of a very ample estate. November following he came to London; and, about a twelvemonth after, married Mrs. Catharine

rine Charlton, a citizen's daughter. She lived with him till July 1720; and he had eleven children by her, four of whom died in his life-time. He was very well skilled in the learned languages, and thoroughly versed in all branches of useful learning. He composed a great number of works, the greatest part of which he is said to have burned, during the two or three last years of his life; but some imperfect sketches remain. He died Oct. 29, 1724. His body was carried to Great-Finborough in Suffolk, and laid close by the side of his deceased wife.

WOLSELEY (ROBERT), son of Sir Charles Wolseley, of Staffordshire, a zealous parliamentarian, who, for his services was made one of Cromwell's lords) was a younger brother; and, being in favour with king William, was sent envoy to Brussels about the year 1693. He wrote the extraordinary preface to lord Rochester's *Valentinian*, a translation from the sixth book of Virgil, and some other little pieces.

WOLSEY, (THOMAS), archbishop of York, chancellor of England, cardinal priest of St. Cicily, and legate *à latere*, was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, 1471. He was descended from poor but honest parents, and the common tradition is, that he was the son of a butcher. He was sent so early to the university of Oxford, that he was bachelor of arts at fourteen, and thence called the boy bachelor. Soon after, he was elected fellow of Magdalen-College; and, when master of arts, had the care of the school adjoining to it: here he was charged with the education of three sons of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, who presented him to the rectory of Lymington in Somersetshire, 1507. Upon the death of his patron the marquis, he projected new methods of pushing his fortune. He procured himself to be admitted into the family of Henry Dean, archbishop of Canterbury; but, that prelate dying in 1502, he found means of applying himself to Sir John Nanfan, treasurer of Calais, who being weakened by age and infirmities, committed the direction of his post to Wolsey. Wolsey, by his recommendation, was made one of the king's chaplains; and, in 1506, instituted to the rectory of Redgrave, in the diocese of Norwich. Being recommended to the king, as a fit person to be employed in negotiating the intended marriage between Henry VII. and Margaret duchess dowager of Savoy, he was dispatched to the emperor Maximilian her father, in Flanders; and returned with great expedition. Having reported his embassy, he was rewarded with the deanry of Lincoln in 1508, and also with a prebend in that church. Upon the accession of Henry VIII. he soon recommended himself to the favour of the king, who, shortly after the attainder of Sir Richard Empson, conferred on him a grant of several lands and tenements

nements in the parish of St. Bride's, by Fleet-street, which, by that knight's forfeiture, devolved to the crown. Nov. 28, 1510, he was presented by the king to the rectory of Torrington, in the diocese of Exeter, being then bachelor of divinity; Feb. following was made canon of Windsor; and, about the same time, registrar of the order of the Garter. In 1512, he was preferred by archbishop Bambridge to a prebend in the church at York, of which soon after he was made dean. In 1513, he attended the king in his expedition to France, who committed to him the direction of the supplies and provisions to be made for the army; and, upon the taking of Tournay, made him bishop of that city. March 1514, he was made bishop of Lincoln; Nov. following, archbishop of York; Sept. 1515, cardinal of St. Cicily, by the interest of the kings of England and France; and, Dec. following, lord-chancellor of England. To render his grandeur more complete, a commission from the pope to be legate *à latere*, was expedited to him in 1516. Besides the profits of the posts above mentioned, the king likewise bestowed on him the rich abbey of St. Alban's in commendam, and the bishopric of Durham, and afterwards that of Winchester; and with them he held in farm the bishoprics of Bath, Worcester, and Hereford, enjoyed by foreign incumbents. He aspired to the popedom upon the deaths of Leo X. and Adrian VI. but without success. At last he fell under the king's displeasure. Upon this, the great seal was demanded of him, Oct. 28, 1529; his goods all seized to the king's use; and himself impeached in parliament by a charge of forty-four articles, relating chiefly to the exercise of legatine power, and the scandalous irregularities of his life. This impeachment passed the House of Lords; but, when it came to the House of Commons, was so effectually defeated by the industry and address of Thomas Cromwell, who had been his servant, that no treason could be fixed upon him. He continued his retirement at Eltham in Surry, till about Easter 1530, when he was commanded to repair to his diocese of York, where he performed many charitable and popular acts; till, Nov. following, he was arrested for high treason, by the earl of Northumberland, and committed to the custody of the lieutenant of the Tower, who had orders to bring him to London. This disgrace affected his mind to such a degree, that he fell sick at Sheffield, in the earl of Shrewsbury's house; whence, by slow degrees, he proceeded as far as Leicester, where he is said to have taken poison, in order to put an end to his miserable life. He died Nov. 29, 1530, and was interred in the abbey of Leicester.

WOOD (ANTHONY), an eminent English antiquary and biographer, was the son of Thomas Wood, bachelor of arts and of the civil law; and was born at Oxford, December 17, 1632. He

was sent to New-College-School in that city in 1641; and three years after removed to the free-school at Thame in Oxfordshire, where he continued till his admission at Merton in 1647. He took the degree of B. A. in 1652, and M. A. in 1655. As he resided altogether at Oxford, he perused all the evidences of the several colleges and churches, from which he compiled his two great works, "*Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*," 1647, 2 vols. fo. and "*Athenæ Oxoniensis*," 1691, folio. He assisted all who were engaged in the like designs; at the same time digesting and arranging all the papers he perused; thus doing the cause of antiquity a double service. His drawings preserved many things soon after destroyed. He died at Oxford, November 29, 1695.

WOOD (ROBERT), a polite scholar, and under-secretary of state in 1764, is author of a very curious work entitled "*Essay on the Original Genius of Homer*." The particulars of his life are entirely unknown.

WOODFORD (SAMUEL), D. D. eldest son of Robert Woodford, of Northampton, Gent. was born in the parish of Allhallows on the Wall, London, April 15, 1636; became a commoner of Wadham-College in 1653; took one degree in arts in 1656; and in 1658 retired to the Inner-Temple, where he was chamber-fellow with the poet Flatman. In 1660, he published a poem "*On the Return of King Charles II.*" After that period, he lived first at Aldbrook, and afterwards at Bensted in Hampshire, in a married and secular condition, and was elected F. R. S. 14 cal. Jan. 1669. He took orders from bishop Morley, and was soon after presented by Sir Nich. Stuart, Bart. to the rectory of Hartley-Malduit in Hampshire. He was installed prebend of Chichester, May 27, 1676; made D. D. by the diploma of archbishop Sancroft in 1677; and prebendary of Winchester, Nov. 8, 1680, by favour of his great patron the bishop of that diocese. He died in 1700. His poems, which have some merit, are numerous.

WOODWARD (JOHN), an eminent English natural philosopher and physician, was of a gentleman's family both by his father and mother, and was born in Derbyshire the 1st of May 1665. He was educated at a country school; where before he was sixteen, he was well acquainted with the Latin tongue, and had made a considerable progress in the Greek. He was afterwards sent to London, and put apprentice to a linen-draper; but he did not continue long in that business, before he betook himself wholly to his studies, which he pursued with uncommon diligence and application. Some time after, he became acquainted with

with Dr. Peter Barwick the physician : who, finding him a very promising genius, took him under his tuition in his own family. In this situation he continued to apply himself to philosophy, anatomy, and physic ; till he was invited by Sir Ralph Dutton to his seat at Sherborne in Gloucestershire, with Dr. Barwick his lady's father ; where he began those observations and collections relating to the present state of the globe, which laid the foundation for his discourses afterwards on that subject. Jan. the 13th 1692, the professorship of physic in Gresham-College being vacant, Woodward was chosen to fill it. Nov. 1693, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal-Society, and was frequently afterwards one of their council. In 1695, he obtained his degree of doctor of physic by a patent from archbishop Tenison ; and, the year following, was admitted to the same degree at Cambridge, and a member of Pembroke-Hall in that university. June 1698, he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians ; and in 1702 chosen fellow. He died in Gresham-College, the 25th of April 1728 ; and was buried in Westminster-Abbey, with a short inscription over him on a flat stone. His works are very numerous and relate to Physic, Antiquities, &c.

WOODWARD (HENRY), a celebrated comedian, born in London in 1717, was educated at Merchant-Taylors-School, and at first engaged in the business of a tallow-chandler. He was then bound apprentice to the late Mr. Rich, under whose tuition he became qualified for a Harlequin. His death, which happened April 17, 1777, was occasioned by an accident as he was jumping on to a table in the character of Scrub. He was the author of a farce called " Marplot in Lisbon ;" and " The Man's the Master," a comedy 1775, 8vo.

WOOLSTON (THOMAS), an English divine, very famous in his day, was born in 1669, at Northampton, where his father was a reputable tradesman. After a proper education at a grammar-school, he was entered of Sidney-College in Cambridge ; where he took both the degrees in arts, and that of bachelor of divinity, and was chosen fellow of his college. He wrote several theological pieces, wherein having pursued his allegorical scheme, to the exclusion of the letter, he was prosecuted by the attorney-general ; but the prosecution was stopped at the intercession of Mr. Whiston. In 1727, 1728, 1729, and 1730, were published his " Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ," and his two " Defences" of them. Here he undertook to prove that the miracles of our Saviour, were not real, but merely allegorical ; and that they are to be interpreted, not in literal, but only in mystical senses. Innumerable books and pamphlets both from bishops and inferior clergy appeared against his discourses ;
and,

and, what was far worse, a second prosecution was commenced and carried on with vigour against him. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and pay a fine of 100*l*. He purchased the liberty of the rules of the King's-Bench, where he continued after the expiration of the year, being unable to pay the fine. He had been deprived of his fellowship, on account of non-residence, about 1721; from which time he lived mostly in London, his brother, who was an alderman of Northampton, allowing him 30*l*. *per annum*. As the sale of his books was very great, his gains arising from them must have been proportionable; but he defrayed all the expences, and those not inconsiderable, to which his publishers were subjected by selling. He died January 27, 1732-3, and was interred in St. George's church-yard, Southwark.

WORMIUS (OLAUS), a learned physician of Denmark, was born in 1588, at Arhusen, a city of Jutland, where his father was a burgomaster of an ancient family. He began his studies in his native place; was sent very young, to the college of Lunenburg; and thence to Emmeric, in the duchy of Cleves. Having spent four years at these places, he was removed to Marburg in 1605; and two years after to Strasburg, where he applied himself to physic, for which profession he had now declared. The repute that the physicians at Basil were in drew him there; and he studied some time with advantage under Platerus and others. In 1608, he went to Italy, and stayed some months at Padua; where his uncommon parts and learning procured him singular honours. He visited other cities of Italy, and passed from thence into France; he staid three months at Sienna, and four at Montpellier: from this city he went to Holland, and thence to Denmark. He visited the university of Copenhagen, and was to be admitted a member of it. He was earnestly entreated to continue there; but his passion for travelling was not yet satiated, and he was resolved to see England first. The chemical experiments, that were then carrying on at Marburg, made a great noise; and he went thither in 1611, with a view of perfecting himself in a science, of great importance to a physician. Thence he journeyed to Basil, where he took the degree of doctor of physic; and from Basil to London, in which city he resided a year and a half. His friends grew now impatient to have him at home, where he arrived in 1613; and was scarcely settled, when he was made professor of the Belles Lettres, in the university of Copenhagen. In 1615, he was translated to the chair of the Greek professor; and in 1624, to the professorship of physic, which he held to his death, which happened in 1654. Christian IV. as a recompence of his services, conferred on him a canonry of Lunden. He published some pieces on subjects relating to his profession, several

several works in defence of Aristotle's philosophy, and several concerning the antiquities of Denmark and Norway. He had a son William, and William had a son Christian, who both distinguished themselves in the Republic of Letters.

WORSDALE (JAMES), was apprentice to Sir Godfrey Kneller; but, marrying his wife's niece without their consent, was dismissed by his master. However, by his singing, excellent mimicry, and facetious spirit, he gained both patrons and business, and was appointed master-painter to the board of ordnance. He was the author of several small pieces, songs, &c. and of five dramatic performances. He died June 13, 1767, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, with an epitaph composed by himself.

WORTHINGTON (WILLIAM), D. D. was born in Merionethshire in 1703, and educated at Oswestry-School, whence he came to Jesus-College, Oxford, where he made great proficiency in learning. From college he returned to Oswestry, and became usher in that school. He took the degree of M. A. at Cambridge in 1742; was afterwards incorporated at Jesus-College, Oxford, July 3, 1758; and proceeded B. and D. D. July 10, in that year. He was early taken notice of by that great encourager of learning bishop Hare, then bishop of St. Asaph, who presented him first to the vicarage of Llanyblodwell, in the county of Salop, and afterwards removed him to Llanrhayader in Denbighshire, where he lived much beloved, and died Oct. 6, 1778, much lamented. He was author of several works.

WOTTON (Sir HENRY), was descended from a gentleman's family, by both parents, and born at Bocton-Hall in Kent, March 30, 1568. He was educated first under private tutors at home, and then sent to Winchester-School; whence, in 1584, he was removed to New-College in Oxford. He did not continue long there, but went to Queen's-College, where he became well versed in logic and philosophy; and, being distinguished for wit and learning, was pitched upon to write a tragedy for the private use of that house; the name of which was Tancredo. After he had left Oxford, he betook himself to travel, and went into France, Germany, and Italy. He staid but one year, partly in France and partly at Geneva. After having spent nine years abroad, and accomplished himself to a very extraordinary degree, he returned to England; when the earl of Essex made him one of his secretaries, with whom he continued till he was apprehended for high treason. Then he fled his country; and was scarcely landed in France, when he heard that Essex was beheaded. He went on to Florence, and was received into great confidence by

by the grand duke of Tuscany, who, having intercepted letters, which discovered a design to take away the life of James VI. of Scotland, dispatched Wotton thither to give him notice of it; which he performed in a disguise, and spent about three months with the king, who was highly entertained with him; then returned to Florence, where, after a few months, the news of queen Elizabeth's death, and of king James's accession to the crown of England, arrived. Upon this Sir Henry Wotton returned to England. The king knighted him, and nominated him ambassador to the republic of Venice; whither he went. He continued many years in king James's favour, and was indeed never out of it for any time, although he had once the misfortune to displease his majesty. After this embassy, he was sent twice more to Venice, once to the States of the United Provinces, twice to Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy, once to the united princes of Upper Germany, also to the archduke Leopold, to the duke of Wittenburg, to the imperial cities of Strasburg and Ulm, and lastly to the emperor Ferdinand II. He returned to England the year before king James died. About 1623, he had the provostship of Eton-College given him; and, conceiving that the statutes of that college required the provost to be in holy orders, he was made a deacon. He held this place to the time of his death, which happened in 1639. He was buried in the chapel belonging to the college. A collection of his Poems, Lives, Letters, &c. were published after his death.

WOTTON (WILLIAM), an English divine, was the son of Mr. Henry Wotton, rector of Wrentham in Suffolk, a man of considerable learning, and well skilled in the Oriental tongues. He was born at Wrentham the 13th of August 1666; and was educated by his father. He was admitted of Catharine-Hall, Cambridge, in April 1676, some months before he was ten years old. His progress in learning was answerable to the expectations conceived of him. He not only understood the Greek and Latin tongues, but also the Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldee: his skill too in arts and sciences, in geography, logic, philosophy, mathematics, and chronology, was equally great. In 1679, he took the degree of B A. when he was but twelve years and five months old. Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, took him as assistant in making the catalogue of his library, and carried him to St. Asaph. Upon his return, Dr. Turner, afterwards bishop of Ely, procured him by his interest a fellowship in St. John's-College; and, in 1691, he commenced bachelor of divinity. The same year, bishop Lloyd gave him the sinecure of Llandrillo in Denbighshire. He was afterwards made chaplain to the earl of Nottingham, then secretary of state, who in 1693 presented him to the rectory of Middleton Keynes in Buckinghamshire. In

1694, he published "Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning;" and afterwards a "Defence of the same," it being satirized by Swift. In 1718, he produced his "Miscellaneous Discourses relating to the Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees," &c. in 2 vols. 8vo. besides several other tracts, sermons, &c. After his death, which happened Feb. 13, 1726, his translation of the Welsh Laws came out; a very laborious work, also, "A Discourse concerning the Confusion of Languages at Babel;" "Advice to a Young Student, &c."

WOUVERMAN (PHILIP), an excellent painter of Holland, was born at Haerlem in 1620, and was the son of Paul Wouverman, a tolerable history-painter; of whom, however, he did not learn the principles of his art, but of John Wynants, an excellent painter of Haerlem. His beautiful works, which gained him great reputation, did not make him rich: on the contrary, being charged with a numerous family, and but indifferently paid for his work, he lived very meanly; and though he painted very quick, and was very laborious, had much ado to maintain himself. He died at Haerlem in 1668.

WRAY (DANIEL), was educated at the Charter-House, and was supposed in 1783 to have been the oldest survivor of any person educated there; whence he went to Queen's-College, Cambridge. His father was Sir Daniel Wray, Knt. formerly a soap-boiler in London, but retired from business, and resided in Charter-House-Square. Mr. Wray was many years a deputy-teller of the Exchequer under the earl of Hardwicke, but resigned a little before his death, which happened Dec. 29, 1783. He was an excellent critic in the English language; and deservedly a member of most of our learned societies, the Royal, the British-Museum, the Antiquarian, &c. He was elected F. A. S. 1740-1, and was one of the vice-presidents. He was also F. R. S. and one of the trustees of the British-Museum. He was a member of Queen's-College, Cambridge, to the last; and in his younger days had made the tour of France and Italy. He was married to a lady of merit equal to his own, the daughter of ——— Darrel, Esq. of Richmond.

WREN (CHRISTOPHER), a learned and most illustrious English architect and mathematician, descended from an ancient family of that name at Binchester, in the bishopric of Durham. He was born at Knoyle, Oct. 20, 1632; and, while very young, discovered a surprising turn for learning, especially for the mathematics. He was sent to Oxford, and admitted a gentleman-commoner at Wadham-College, at about fourteen years of age. He took a bachelor of arts degree in 1650, and a master's in 1652;

having been chosen fellow of All-Souls-College. August 1657, he was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham-College; and his lectures, which were much frequented, tended greatly to the promotion of real knowledge. He did not continue long at Gresham-College; for, Feb. 5, 1660-1, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, in the room of Dr. Seth Ward. He entered upon it in May; and, in September was created doctor of civil law. Among his other eminent accomplishments, he had gained so considerable a skill in architecture, that he was sent for the same year from Oxford, by order of Charles II. to assist Sir John Denham, surveyor-general of his majesty's works. In 1663, he was chosen fellow of the Royal-Society; being one of those who were first appointed by the council, after the grant of their charter. Dr. Wren did great honour to this illustrious body by many curious and useful discoveries in astronomy, natural philosophy, and other sciences, related in the "History of the Royal-Society." In 1665, he went over to France, where he not only surveyed all the buildings of note in Paris, and made excursions to other places, but took particular notice of what was most remarkable in every branch of mechanics. The variety of business in which he was engaged, requiring his constant attendance and concern, he resigned his Savilian professorship at Oxford in 1673; and the year following he received from the king the honour of knighthood. He died Feb. 25, 1723, aged 91, and was interred with great solemnity in St. Paul's cathedral, in the vault under the south wing of the choir, near the East end.

WREN (MATTHEW), an English prelate, was the eldest son of Francis Wren, citizen of London, and uncle of the preceding. He was at first student, and then fellow, of Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge; afterwards chaplain to Andrews bishop of Winchester; then master of Peter-House; then chaplain to Charles I. while he was Prince of Wales; then prebendary of Winchester, and dean of Windsor, in 1628; prebendary of Westminster in 1634, and about the same time bishop of Hereford; soon after translated to Norwich; and thence, in 1638, to Ely. After the meeting of the long parliament, his estate was seized; and himself was imprisoned in the Tower, where he lay for near eighteen years. Upon the Restoration of Charles II. he was restored to his bishopric; and died at Ely-House in London, 1664, aged 81.

WRIGHT (SAMUEL), was born Jan. 30, 1682-3, being eldest son of Mr. James Wright, a Nonconformist minister at Retford, in the county of Nottingham. At eleven years old he lost his father, being then at school at Attercliffe in Yorkshire, whence he removed to Darton in the same county, under the care of his grandmother

grandmother and his uncle Cotton. At sixteen he studied under the care of the Rev. Mr. Jollie, at Attercliffe, whom about the age of 21 he quitted, and went to his uncle's house at the Haigh, where he officiated as his chaplain; and after his death he came to London, having preached only three or four sermons in the country. He was soon after invited to assist Dr. Grosvenor at Crosby-Square-Meeting: was afterwards chosen to carry on an evening-lecture in Southwark, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Haman Hood; who soon quitting it, it devolved on Mr. Wright, then only 23. On the death of Mr. Matthew Sylvester, 1708, he was chosen pastor of the congregation at Black-Friars, which increased considerably under his care, and where he continued many years, till he removed to Carter-Lane, which meeting-house was built for him, and opened Dec. 5, 1734. His sermons printed singly amount to near forty. But his most considerable work was his Treatise on the "New Birth." He died April 3, 1746, at Newington-Green, which was his residence.

WRIGHT (NATHAN), of Barwell, Leicestershire, barrister at law, was elected recorder of Leicester in 1680; called by writ, April 11, 1692, to take the degree of serjeant at law; knighted Dec. 30, 1696, and made king's serjeant. On the refusal of the lords chief justices Holt and Treby, and Trevor the attorney-general, to accept the great seal, which was taken from lord Somers, it was delivered to Sir Nathan, with title of lord-keeper, May 21, 1700. As he was raised to this situation by the Tories, so he seems to have acted in conformity to the views of the party. Sir Nathan's removal took place in May 1705. He passed the remainder of his days in a happy retirement, beloved and respected, at Caldecote-Hall, in Warwickshire, where he died Aug. 4, 1721.

WYCHERLEY (WILLIAM), an eminent English comic poet, and eldest son of Daniel Wycherley, of Cleve in Shropshire, Esq. was born about 1640. At fifteen years of age, he was sent to France, in the western parts of which he resided, upon the banks of the Charante. A little before the restoration of Charles II. he became a gentleman-commoner of Queen's-College in Oxford. He left the university without being matriculated, or any degree conferred on him; having been by Dr. Barlow reconciled to the Protestant religion, which he had a little before deserted in his travels. He afterwards entered himself of the Middle-Temple; but soon quitted the dry study of the law, for the muses, and published four comedies, in about the space of ten years, viz. "Love in a Wood, or St. James's-Park," in 1672; "The Gentleman-Dancing-Master," 1673; "Plain Dealer," in 1678; and, "Country Wife," in 1683. These were collected

and printed together in 1712, 8vo. The king now promised to make him tutor to his son, for which service 1500*l.* per annum should be settled upon him: but soon after this gracious offer, Wycherley lost the favour of the king and of the courtiers, by a precipitate marriage with the countess of Drogheda, a young widow, rich, noble, and beautiful. This lady was jealous of him to that degree, that she could not endure him to be one moment out of her sight. By all accounts she led him a miserable life, but made him some amends, by dying in a reasonable time, and by settling her fortune on him: but his title being disputed after her death, the expence of the law and other incumbrances so far reduced him, that not being able to satisfy the importunity of his creditors, he was flung into prison, where he languished seven years; nor was he released, till James II. going to see his "Plain Dealer," was so charmed with the entertainment, that he gave immediate orders for the payment of his debts; adding withal a pension of 200*l.* per annum, while he continued in England. But Wycherley being ashamed to give the earl of Mulgrave, whom the king had sent to demand it, a full account of his debts, still laboured under the weight of them till his father died; and then too the estate that descended to him, was left under very uneasy limitations, since, being only a tenant for life, he could not raise any money for the payment of his debts. However, just at the eve of his death, he married a young gentlewoman of 1500*l.* fortune, part of which he applied to the uses he wanted it for. Eleven days after the celebration of these nuptials, Jan. 1, 1715, he died; and was interred in the vault of Covent-Garden church. Besides the plays above mentioned, he published a volume of poems in 1724, folio; and, in 1728, his "Posthumous Works in prose and verse" were published by Mr. Lewis Theobald, in 8vo.

WYKEHAM (WILLIAM of), was born at Wykeham in Hamphire, in 1324. His parents were persons of good reputation and character; but in circumstances so mean, that they could not afford to give their son a liberal education. However, this deficiency was supplied by some generous patron, who maintained him at school at Winchester, where he was instructed in grammatical learning, and gave early proofs of his diligence and piety. It is supposed that his first and great benefactor was Nicholas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester; and that, after he had gone through his school education, he was taken into his patron's family, and became his secretary. He is said to have been afterwards recommended by Uvedale to Edyngdon bishop of Winchester, and by both to have been made known to king Edward III. It would fill a couple of pages to mention the preferments that Wykeham ran through,

through, from his being made rector of Pulham in Norfolk in 1357, which was his first, to his being raised to the see of Winchester in 1366, his advancement in the state all the while keeping pace with his preferment in the church. He was nominated to the see of Winchester in 1366, but not consecrated till the year after, on account of some little dispute between the king and the pope. He was constituted chancellor of England in 1367: which high post he continued in till March 1370-1, when the king took it from him, upon the representation of the lords and commons in parliament assembled, that the government of the realm had been too long in the hands of the ecclesiastics. While Wykeham was engaged in executing several generous designs, he was on a sudden attacked by a party formed against him at court; and in such a manner, as not only obliged him to lay them aside for the present, but might have reduced him to an inability of ever resuming them. This was in the last year of the reign of Edward III; when the duke of Lancaster procured articles of impeachment to be brought against him by certain persons, for divers crimes committed by him during his administration of affairs; and prevailed so far against him, as to have the temporalities of his see seized by the king, and himself banished from court. A tumult however ensued in his behalf; and he was restored to the temporalities of his see, and to the king's favour, a few days before the death of that monarch, which happened the 21st of June 1377. This illustrious prelate died at South Waltham, Sept. 27, 1404; and was buried in his own oratory, in the cathedral church of Winchester, in rebuilding and repairing which he laid out immense sums.

X.

XENOPHON, an illustrious philosopher, soldier, and writer of antiquity, was an Athenian, and the son of Gryllus, a person of high rank. Few particulars of his life are known.

There was another Xenophon, distinguished by the epithet of Ephesus, from this.

XIMENES (FRANCIS), archbishop of Toledo, was born in 1437. Pope Julius II. gave him a cardinal's hat, and king Ferdinand intrusted him with the management of the affairs of state. His family is generally represented to have been in a low situation; yet he is said in the midst of his greatness, to have gone one summer to the village where he was born, to have visited his kindred, and to have treated them with all the marks of kindness and affection. He was very learned himself, and the great patron and protector of learning: he wrote several pieces

of divinity, that were never printed; and also the life of king Wamba, and some notes upon scripture, which are yet preserved.

XYLANDER (GULIELMUS), a German of great abilities and learning, was born at Augsberg, in 1532, of parents who were very honest, but very poor. Excessive application to books is supposed to have brought an illness upon him, of which he died in February 1576, aged forty-three years.

XYPHILIN (JOHN), a patriarch of Constantinople, who died in 1075, and whom Andrew Scottus and Vossius imagined to be the abridger of Dion Cassius: but they were mistaken; it was not he, but a nephew of his name, as the nephew says himself in the history of Augustus.

Y.

YALDEN (THOMAS), the sixth son of Mr. John Yalden, of Suffex, was born at Exeter, in 1671. Having been educated in the grammar school belonging to Magdalen-College, Oxford, he was in 1690, at the age of 19, admitted commoner of Magdalen-Hall. He became next year one of the scholars of Magdalen-College. He died July 16, 1736, in the 66th year of his age. His poems have many beauties as well as faults.

YOUNG (EDWARD), was born at Upham, near Winchester, in June 1681. He was placed upon the foundation at Winchester-College, and thence removed, in 1703, to New-College, Oxford, but not as a Wykehamite, being superannuated. In 1708, he was chosen into a fellowship at All-Souls. In 1714, he became bachelor of laws; in 1719, doctor. He died in 1765, having left three tragedies, a paraphrase on Job, and several poems, of which the Night Thoughts are the most celebrated.

Z.

ZACUTUS, was born at Lisbon in 1575, and is usually called Lusitanus. He studied both philosophy and medicine at Salamanca and Conimbrica, and took his degree of doctor in 1594 at Saguntum. He died at Amsterdam in 1641, aged 66.

ZEUXIS, a very famous painter of antiquity, flourished about 400 years before Christ, or about the 95th olympiad. The particulars relating to his country are a little confused. We are told that Zeuxis, having painted an old woman, laughed so heartily at the sight of this picture, that he died.

ZONARAS

ZONARAS (JOHN), a Greek historian, exercised considerable employs, under the emperors of Constantinople; but, wearied with worldly matters, at length became a monk, and died in the early part of the twelfth century. He wrote "Annals from the beginning of the World down to the year 1118;" and other pieces.

ZOROASTER, or Zerdusht, the reputed founder, but more truly reformer, of the Magian religion, lived under the reign of Darius Hystaspes. The common opinion of the Persian and Arabic writers is, that he either was a Jew, or went very early into Judea; where he received his education under one of the prophets, with whom he lived as servant, and, emulous of glory, set up for a prophet afterwards himself. He is said to have predicted the coming of the Messiah in plain and express words; and that the wise men out of the East, who came to worship our Saviour on account of the star, were his disciples.

ZOSIMUS, an ancient historian, who lived at the end of the fourth, and the beginning of the fifth century, was a man of quality and place, having the title of count, and being advocate of the treasury. There are extant of his six books of history.

ZUCCHERO (TADDEO), an Italian painter, was born at St. Angelo in Vado, in the duchy of Urbin, in 1529; and was initiated in his art by his father, who was an ordinary painter. At fourteen years of age, he was carried to Rome, and placed under Pietro Calabro; whose wife was so covetous, that she almost starved him, and forced him to look out for another master. However, he went to no other, but contented himself with contemplating Raphael's works and the antique sculptures: he improved himself also greatly by the study of anatomy. He left many pieces unfinished, being snatched away in his prime, in 1566.

ZUINGLIUS (ULRICUS), an able and zealous reformer of the church, was born at Wildehausen in Switzerland in 1487. He was sent to school at Basil early, and thence removed to Bern, where he learned the Greek and Hebrew tongues. He studied philosophy at Vienna, and divinity at Basil, where he was admitted doctor in 1505. He began to preach with good success in 1506, and was chosen minister of Glaris, a chief town in the canton of the same name, where he continued till 1516. Then he was invited to Zurich, to undertake the principal charge of that city, and to preach the word of God there. He died in 1531, having written several books in defence of his doctrines. His works amounted to 4 vols. in folio, the greatest part of which were written in German, and afterwards translated into Latin.

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